Hamilton, a full length, by Van-
length of the second Duke, by
the third Duke, by Paul Van
is a portrait of one of the Dukes
by Gavin Hamilton. This has a
for the Duke was a young man
ly at the time with his tutor,
M. D.," whose portrait is also
his son, who afterward became
Moore, the hero of Corunna.
ulldog in the picture, regarding
er incredible tale is related.
toric portraits not to be sold are
important ones. There is the Earl
Zucchero; Charles V., by Velas-
I., by Vandyke; Napoleon I., by
is also a very fine full length of
ng, first Earl of Denbigh, by Van-
ghter was the first Duchess of

Hall there are five statues, cast
the originals, of the Apollo Bel-
the Gladiator, Antinous, and a
y were made by the order of
were bought in Paris by the Duke
place in the hall of the part he
Palace. These are to be sold.
ical objects is Queen Elizabeth's
o chairs which have the names of
nd Cardinal Wolsey attached to
Charter Room is presented the
h Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh,
nt Murray at Linlithgow; and in
is a gold ring with a sapphire
t to the Hamilton of that time by
Scots the night before her ex-
preserved in a silver box which
d to carry love-letters and love-
n Queen Mary and Lord Darnley.
relics of the past are not to appear
n Manson's. There are an innu-
ber of cabinets and boxes of rare
many of them with historical as-
hich the published catalog alone
d which will draw large crowds to
"on view" in London next June.
father of the present Duke made
s to the palace and improved the
d it. It was he who married Beck-
ter, and he evidently had the in-
nstructor and a collector. He has
dence of this in the perfect condi-
rthing. He must have desired that
Hamilton would be a monument
of his family that would go
rity with all its richness and splen-
st cost he constructed a magnifi-
um. It is 120 feet high, and is one
of the place. The bodies of his
irteen in number, were moved into
d in an ancient Egyptian sarcoph-
nite marble, covered with hiero-
himself reposes.

GARIBALDI.

l Incidents of Her Career.
Philadelphia Times.

om Garibaldi married in South
s said to have met first under cir-
ven more prosaic than those under
er met his Charlotte. Anita was
mily washing at the river, with a
olid personal attractions which the
not resist. He took her on board
and they steamed away, leaving her
d and her rich father cursing the
who had robbed them. The old
fused to have his daughter visit him,
nd forgave her after she had gone to
ribaldi had become famous. Anita
ght by her husband's side, and even
ubordinate command in emergen-
e days after her first son, Menotti,
he was in danger of capture by
s, but mounted a horse and, carry-
ld, rode sixty miles through the
escaped. She was a type of creole
with the mind, the manners, and the
a man. Garibaldi records that she
le in the house." Her children are
t the last one, a daughter, who was
death in Montevideo with her nurse.
s proved himself a good soldier, but
ular among the Italians, who think
ous. Ricciotti, on the other hand, is
ecause he is a gambler and a prodigal.
with his father's yacht, the Osprey,
by some English admirers, sold the
appropriated the money.
, the daughter, resembles her
t is even more masculine and power-
arried some years ago Gen. Stefano
e of the survivors of Garibaldi's
thousand"; and King Victor Em-
ould gladly have given her a hand-
y had it not been for Garibaldi's re-
to pecuniary benefits. Instead, there-
King sent a magnificent diamond
worth a fortune. Gen. Canzio is a
man, and soon after the marriage he
the diamonds into cash, and is re-
ave employed the proceeds in various
s of a speculative nature—whether it
red or black, or something of that
eresita has four children, who seem to
named to please the old General, who
at hero-worshiper. Two bear Italian
t the youngest are named after Abra-
oln and John Brown.
ll unselfish, big-natured men, Gari-
frequently the dupe of designing vil-
surrounded him. In the winter of 1859
alled on Garibaldi to take command of
volunteer troops known as the "Hunt-
Alps," and to operate against the Aus-
Lombardy. It was one of his best cam-
nd made him the idol of his country-
May, after a series of brilliant suc-
aribaldi was about to attack Gen. Ur-
mo, in order to avoid being surrounded
ustrians. Into his camp at Cavellesca
young and lovely girl, with the wild
a gypsy and the apparent innocence of
he said she was a daughter of the Mar-
mondi, and sought an interview with
to deliver to him some correspondence
Austrians which she had secured,
ch she said disclosed their plan of
s. Her information of the position
enemy Garibaldi afterward said was
but about the alleged correspondence
gave any opinion. Whether moved by
passion for her heroic countryman or
base motives of intrigue is uncertain,
irl proceeded to throw herself, figur-
into Garibaldi's reluctant arms. She
d he was 42, but still not above all the
es of humanity. He wanted no non-
t the girl was bent on making a fool of
Her father appeared next day and
plained to Garibaldi that his daughter
become his wife. The General de-
with thanks, but said he never in-
to marry again. His heart had
with his soldier-wife, Anita.
mondis persisted, and represented that
was carried away by her devotion to the
patriotism and valor which she found
in "The Liberator." Garibaldi fool-
ded to this flattering plea and the mar-
s celebrated in the cathedral at Como.
man in Milan personally unacquainted
ribaldi heard of the intended marriage
ened to Como to give the General some
t information regarding the blushing
ceut bride. He was too late. When he
Como the bells were ringing in honor of
t. He rushed to the church. The wed-
y was just coming out of the door. He
aribaldi aside and said: "I have been
an's lover. She discarded me for Luigi
our friend and fellow-officer. She is
condition which should have made her
e with Caroli a necessity."
ppina recognized the messenger and
ntuitively his story. Pale as death she
her carriage. Garibaldi left her with-
ord and walked to his quarters. He never
again, but when a few months later she
a mother his large generosity prompted
offer to adopt the boy. Caroli, the scoun-
o allowed the marriage to take place
informing Garibaldi that he was to be
zed, was one of four sons of a rich widow,
whom fought under Garibaldi and were
arly intimate with him. His mother and
s discarded the fellow, and he was ban-
rom society, and finally fled from Italy,
Polish insurrection, was captured, ex-
Siberia, and died while his sister was on
to meet him with a pardon from the
Giuseppina, who was an illegitimate
er of Marquis Raimondi, is still living.
to complications in the law Garibaldi was
to get a divorce until two years ago, but
as it was obtained he married, Jan. 24,
rancesca, a nurse who had been brought
era to take care of his grandchildren. By
eanwhile, he had a daughter and a son,
nd Manlio, now in their teens.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Articles of incor-
n were filed today with the Secretary of
y the Charleston, Martinsville & Nashville
y Company; capital stock, $1,000,000. The
to run from Charleston, Coles County,
rtinsville, Clark County, to a point on the
h River near Vincennes, Ind. The cor-
are O. B. Ficklin, William E. Adams,
Monroe of Charleston, John B. Briscoe of
eld, William Lindsey, John Gamble and
l A. Fasig of Martinsville, E. Pratt Buell
rsaw, and J. C. Allen of Olney. Articles
rporation were also filed by the Toledo,
& Rio Grande Railway Company;
stock, $2,500,000. The proposed
s from Charleston, Coles County, via Mar-
le to Cairo. The corporators are J. C.
of Olney, John Mason, John H. Hall, New-
y, and G. Rupert of Decatur, E. Pratt
of Warsaw, O. B. Ficklin of Charleston,
Vongaasy of Effingham, William Lindsey
rtinsville, Robert Hanna of Fairfield.
Secretary of State today licensed the or-
ation of the following corporations: Cook
y Electric Company, of Chicago; capital,
000; corporators, Henry Corwith, William
, Edward R. Dyer, William H. Bradley,
lward Koch. Hotel Construction Company,
t St. Louis; capital, $60,000; corporators,
Pomeroy, A. F. Dyer, and Horatio Page.
arseilles Coal Company, Marseilles; capi-
15,000.

ODE IN A WAUKESHA COURT-ROOM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UKESHA, Wis., June 8.—At the Circuit
here today, a young lady was called as
y against a young man, but refused. She
t immediately went into spasms. She was
ved to a room in the court-house and soon
birth to a child.

rsons recovering from wasting diseases
as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly be-
by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters,
tonic.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

MAKE TODAY A

MARVELOUS DISPLAY!

OF

BEAUTIFUL

WHITE DRESSES

FOR

Summer Evening Wear,

AT THE

WELL-KNOWN LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS QUOTED BY US.

LAWN AND GARDEN SUITS!

"FOR LADIES."

WHITE LAWN, trimmed with wide tucked ruffles,

At $5.00.

LINEN D' INDE, handsomely trimmed with wide Polka Spot Embroidery,

At $10.00.

"FOR MISSES,"

For Commencement and Graduating Exercises.

FINE LAWN, with tucked ruffles, belts and bows of colored ribbon,

At $5.50.

FINE LINEN D' INDE, with lace and embroidery,

At $8.00.

FINE SWISS, with lace inserting and fine embroidery,

At $12.00.

Elegant Costume of FINE SWISS, with lace, embroidery, and colored ribbon,

$16.00.

And Many Other Rich and Handsome Styles Unapproachable Elsewhere.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

GET YOUR

Screens

For your Windows and Doors made at the manufactory, 209 East Superior-st., where we have facilities in the shape of new and improved machinery, to make more screens for less money than any firm in the city.

We make all our Screens of the best quality, and of superior workmanship, and can fill your order on short notice. As the season for flies and dust is now at hand, you will consult your own comfort by ordering now, and thereby avoid the annoyance of having to get your work done by irresponsible parties and paying big prices for poor work. Give us a call and we will suit you.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

D. McDONALD & CO.,
209 East Superior-st.

WIRE SCREENS

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Very Lowest Prices

Consistent with Good Workmanship.

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GASOLINE STOVES EXPLODE?

No, sir. Never have! Never can! Never will! It is an impossibility! We challenge any person to cite an instance where a Hull Vapor Stove has exploded. There are 75,000 in daily use. They are the cleanest, most economical, and best Summer Stove ever invented. An examination is invited. Cash or on installments.

SEAVEY BROS., Sole Agents,
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E. J. HOPSON & CO.,

Dealers in MILLINERY, have

REMOVED TO NO. 117 WABASH-AV.,

One door north Madison-st.

Boker's Bitters.

THE SAME AS EVER.

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT, NEITHER AT HOME NOR ESPECIALLY WHEN TRAVELING.

First Floor Offices for Rent.

84 DEARBORN-ST., Rear Suite.
90 LA SALLE-ST., Front.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Rooms 15 to 17, 90 La Salle-st.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

An examination of applicants for admission to Amherst College will be held at the Scammon School, on Monroe-st., near Halsted, on Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

H. A. HURLBUT,

Loans on Real Estate,

97 Washington-st.,
ROOM 6, SECOND FLOOR, CHICAGO.
REED & HURLBUT, 59 William-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

BEFORE DECIDING UPON THE PURCHASE OF A

Parasol

A lady will serve her own interest best by making an examination of the styles exhibited by

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OUR PRICES

Are positively the LOWEST in the city throughout the entire Department.

OUR RULE

Is to reduce the price at once when apprised of the fact that the same or similar article is sold for less elsewhere.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

50 Doz. Chamois Skin

MOUSQUETAIRES

GLOVES,

6-button length, embroidered back.

These Gloves are the most serviceable article in the market for DRIVING and HORSEBACK RIDING, because they are manufactured from the natural skin, and may be WASHED without any trouble and as often as desired.

PRICE, PER PAIR,

69c.

(Regular Price, $1.00.)

4-Hook (Foster) Berlin Lisle, in all colors, at 23c per pair; regular price 40c. 10-hook, in colors only, 49c per pair.

MORGENTHAU BROS. & CO.,

163 STATE-ST., cor. Monroe.

ORDERS BY MAIL

Receive prompt and faithful attention.

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CLOTHING HOUSE

OFFERS THIS DAY, FOR

Men and Boys

A complete assortment of

SUMMER CLOTHING,

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SUMMER NECKWEAR,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

If in need of any SUMMER GOODS, don't fail to visit

"THE LION" CLOTHING HOUSE,

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WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

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SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60;
"Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

YALE COLLEGE.

Written examinations for admission to the Freshman classes in the college and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago and in Cincinnati on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29 and 30, and July 1, beginning at 9 a. m. on Thursday. The examination in Chicago will be held in the rooms of the Union College of Law, being Room 34, Nos. 80 and 82 Dearborn-st.; and in Cincinnati in the Hughes High School building, Fifth-st., corner of Mound. For further information address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class of Dartmouth College will be held in this city July 5, at 10 a. m. at the office of E. C. Crawford, Esq., 86 La Salle-st.

S. C. BARTLETT, President.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Monday, the 12th day of June, I will pay to the creditors of the FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK, at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Nos. 145 and 147 Randolph-st., a dividend of 10 per cent on their respective claims.

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters. GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

Spring Styles Men's Dress Silk Hats. Soft and Stiff Business Hats, finest qualities and lowest prices at BARNES' HAT STORE, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

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CLOAK AND SUIT

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"Wraps."

Reductions on Colored Dolmans.
Reductions on Colored Havelocks.
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Reductions on Colored Ulsters.
Reductions on Colored Circulars.

"Visites and Mantles."

Reductions on Black Satin Visites.
Reductions on Black Brocade Long Dolmans.
Reductions on Black Cloth Mantles.

"Dresses."

Reductions on Colored Silk Dresses.
Reductions on Black Silk Dresses.
Reductions on Colored Satin Dresses.
Reductions on Colored Stuff Dresses.
Reductions on Black Cashmere Dresses.
Reductions on Colored Flannel Dresses.
Reductions on Colored Satteen Dresses.

"Washing Dresses."

Reductions on Gingham Dresses.
Reductions on Cambric Dresses.
Reductions on Lawn Dresses.
Reductions on Calico Dresses.

There will be no further reduction on the

"PRINCESS PELISSE,"

Our present price being fully ONE-THIRD LOWER than prices asked for garments of similar quality on the South Side, but the

"VICTORIA PELISSE"

We will sell for

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

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Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Perier d'Hauterive..We'day, June 14, 3 p m
LABRADOR, Jouela........Wednesday, June 21, 9 a m
ST. GERMAIN, Berry.......Wednesday, June 28, 3 p m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

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DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,

Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

CALDERA, de Beville...............About June 20

RATES OF PASSAGE

For Gibraltar—First Cabin.................$75 and $90
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin, $80 and $100
Steerage...$32

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CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Grand Excursions to Rio de Janeiro in June, July, and August.

The splendid Steamer DESRADE will leave Montreal June 15, calling at Halifax, for St. Thomas, West Indies, Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Fare for round trip, including wine on steamer, from Toronto, $250; from Montreal, $240; from Quebec, $235; from Halifax, $220.

J. R. VALENTINE,
Room 7, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $27. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
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Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

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☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

Hamburg American Steamship Co.

SUEVIA..........June 15 | WIELAND........June 22
FRISIA..........June 17 | WESTPHALIA.....June 29

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg for Havre, $27. C. B. RICHARDS & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, Gen. W. Agts., 80 & 82 5th-av., Chicago.

SEND FOR TOURISTS' GAZETTE.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.

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☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

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Hosiery!

Underwear!

Neckwear!

Complete Lines!

All the Novelties!

Including the following

Specialties

IN

"Hosiery:"

Thr'd and Spun Silk, from $1.50 to $4.50.

Lisle Threads,

Plain and Fancy Balbriggans,

And a "Job Lot" of

"Half Hose"

At 25 cents per pair.

Specialties

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"Underwear,"

In all grades: Silk, Balbriggan and Lisle Threads being prominent, as well as a fine assortment of the celebrated makes of Messrs. Cartwright & Warner.

Specialties

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An Agent's sample line of very superior goods, at prices about

One-Half

Real Value!

White Shirts! Flannel Shirts!
Fancy Shirts! Night Shirts!
Collars and Cuffs!
Drawers!
Suspenders!
Umbrellas! Canes!
AND
Jewelry!

In Fine Lines!

"THE CLARENDON" SHIRT,

With Patent Back.

FINE Stock and CUSTOM Work our Specialties.

EXTRA FINE NECKWEAR.

The "MYRTLE," our new Scarf.

Wide End Ties in great variety.

THOMAS & HAYDEN,

Manufacturers,

254 Madison-st.,

Chicago, Ill.

Exclusive Agents for Gray's Collars.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA, June 10, noon | ETHIOPIA, June 24, 11 am
DEVONIA, June 17, 6 a m | CIRCASSIA, July 1, 5 a m

Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30.

For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC, VIA BOSTON.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and all Railroad Stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations Unexcelled. Three Weekly Sailings. Shortest Sea Route.

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

Excavating & Filling

Sealed bids will be received by the West Chicago Park Commissioners until Monday, June 19, at 4 o'clock p. m., for removing 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of soil from Humboldt Park, and placing the same in the approaches of the viaduct now in process of construction over the tracks of the C., M. & St. P. R'y, just south of Chicago-av., on Central boulevard, in accordance with specifications now on file in the office of said Commissioners.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

A certified check for $200 must accompany each bid.

THOS. J. SUDDARD, Secretary,
184 West Washington-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS

FOR

Building School House

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Education of School District No. 2, T. 38, R. 14, for the erection of a new School Building on Wabash-av. near Fifty-first-st., in the Village of Hyde Park, until 4 o'clock p. m. the 15th day of June, A. D. 1882. Plans can be seen at the office of Ackerman & Meriam, Architects, Room 74 Ashland Block, bids to be directed to the President of the Board of Education at the Pullman School-House. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARREN,
FRED L. KIMMEY, } Building
JOHN W. CLARK, } Committee.

Grapes

RIVERSIDE HOT-HOUSE GRAPES now ready, finer than ever, at TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORES, 7 Clark-st. Branch, 93 Madison-st., opposite Tribune.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

MOTH POWDER

EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

MORE ABOUT

WILDE'S

Spring Clothes!

Our policy of giving satisfaction to our customers enables us to truthfully say that this season's sales are the largest we ever enjoyed, showing that there is some goodness in the clothes we make and sell, for the weather has been anything but favorable until this week. It is about our good clothes that we want to tell you:

Men's real good Dark Blue Twilled Diagonal Flannel, double front Suits, no linings to wear out, $13.

A Yacht Flannel, double front Suit, $15. Rich Green Serge or Mixed Cassimere Suits, $18.

$22 and $24—The finest English Serge Suits. Compare them with order Suits, costing $40 to $50; if not equal please don't purchase. You will find polite salesmen to show them to you when you come, and you will purchase.

$25, $27, $28, $29—Silk and Serge Linings, Imported Worsteds, T. & H. Suitings, not found except at the house that makes a specialty of producing the finest Clothing made; the familiar name is

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Cor. State & Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

LAND

SALE.

THE

Reform

School

Property

WILL BE SOLD

SATURDAY,

JUNE 10th,

12 M.,

Corner of Lake Shore and Forty-third-st.

D. W. CLARK,

Chairman Board of Com'rs of Cook Co.

E. F. C. KLOKKE,

Clerk.

J. S. BAST,

SALESROOM,

25 WASHINGTON-ST.

FACTORY,

270 & 272 N. Clark-st.

Designer and Manufacturer of

Decorative

Furniture,

Dealer in Genuine Antiques in Mahogany, Old Paintings, etc., offers

Special Inducements next week to CASH Buyers.

CALL AT

STUDEBAKER BROS.'

AND EXAMINE THEIR

ROAD WAGONS.

Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

How to Tell

The GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO and CIGARETTES, made only by W. T. BLACKWELL & CO., DURHAM, N. C.

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM, GRANULATED,

Is put up in bags of different sizes, containing one-eighth pound, one-quarter pound, one-half pound, and one pound. The label is *black*, with the trade-mark of the BULL, the words "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco," and the name of W. T. Blackwell & Co. in gold. Don't criticize the Bull. That picture was made a good while ago, and the breed as well as the tobacco has been much improved since then.

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Is put up in one-eighth pound tin foil packages, covered with the handsomest wrapper ever put out. The label is a handsome picture in gold and silver of the Bull on top of high mountains, while in the foreground is a child cutting the word "Durham" on the rock. The wording on the label reads, "Blackwell's Durham Long Cut." On the reverse is given the analysis of Prof. Vœlcker (the famous chemist) of the leaf tobacco used by us.

DURHAM LONG CUT, No. 2,

Is also put up in one-eighth pound tin foil packages. On one side of the wrapper is a picture of a girl smoking a cigarette. The picture is diamond-shaped on gold ground, while the words "*Durham Long Cut Smoking Tobacco*" surround the diamond. On the reverse is a picture of W. T. Blackwell & Co.'s factory, and underneath the words, "Manufactured from Bright North Carolina Leaf" on red ground, and the words "For Pipe and Cigarette Smoking" on white ground. The manufacturers' name does *not* appear on the package, so be sure you get the right one.

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM CIGARETTES

Are put up in packages of two sizes—one containing 20 cigarettes, and one 10 cigarettes.

The label is the same as used for Blackwell's DURHAM LONG CUT, except that instead of the words "Long Cut" the word "Cigarette" is used. The label reads: "Durham Cigarettes," Blackwell & Co., Durham, N. C.

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WASHINGTON.

Rapid Legislative Work Being Done in the Lower House.

Probability that the Legislative Appropriation Bill Will Be Done Today.

The House Votes to Reduce the Senate Employes' Salaries to the House Schedule.

Morgan, the Senate Long-Distance Champion, Has a Spat with Cockrell.

The Japan Indemnity—Executive Session on the Tariff Commissioners—No Action.

Arthur Sours on the Boys Who Call Him "Chet"—The "Firing" of Bliss.

THE HOUSE.

THE INCREASE OF 1,200 CLERKS IN THE "MACHINE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The House made rapid progress with the Legislative Appropriation bill today, and completed the consideration of the first half of the bill in Committee of the Whole. Col. Joyce, of Vermont, who is Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, Bounties, and Back-Pay, and also second on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an excellent half-hour's speech, advocating the provisions of the bill which will so increase the clerical force employed upon the settlement of pension claims as to enable the Commissioner of Pensions to settle all the outstanding claims within the next three years. Mr. Joyce was a gallant Union soldiers, and naturally feels a deep interest in the welfare of the pensioners. No man in the House has devoted himself more assiduously to their interests, or has spent more time in the investigation of their claims. His speech today was a thorough review of

THE PENSION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT,

which he defended in every particular. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the last two Congresses, also made an unusually good speech in favor of the bill reported by the committee, he having shared in its preparation. One or two of the features of the bill he criticised, however, mainly on the ground that the bill proposed to increase the force employed in the adjustment of pension claims before the Pension Appropriation bill itself had been considered and disposed of. The only material amendment adopted today was one which reduces the salaries of Senate employés to the same basis of the House employés. This reopens a fight of long standing. When the Democrats obtained control of the House, in the Forty-fifth Congress, they set out to slaughter the salaries of clerks and Government employés in every direction. To be consistent, they were, of course, compelled to reduce the salaries of the House employés, which had, up to that time, been the same as those paid to similar employés in the Senate.

THE SENATE RESISTED THE ATTEMPT

to cut down the wages of its own servants, and resisted successfully. The attempt has been renewed at every session since, with the same result, and probably the end of the present struggle will be another victory for the Senate. There is no reason whatever why persons employed in the Senate offices should receive higher wages than those employed about the House. Indeed, the duties of the latter are much more laborious than those of the former. In the course of a Congress, about five or six times as many bills are offered in the House and referred to the various committees as are introduced in the Senate. The same proportions exist in the publications of House committee reports, Executive documents, etc., and out of these various matters arise the bulk of the work imposed upon the various employés.

THE SALARIES OF THE HOUSE EMPLOYES

are as large probably as they ought to be. They are certainly higher by from 10 to 30 per cent than the wages paid clerks performing equally responsible duties in the executive departments. Gen. McCook, of New York, who was appointed by Keifer Chairman of

THE "BOUQUET COMMITTEE,"

as it is commonly known, although it is designated in the Congressional Directory as the "Joint Committee on the Library," very soon after he was appointed put his foot down and refused to issue orders to members for free bouquets and baskets of flowers from the Botanical Garden. This institution has sprung up from a very small beginning into a rather expensive and elaborate affair. The first appropriation was made after the return of Commodore Perry's exploring expedition, some thirty years ago, to take care of certain rare botanical specimens brought by him from Japan and Australia. It amounted to only $500. Since then the appropriations have greatly increased, until they now amount to $12,000 or $15,000 a year, and in some years have reached as high as $25,000.

BESIDES THE BOTANICAL GARDEN,

the Government supports another very elaborate conservatory at the Department of Agriculture. Gen. McCook today offered an amendment to the pending bill, providing for the transfer of the Botanical Garden from the control of the Library Committee and of the Congressional Library into the Agricultural Department, where it properly belongs. This amendment was rejected. The indications are that the Legislative bill will be disposed of before the House adjourns tomorrow. Next Monday will be devoted to the consideration of District business, and the House proposes to go into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. A sub-committee of the Elections Committee today considered the contested-election case of Smalls vs. Tillman, of South Carolina, and adopted a resolution declaring Tillman was not elected. Another resolution was proposed, declaring Smalls elected, but no vote was taken. The probabilities are that it will be adopted, however, by the sub-committee, and a report to the full committee will be made next Tuesday.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

The rapid work which has been made within the last two or three days upon the appropriation bills in the House has given the members more confidence than they hitherto have had in the possibility of an early adjournment. Last week members of the Appropriations Committee did not think it would be possible to adjourn before the 20th of July, and Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said he did not believe that the bills could be passed before the end of the fiscal year, but now there is a possibility of adjournment by July 4. Since the contest in the House over the election cases, the work has progressed very rapidly, both parties appearing to think that few more political points can be gained at this session. The Legislative Appropriation bill, which oftentimes has required a week for its consideration in the House, will be pretty certain to pass to-morrow, the third day of its consideration.

THE IMPORTANT BILLS

which will then be remaining will be the Sundry Civil, the River and Harbor, the Agricultural, and the Naval bills. Of these the bills likely to excite the most discussion are the Sundry Civil, the River and Harbor, and the Naval bills. It is thought, however, that the Sundry Civil bill will be brought into the House after such an agreement between the Democratic and Republican members of the committee that it can be passed without a serious contest. It is now expected that the Naval Appropriation bill will not contain the appropriation for new ships, as was the plan early in the winter. Whatever efforts to create a navy are made will probably be in the form of amendments proposed to this bill, and as such amendments would be subject to points of order on the ground that they are not germane and increase appropriations it is not probable they can be incorporated in the bill.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

will be brought up next after the Legislative bills have been disposed of. Mr. Page, Chairman of the committee having it in charge, said to day that he thought it would pass without very extended debate. The attempt to secure its passage under a suspension of the rules has been abandoned. Mr. Page says it is the most popular River and Harbor bill that has been presented to the House for years, and no one will oppose it except those who always oppose River and Harbor bills. Mr. Cox, of New York, who has always been one of the most earnest opponents of the River and Harbor bills, has left the city, and is not expected to return until after this bill has passed.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RETIREMENT.

The House Appropriations Committee has non-concurred in all the Senate amendments to the Army bill. The talk among the members of the House committee today was that they should insist upon compulsory retirement at 62, and they thought they would succeed in carrying their point. One of their arguments was that there was such a large majority in the House in favor of the proposition, while there was much division in the Senate, that the House confrères could with better reason insist upon 62 years than the Senate confrères could upon 64.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Atkins explained the provisions of the bill, and it was read by sections for amendment.

A long discussion ensued upon the proposition made by Burrows, of Michigan, to equalize the salaries of the House and Senate employés by a reduction in the salaries of the latter. Proposition agreed to—68 to 3.

The item appropriating $2,300,000 for salaries and expenses of Internal-Revenue Agents and surveys, for fees and expenses of Gagers, and for salaries of Storekeepers having been reached, White (Ky.) stated his objections thereto. He asserted that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, "the officer we are trying to investigate," was known to pay one salary to one Storekeeper and another to another, and at his request the item was passed over until the remainder of the bill is considered. After finishing forty of the 100 pages of the bill, the committee rose.

Recess.

At the evening session twenty-five pension bills passed.

Adjourned till tomorrow.

BANKRUPTCY.

The House Committee on Judiciary authorized Representative Humphrey, of Wisconsin, to report the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Creditors, in cases of voluntary bankruptcy, shall give security before instituting action, and if the suit be decided in favor of the alleged bankrupt damages shall be recoverable. In case of fraud, any person may be adjudged bankrupt; but for failure to pay within a limited time, or to dissolve an attachment, farmers shall not be so adjudged.

AN ADVERSE REPORT

will be made to the House on Belford's bill proposing a special commissioner for promoting commercial intercourse with Central and South America.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

agreed to report a joint resolution vesting in the Secretary of War discretionary power as to the building of bridges across the Chippewa River, Wisconsin; also, to report favorably Hubbell's bill making it lawful, Canada consenting, for an organized company to construct the railroad bridge across the Sault Ste. Marie River.

EMIGRATION TAX.

The committee having in charge Representative Van Voorhis' bill, which provides for the collection of a tax of 50 cents on each emigrant who arrives in this country by vessel, will report it favorably. The money collected to be paid into the United States Treasury to constitute a fund to be used under the direction of the Secretary, to defray the expenses regulating immigration, for the care of immigrants, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the return to the countries from whence they came of criminals, lunatics, and paupers.

THE SENATE.

HARBOR OF SAND BEACH, LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Senate today passed a bill creating the office of a Harbormaster at the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, with a salary of $1,200. This was in accordance with the recommendation of the Engineer's Office. It appears that this harbor of refuge is a very important one to lake commerce, but that there are no harbor-police regulations, and the first vessel that comes anchors near the mouth and blocks the way, while vessels in ballast have been in the habit of emptying their ballast there, thus filling up the harbor. The engineers recommended the appointment of the officer, and Mr. Conger succeeded today in securing the passage of the bill. The debate upon

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY BILL

in the Senate was renewed, and was of more than usual interest. The amendment pending was that of Mr. Morrill, proposing to pay only the $780,000 in the State Department. Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, who hitherto has been in favor of amending the bill, and who had an amendment of his own proposing to pay the principal and 5 per cent interest, said he would no longer attempt to secure any amendments which would hazard the passage of the bill at this session. He considered it of great importance to the honor of the Nation that this should be done, and believed it wiser not to amend it. Mr. Morrill presented his theory, which he has so often advocated, that we are under no obligations to Japan, but in a patronizing way he suggested that, as that country had behaved so well (whatever that may mean), he had no objection to paying the amount of the indemnity without interest. It is to be presumed that he would pay this, not as a matter of right, but as a gratuity for the good behavior of Japan.

MR. WINDOM GREW QUITE EARNEST

in his desire that the bill should pass just as it came from the House. He did not agree with Mr. Morrill in any particular. He said we have no right whatever to the money; that if we had sold the bonds which are in the State Department in trust for this fund in the Treasury it would have cost the Government something to pay interest to the outside holders, and we have to that extent been benefited by tying up the bonds in the indemnity. Mr. Bayard made one of his characteristic speeches. It was elevated in tone and narrow in its conclusions. He objected to paying the interest. He had never heard of such a proposition, and asked the question what the result would have been if the Government had invested the money in State bonds which became worthless.

MR. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA,

made what he said would be his final speech in support of the bill, and it certainly was an earnest and eloquent effort. Mr. Morgan is a tireless and oftentimes a tedious speaker, but today his speech attracted much attention. He reflected severely upon Bayard, reminding him that he had always been exceedingly sensitive on the point of National honor, but that in this matter he seemed to have surrendered his high position. "This," said Mr. Morgan, "does not rest upon a question of honor, but upon one of justice." He sketched with much earnestness the naval fight and the great victory of the American ships at the Japanese ports. He thought Senators could never venture again to rise in the Senate and talk about National honor if the National obligations incurred on account of that battle were not fulfilled. The civilization which we forced upon Japan through Commodore Perry had cost that nation a vast amount of money, and had compelled it to borrow in the English market at 10 per cent £17,000.

MR. SHERMAN

took the position that the question was not one of right, but of might, and that we had the money and had better keep it. Mr. Windom manifested a good deal of indignation that his immediate predecessor in the Treasury Department should hold such a narrow view, and maintained that the United States had no right whatever to the money, and ought not to clutch it as with a death-grip. He said it would not be honest for the United States to retain the money and to enjoy the benefits of the open ports, and that, if the money is to be kept, Japan might properly close her ports. The bill will probably be passed on Monday.

SENATOR JONES INTRODUCED

in the Senate today a bill now in the Judiciary Committee of the House, in which body it was introduced by Representative Ellis, which proposes to allow the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of New Mexico, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona, the Los Angeles & San Diego Railroad Company of California, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California to consolidate under the name and style of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and confers upon the three first named companies, or the consolidated company, all the franchises, rights, power, authority, grants, and privileges conferred upon the Texas Pacific Railroad Company by the act of March, 1871, pertaining to that part of the Texas Pacific Railroad Line situate west of the Rio Grande, and conferring to them the grant of the public lands made to the Texas Pacific by the act of March, 1881. The condition attached is that the whole of the railroad of the said companies and of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be operated as one continuous line.

THE TARIFF COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate in executive session took up the report of the Senate Finance Committee on the Tariff Commissioners, and referred the nominations to the calendar. No further action will be taken until next week, and probably none before Tuesday. Meanwhile Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, recommending that the nomination be considered in open session, is pending, and may be called up Monday. It is of course not probable that the resolution will be adopted; but it is very possible that Mr. Van Wyck will avail himself of the opportunity to deliver in open session the speech which he will make in opposition to the Commissioners. The Cabinet at the session this afternoon considered the vacancy caused by the declination of Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, but no one was selected in his place, nor was the name of Gov. Phelps withdrawn from the Senate. The Cabinet also considered the various candidates for Commissioners

UNDER THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL,

but no conclusion was reached. Complaints are made that these Commissioners are not appointed, but the President prefers to wait until the bill increasing the compensation shall pass. Meanwhile it is not certain whether that bill will pass at all or not.

THE STATEMENT THAT SENATOR INGALLS

will oppose the confirmation of the Tariff Commissioners is incorrect. He was opposed to the Commission bill, but, now it is a law, he will vote for the confirmation of the Commissioners. It was stated in some dispatches sent out last night regarding the Democratic caucus that Mr. Porter was denounced there by some one as a stipendiary of the Iron and Steel Association. Such a charge could only have been made by a very reckless person. Mr. Porter has not the slightest connection with or relation to that association or any other organization representing a special interest. His friends say that his only acquaintance with Mr. Swank, the Secretary of that association, is through the fact that they have both been connected with the census, and that

THEY HAVE MET ONLY TWICE.

Mr. Porter is known to be decided in his tariff views, and there is probably none of the commission less open than he to the charge of being the representative of a special interest. Indeed, the one thing which has made him a member is the fact that, though barely 30 years old, he has already established a National reputation as an investigator. No selection has yet been made to fill the place on the Tariff Commission made vacant by the declination of ex-Gov. Phelps. It is said to be desirable that a Democrat from west of the Mississippi should be selected. It is not impossible that ex-Gov. Rice, of Minnesota, whose name was under consideration originally, may be named, but the matter has not yet advanced far enough to warrant the statement that this is even probable.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has commenced the consideration of the bill to revise the present consular system, especially in the matter of the judicial powers conferred upon Consuls in Asiatic and a few other ports. Consuls in Turkey, Egypt, and in the Chinese ports now practically both make and administer laws and and execute the sentences, American citizens by treaty not being subject to local laws. Within the last few years some gross abuses of this power have been called to the attention of our Government. A member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today said that no such power ought to be given to any person, and the indications are that the committee will report in favor of a material modification of the existing system.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Senate joint resolution refunding internal revenue taxes illegally collected from the Detroit House of Correction passed.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That in considering the question, 'Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of the persons named by the President to be members of the Tariff Commission?' Rule 66 be suspended, so that said question shall be considered in open session and not with closed doors."

Mr. McMillan reserved all points of order on the resolution, which was laid over till Monday.

A bill passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to extend a mail route at pro rata additional pay for any distance not exceeding twenty-five miles beyond either terminal point named in a contract, the consent of the contractor to be obtained prior to the extension, and no contract to be extended beyond the original terminal points more than once during the original term of the contract.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND BILL

was taken up, discussed, and again went over without action.

During the debate Mr. Morgan, in charge of the bill, construed an inquiry by Mr. Cockrell as an insinuation that he was interested in securing payment of the money to Japan through third parties. He said those to whom his character was known understood perfectly well that he was not the pimp of any lobby, nor did he allow lobbyists to come and whisper in his ear calumnies against his colleagues. He would have regarded the inquiry as an insult had he not known the Senator who propounded it was indulging in a suspicion unworthy of him.

Mr. Cockrell disclaimed having imputed any impropriety to Mr. Morgan, and expressed surprise that the Senator should become so exceedingly sensitive when asked a legitimate and pertinent question.

Mr. Sherman believed there was no deliberative body in the world freer from lobby influence than the Senate of the United States. When outside influences were intruded their effect was almost invariably to injure the cause espoused.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

CONFIRMATIONS.

David A. Stewart, Internal-Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of Missouri.

Postmasters—Charles W. Crampton at Osborne, Kan.; John B. Gowen, Hopkinsville, Ky.

POSTAGE.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has been considering the propriety and advisability of reducing the postage on letters to two cents and on newspapers and other printed matter to one-half the present rates. It now asks the Postmaster-General if the proposed rates can be adopted with safety.

STAR ROUTES.

MACVEAGH NOT ALLOWED TO CONSULT HIS OWN CONVENIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The statement that the Government counsel have encountered a serious setback by the decision of Judge Wylie today, to the effect that the confession of Rerdell, one of the star-route men, to the Attorney-General, could not be admitted as evidence at this time, is a story started by the star-route organs only, and is not sustained by any one who has watched the progress of the trial. Judge Wylie simply ruled that the details as to a conspiracy could not be proved until the conspiracy itself is established, and the Government lawyers did not take material exception to his ruling. The only object in producing ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh as a witness at this time was that it was rather more convenient for him personally. Later in the day Judge Wylie made a ruling which

DEFEATS ONE OF THE PLANS

of the star-route defense. They had expected to make a strong point by showing that a certain contract, which is one of the elements in the conspiracy, was not executed at the time named in the indictment, and therefore the indictment as to that would not hold. Judge Wylie directed the contract to be read, and stopped the Clerk at the end of the first line, saying: "That is sufficient." The contract shows that, while it was executed on a certain date, it was made as of a certain other date, which was mentioned. The Judge ruled that the date of execution would not be regarded when the contract set up expressly that it was a contract made as of a certain other date. The effect of this was to compel the star-route counsel to confer for a new plan.

THE TESTIMONY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—In the Criminal Court this morning the Government called ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh as the first witness in the star-route cases. MacVeagh testified that he had a conversation with Rerdell in June, 1881.

Merrick asked the witness to give the details of the entire conversation to the best of his recollection.

Objected to on the ground that witness must give the date of interview to make it competent evidence and for other reasons.

Totten denied that the evidence was competent for any purpose in this trial. The date of conspiracy was placed in 1879, and this confession was made long afterward—in June, 1881.

INGERSOLL

argued that no one would contend that Rerdell's confession was intended to further the objects of the conspiracy. It was necessary to prove the existence of a conspiracy before trying to introduce such evidence as this.

Merrick was about to reply, when the Court interrupted him to inquire whether he was prepared to assert that the confession was intended to help along the conspiracy, because if it was not, regardless of other facts, it would certainly not be good evidence against Rerdell.

Merrick replied that he thought that question could best be answered by hearing the testimony.

Judge Wylie—But you must first prove that there was a conspiracy.

Merrick asserted that the confession was the best possible proof of the existence of a conspiracy.

Judge Wylie—Oh, no; I think that you are wrong, and that the contrary proposition is true.

Mr. Merrick—But the body of a dead man may never be found.

Judge Wylie—You must prove that he has been missing for a long time before assuming him to be dead.

The Court, in answer to an inquiry by Merrick, replied that, even if he should be prepared to show that every one of the defendants had made separate acknowledgments of having engaged in conspiracy, it would

NOT BE ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE.

A conspiracy must be made out by circumstances. If this confession should prove that Rerdell met certain of the defendants on certain occasions perhaps it would be admissible. The prosecution should confine their questions to facts which would prove a conspiracy. This was a very important point in the case.

Mr. Ingersoll—Yes, if your Honor pleases, it is the whole of it.

Ingersoll closed the argument on this point, which he regarded as of the highest importance, by saying that he regarded the failure of the Government to produce any authorities as prima-facie evidence that the law was altogether on his side.

JUDGE WYLIE

decided that the evidence offered by MacVeagh was not admissible at this stage of the trial. When he was satisfied from the evidence of the existence of a conspiracy, he would allow this testimony to be introduced. Judge Wylie concluded by saying that a person could only convict himself by confession, and could not even do that until the crime was first made out.

Merrick remarked that of course this decision would compel him to postpone the introduction of the testimony he had proposed, and Mr. MacVeagh was then excused.

MERRICK EXPLAINED

that he had himself believed this evidence was not presented at the best time, and he had only consented to its introduction to oblige MacVeagh and another witness who were desirous of leaving the city.

AFTER RECESS

George J. Brewer, clerk in the Contract Division of the Post-Office Department, testified that Brady did not act upon papers immediately upon their presentation. Some times days elapsed. There were several hundred of them which had not been acted upon when Brady left the service. It was a common practice, which prevails at present, to increase the service after a contract was awarded and before its execution was begun.

John B. Sleeman, Chief of the Pay Division of the Sixth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, described the system of payments. The only way in which a contractor could receive money from the Treasury for service performed was upon a warrant signed by the Postmaster-General. He could not get it upon a warrant signed by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Although the witness had seen Miner and Rerdell in his office at the same time, he never knew of their acting together upon any one contract.

Adjourned.

Attorney-General Brewster was in court in the afternoon.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

IRISH MUST GO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—There is not much doubt that there will be a change in the office of Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. No responsibility for the careless methods which have prevailed at the bureau has been directly traced to Col. Irish, the present Superintendent, but there can be no doubt that there has been great laxness in the superintendence of the plate-vaults, and Secretary Folger is understood to have determined upon a change. There have been no new developments in the bond inquiry today. The Secretary is still making investigations. It is known that he has decided to recommend the release of Brockway, on the ground that the immunity granted him covered this whole matter. In this the Attorney-General is understood to agree with Secretary Folger. The effect of this will undoubtedly be that the District-Attorney will be directed to nolle pros. the indictment found against Brockway at the instance of Bill Wood.

WHAT DOYLE PROMISES TO DO.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Doyle, convicted in Chicago of having in his possession counterfeit bonds, offers through counsel to prove conclusively the genuineness of the one-thousand-dollar-bond plate, how it was obtained, and all about it, provided the Government will release him from confinement. The present investigation at the Treasury is for the purpose of ascertaining the character of this plate, whether it is good transfer-work or merely counterfeit, and, if the former, to ascertain how it was obtained from the Engraving and Printing Bureau, and to place the responsibility where it properly belongs. Doyles' friends state that the bonds found in his possession are not counterfeits, but bonds printed from a genuine plate, the issue of which, however, was not authorized by law. Several petitions are filed for the pardon of Thomas Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter in the Albany Penitentiary.

A PIRATE.

PRESIDENT BLANCO CONDEMNS A REBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The President of Venezuela has appealed to the United States, and to all friendly Governments as well, not to receive a certain ship Cantabro, or Uncolon, into their ports or to allow her supplies. The further request is made to hold her until proof shall be forwarded from Venezuela that she is a pirate. The facts in the case are that the prominent leaders of the old régime in Venezuela, who are always plotting against the present Government from Cuiracoa and Trinidad, bought or hired a Spanish steamer, the Cantabro, and had fitted her out to act in conjunction with a series of outbreaks along the coast which had been carefully arranged. The plot on land however, was discovered by President Blanco and frustrated before the privateer arrived. The steamer sailed from the eastern extremity of the coast to the western limit without receiving any signs of coöperation. All on shore had either surrendered without a struggle or had been captured without fighting.

THE STEAMER SAILED FROM HAVANA TO ST. THOMAS

and took out papers from the Consul of the United States of Colombia. It has used the Italian, English, and French colors at intervals, as circumstances seemed to make necessary. President Blanco, ascertaining that the steamer has no regular papers, has declared her a pirate and made proclamation that all vessels, either public or private, of any nation, are at liberty to capture and appropriate her value as judged by any court, including the share belonging to the Government of Venezuela. These facts are stated by Señor Comacho, the Minister from Venezuela.

BLISS FIRED OUT.

THE PRESIDENT GETS TIRED OF THE GABBLING OF BLISS AND SHUTS HIM OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE—ARTHUR'S EXASPERATION OVER THE STAR-ROUTE FIASCOS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—A rupture has occurred in the Cabinet which threatened for a time to materially affect the Administration and destroy Arthur's prospects. I mean the chum Cabinet whereof Bliss was Premier—according to his own representation the President-chum, after the fashion Blaine was represented to be President-Secretary, during Garfield's period of suffering. Bliss' ways and methods have been heretofore described—how he coached Arthur, kept him steady under difficulties, and directed the more important concerns of the Administration. The longer this went on the more boastful the President-chum became. Bliss would expatiate by the hour to whoever would listen, how he was "bringing Arthur through," how he was putting men and things up and down, and thereby giving to Arthur a degree of success which he otherwise could never have had. When Bliss came to narrate Arthur's daily life, and give the particulars of this and that occurrence, he was specially at home, and his always eager listeners were never so interested as then. Bliss has a peculiar talent for relating what, as he himself will intimate, should never be spoken of. In an impressive undertone he can emphasize inuendos and hints, and set off by gesture and smirk, which would make for an actor his fortune, what he solemnly declares will never do to speak of aloud. It is to be observed that whatever Bliss avers should not be spoken of on any account he takes special pains to proclaim whenever he can procure listeners. For some time it was

A STANDING JOKE

to wind Bliss up, set him going, and then pretend to be all attention while he wove his yarn off by the yard. No gossip or scandal ever lost any of its salt from repetition by Chum Bliss, and as for his own exploits they were constant surprises to all listeners, because of the proof afforded of the amazing facility of the man for lying.

Not long ago Bliss began to pay attention to the departments in addition to running Arthur. "Running Chet" was the way Bliss put it, for in nothing did he excel so much as the freedom with which he made use of pet terms and phrases denoting the delightful intimacy he was on with the President. Bliss conceived the idea of "running" Folger also; and well is remembered the occasion he imparted the intimation that he made up his mind to do it. This remark was supplemented with the observation that the departments in general needed looking after, and that Frank Hatton especially needed toning down. "In fact," said he, "this young gentleman with frontier habits needs to be taught some lessons not learned in Hawkeye circles." The supposed witticism nearly split Bliss, but no one else was seriously affected.

It is to be conceded that so far as the Treasury Department is concerned Bliss, to a commendable extent, did execute his purpose, else why several extraordinary things coming out of that branch of the Government whereby the clients of Bliss made large money and Bliss ditto fees?

Either the chum's success here or something else encouraged him to undertake greater things. He even talked of

"FIRING OUT OF THE CABINET"

a certain Secretary whom he was "weary of keeping right," lest he would get Chet into trouble. "The better way to deal with him," said the chum, "is to get rid of him in short order, and I'm going to tell Chet so."

About this time something occurred that interfered with the plans of the chum-President. Now as to Arthur, it is to be said that before the public he is the most decorous man in the world. He attaches special value to good manners and fine clothes, neither of which Bliss was ever accused of. His friends say he is too mean to wear any but slop-shop clothes, while Nature was too parsimonious in his make-up to endow him with the ways of a gentleman.

Of course the absurd and highly objectionable goings-on by Bliss reached Arthur's ears. For some time, in one way and another, the polite, scrupulous, and ambitious man of the White House had tried not to hear these things about Bliss, but it was no use.

Shortly after Bliss made his boast about firing out a Cabinet officer one evening he started for the White House to put in execution his purpose of "telling Chit" of its importance, and how to do it. His habit had been to push his way into any part of the White House without any ceremony, but this time the attendant halted him for his card, which was taken to Arthur, who returned for answer that

WHEN HE "WANTED TO SEE MR. BLISS HE WOULD SEND FOR HIM!"

The chum-President was confounded for once! Even he understood the message in its intended import, and he withdrew. Bliss has not been seen at the White House since. Arthur has never sent for him, and probably it will be some time before he will.

The chum Cabinet burst up in an hour. Murphy, Wheeler, et al. drew off, and ever since have for the most part confined their attention to the departments where peculiar talents found scope, more especially the Treasury Department, where there are congenial spirits and opportunities. But there was hard swearing around the White House for many days, and Arthur's Administration was terribly threatened.

Bliss still boasts occasionally of "running the President," and refers to Arthur as "Chet"; but he picks his company. A less audacious man than the Decoy would have left Washington behind him; but not Bliss. His $100 a day fee in connection with the long-drawn-out and ever-to-be-procrastinated star-route cases was a sufficient solace. Touching this, however, there is authority for saying that Arthur has been

SO EXASPERATED WITH THE STUPID BLUNDERS

or dishonest practices of Bliss, whereby the Government has been put to an immense expense uselessly and the Administration scandalized that he has more than once been inclined to dismiss Bliss from the cases altogether. But having through Judge Wylie on the bench cut across-lots and got the cases before a jury, and where Bliss can't do much more harm, and having got fairly rid of him and broken up the chum Cabinet, although Murphy, French, Wheeler, and the rest still hang around, Arthur feels greatly relieved. Whatever finally be the place his Administration occupies in history, the record will be incomplete that does not give the exploits of the chum-Premier, who, while engaged in firing Secretaries out of the Cabinet, was himself banished from the presence of the President and forbade to enter the White House!

NOTES.

BOILER-FLUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINTON, D. C., June 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury today, upon the recommendation of Gen. Dumont, issued a circular suspending until the reassembling of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels next winter that portion of the formula of the boord relating to boiler-flues less than sixteen inches in diameter. This is the section to which Western boilermakers have made vigorous objection.

TRESCOTT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—It is understood that Trescott will refuse to testify regarding his instructions without the consent of the State Department and the President. Blaine's enemies have been attacking him over the request made for $90,000 for secret service abroad, supposing that there was some dark business about the Peruvian affairs. It now turns out that the money was asked by Mr. Frelinghuysen for the purpose of watching American interests in the Panama-Canal scheme.

LOWE,

of Alabama, Greenbacker, recently seated in place of ex-Confederate Gen. Wheeler, works with the Republicans, and will probably be reelected by their aid. He says he hopes Wheeler will be a candidate against him again.

OHIO.

Gen. Scoville, author of the temperance plank in the Ohio platform, is here. He says the Republicans will carry Ohio in spite of the recent unfavorable predictions.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

Special-Agent Chamberlain, of the Treasury Department, reports that the disturbed condition of the sugar trade is due to the artificial coloration of imported sugars, by which high grades are imported at a low tariff, and, being refined, are exported with a large drawback to importers and refiners. The system is driving honest operators out of the business.

BONDED SPIRITS.

William N. Hobart, of Cincinnati, Treasurer of the Western Export Association, and W. H. Jacobs, of Louisville, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, summoned to testify before the Windom Committee, have requested a postponement to Thursday next.

TOLEDO.

Secretary Teller affirms the decision of his predecessor in the Toledo marsh-land cases, and directs patents to issue upon the entries made at the public offerings.

THE DOCTORS.

They Elect Officers, Appoint Committees and Adjourn to Meet in Cleveland Next Year.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—The American Medical Association adjourned at noon. The closing session was largely devoted to routine business.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. L. Atlee, of Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Eugene Grissons, of North Carolina; Dr. A. J. Stone, of Minnesota; Dr. J. A. Oteriony, of Kentucky; Dr. H. S. Orme, of California; Treasurer, Dr. R. J. Dunganzon, of Pennsylvania; Librarian, Dr. William Lee, of Washington, D. C.

The Treasurer, Librarian, and Committee on Publications made satisfactory reports.

A resolution by Dr. Dennison, of Colorado, against the use of the term "Allopathist, or any other pathist," was adopted.

The following committees were chosen:

Judiciary Council—Dr. N. S. Davis, of Illinois; J. M. Brown, of the U. S. Navy; F. C. Scott, of Ohio; M. Sexton, of Indiana; N. C. Husted, of New York; William Lee, of Maryland; J. E. Rivers, of West Virginia.

Officers of the Various Sections—Practice of Medicine, J. H. Hollister, of Illinois, Chairman, J. G. Lee, of Pennsylvania, Secretary; Surgery and Anatomy, W. F. Peck, of Iowa, Chairman, Paul F. Eve, Tennessee, Secretary; Obstetrics, J. K. Bartlett, of Wisconsin, Chairman, G. F. Moses, of Missouri, Secretary; Medical Jurisprudence and State of Medicine, Foster Pratt, of Michigan, Chairman, Thomas L. Neal, of Ohio, Secretary; Ophthalmology, Ostology, and Laryngology, A. W. Calhoun, of Georgia, Chairman, Carl Seiler, of Pennsylvania, Secretary; Diseases of Children, R. F. Blount, of Indiana, Chairman, J. H. Sears, of Texas, Secretary; Dentistry, D. H. Goodwillie, New York, Chairman; Truman W. Brophy, of Illinois, Secretary; Committee on Necrology, J. M. Toner, of the District of Columbia, Chairman, and one from each State; Arrangements, Dr. X. C. Scott, of Cleveland; Assistant-Secretary, Dr. J. N. Hines, of Cleveland; Publication, W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, J. S. Cohen, J. H. Packard, R. J. Dingison, Albert Frinke, and J. Woodbury; State of Medicine and Jurisprudence, Chairman, Foster Pratt; Secretary, J. D. Cunningham, and members from all the States.

Dr. Sayre, of New York, reported the following Trustees: Trustees for three years, N. S. Davis, of Illinois, E. M. Moore, of New York, Toner, of Washington; for two years, H. F. Campbell, of Georgia, Packard, of Pennsylvania, Connor, of Michigan; for one year, Hooper, of Arkansas, Graceton, of Maine, McMurdy, of Kentucky.

The President appointed the following delegates abroad: T. A. Emmett, D. Lewis, C. Carpenter, E. N. Bushir, and M. Decosta.

The association then adjourned to meet at Cleveland next year.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Industrial University at Champaign, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 8.—The eleventh commencement exercises of this institution closed yesterday. Thirty-four graduates, among them four ladies, received sheepskins.

The Trustees held a quarterly meeting last night and dismissed Profs. Weber and Scovell, chemists, who last year patented their discoveries in methods of manufacturing sugar from sorghum. Prof. Taft, Professor of Geology and Zoology, was given an indefinit leave of absence. C. E. Pickard, Assistant Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, was relieved at his own request, as he intends to engage in business in Chicago.

Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 8.—Gov. Porter attended the commencement exercises at Purdue University today, and at the close of the several orations made a few remarks to the graduates and others in attendance. The exercises passed off pleasantly, the day being most delightful and many persons attending. This evening President E. E. White held a reception at his residence for the students and others. The Board of Trustees will meet in session this week. Everything is reported prosperous at the university, which is fast coming to the front as an educational institution. There were eight graduates today.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—The International Typographical Union elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George C. Clark; First Vice-President, J. J. Clarkson; Second Vice-President, T. A. Fowler; Secretary and Treasurer, Mark L. Crawford; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Haldeman; Delegate to the Labor Congress, F. R. Foster. Cincinnati was fixed upon as the place to hold the next meeting of the union.

The reports of several committees were adopted. These embraced resolutions declaring that in no case shall a name once stricken from the permanent list for "ratting" be again restored, nor shall such person be eligible to again serve as a delegate to the International Union; condemning the course taken by the mining companies of Maryland in importing labor to take the place of resident labor; compelling sub-unions to adopt and enforce a standard type; that the indenture system be adopted, and the term of servitude be not less than five years, commencing at the age of 16; recommending that subordinate unions coöperate with trades assemblies and other labor organizations whenever practicable, and that the newly-elected officers be appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of establishing a home for disabled printers and report at the next meeting of the union. An executive session was held tonight, after which, at 11:30, the union adjourned sine die.

A DEFECTIVE STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., June 9.—This city was today assessed $1,000 damages to pay Albert Osborne, a resident of Michigan, for being thrown from a wagon while attending a circus here last Fourth of July. He claimed his shoulder was dislocated and that the fall was caused by a defective street.

Before buying any furniture see the stock of J. A. Colby & Co., 217 State street.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Oglesby Announces that He Has No Congressional Aspirations.

Excitement in Arkansas in Anticipation of the Bourbon State Convention.

Long Jones Fearful Lest Charlie Farwell Wants to Displace Him.

Democratic Aspirants for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

Gen. Singleton, Scott Wike, and Others on the Track—A Lively Race Ahead.

The Hon. C. B. Farwell on State and National Politics—The Unit Rule Must Be Enforced.

Gen. Oglesby Will Not Be a Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 9.—THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a dispatch from Decatur to the effect that an effort would be made to induce Gen. R. J. Oglesby to become a candidate for Congress for this district. Your correspondent has just talked with Gen. Oglesby, and he authorizes the statement that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for Congress. He is living quietly at his home here, taking no interest in politics except such as every true Republican should in the success of the party. Touching the Senatorial question, he is of the opinion that it is premature to be urging the claims of Senatorial candidates at this time; that the first thing to be done is for all hands to go to work and get the party together in fighting shape; harmonize all factions, and then make a vigorous campaign and secure the success of our State ticket and get control of both branches of the Legislature. After that Gen. Oglesby says the Republican party will have but little trouble with him.

Excitement Running High in Arkansas in Anticipation of the Probable Action of the Democratic State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 9.—There is much interest and excitement in anticipation of the Democratic State Convention at Little Rock Thursday over the State, and the gathering of the clans at the State Capital has already begun. A paramount question to be considered by the convention is the submission of what is known as the Fishback amendment, which provides for the cancellation of $13,000,000 of bonded indebtedness. The sentiment of the people is largely in favor of resubmitting and adopting the amendment, therefore it is expected that the convention will gratify the people's wishes. From instructions already given, and as generally predicted, the following ticket will be placed in nomination: For Governor, J. H. Berry; Secretary of State, Jacob Frolich; State Treasurer, W. E. Woodruff; for Attorney-General, C. B. Moore; for Auditor of State, A. W. Files; for Commissioner of State Lands, J. D. Kimball; for Congressman-at-Large, C. R. Beckenridge. In the meantime the Republicans are preparing. They will bring out a full ticket to be voted for at the general election in September. There is a growing sentiment in favor of ex-Congressman O. P. Snyder's nomination for Governor.

The Reason of "Long" Jones' Hasty Visit to Springfield the Other Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—Since the hasty visit of investigation made here the other day by the Hon. A. M. Jones, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has learned something about the points made by that gentleman in favor of his own retention as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In discussing the recent movement by the friends of Charlie Farwell to secure control of the new committee at the coming State Convention, Mr. Jones confidentially informed the politicians with whom he consulted while here that it was Mr. Farwell's purpose and desire to himself secure the coveted position of Chairman of the committee. It is understood that Mr. Jones is quietly causing this yarn to be circulated among the leading political managers throughout the rural districts, where it is calculated the effect will be to seriously injure whatever prospects Mr. Farwell's adherents may have had of gaining control of the committee. The statement that Mr. Farwell aspires or desires to become Chairman of the State Central Committee is ridiculed by well-informed politicians here, and these gentlemen do not hesitate to intimate that the whole thing is a cock-and-bull story, and shrewdly devised by "Long" Jones or Dan Shepard for circulation among those rural communities where Charlie Farwell is looked upon with suspicion as the exponent and high priest of the dark and mysterious style of politics peculiar to the metropolis, and it is believed by those of this way of thinking that this shrewd dodge will be apt to incline many rural Republicans, even should they happen to be opposed to Mr. Jones' reelection as Chairman of the State Central Committee, to favor his retention rather than let the control of the party machinery pass into the hands of Charlie Farwell; and there is little reason to doubt that this is all there is to the story of his supposed aspirations to the Chairmanship.

A Lively Race for the Democratic Nomination in the Twelfth Congressional District of Illinois—Gen. Singleton and His Would-Be Successors—Scott Wike Takes the Track.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—All present indications are that the Twelfth Congressional District Democratic Convention, which meets at Mount Sterling, Brown County, Aug. 1, will witness a virtual repetition of the monkey-and-parrot divertissement of two years ago. The remembrance of that exciting as well as amusing event in the history of the Democracy in this district has not been effaced by the lapse of time. On that occasion Gen. James W. Singleton, who is now closing out his second term in Congress, took the lead and succeeded in worrying and tiring out Bill Atkinson of Pike, H. C. Withers of Greene, and George W. Herdman of Jersey, and getting away with the nomination. It required 263 ballots to do it, and several of the delegates looked as if they had emerged from a prize-fight before they got through; but the Singleton men, wisely counting on the advantage of presenting and maintaining a solid front from first to last, glued themselves to their chairs and sat and voted, and voted and sat, until they actually made the other fellows' fellows sick, compelled a break, and secured their leader's nomination. The same tactics are to be resorted to this year, not only by the friends of Gen. Singleton, who wants to go back, but by the adherents of the other fellows, who in this case happen to be Scott Wike, of Pittsfield, Pike County; H. C. Withers, of Carrollton, Greene County, the same gentleman who tried it on two years ago; and Capt. Adam A. Goodrich, who makes his first appearance in the Congressional ring. The selection of Mount Sterling by the Democratic Congressional Committee—a body in which Gen. Singleton's friends are fully represented—was a stroke of policy probably intended to accomplish two purposes. In the first place it was a judicious bestowal of "taffy" on the people of Brown County—so judicious, indeed, that Gen. Singleton has already secured their six delegates. In the next place, if reports concerning its woful lack of accommodations are true, no convention can sit beyond a limited time at Mount Sterling and its members escape with their lives. Gen. Singleton's friends evidently think they can stand it as long, if not longer, than the adherents of the other candidates, and the desire to quit and go home and get a square meal is apt to be one of the factors in bringing about a breakup in the opposition forces.

The new apportionment makes very little difference in the Singleton district. As the old Eleventh, it was composed of Adams, Brown, Pike, Greene, Calhoun, and Jersey. As the new Twelfth, it retains these same six counties and takes in two more—Cass and Scott. It was Democratic before, and is even more Democratic now, the counties composing it having given Hancock a majority of 5,881. In fact, it is so safely Democratic, according to some of the brethren of that household of faith, that hundreds of old "mossbacks," constituting what is called the "reserve vote," never turn out on election day, but are content to leave the voting to those who enjoy it. Should an emergency ever arise, however, requiring their help, the party bugle would resound up and down the length and breadth of the district, and especially along the banks of the Mississippi, and the "reserves" would troop forth to the rescue. No such emergency is ever likely to arise. Under the circumstances, a Democratic nomination means an election. The real fight, therefore, precedes and ends in the convention. Everything is plain sailing after that. The only question—and nobody cares particularly about that—is the size of the Democratic majority. If the Democracy should run short of material some day, and put up a yellow dog with three legs and an amputated tail, the chances are that he would be elected. But they have never been driven to any such desperate straits as that, and, as the stock of reputable candidates promises to hold out, probably never will.

Gen. Singleton has not always been a Democrat. During the inflation craze several years ago he was a rabid and outré Greenbacker, and on at least one occasion declared in words of truth and soberness that the Democratic party was not only dead, but unpleasantly redolent, and that it ought to be buried out of sight. He subsequently became "converted," however, and for two terms has represented the district in Congress. Even his opponents admit that, on the whole, he has represented it well, and have nothing to say against his Democracy. "When he went in," said one of them to THE TRIBUNE correspondent the other day, "he had no Democratic record whatever. Now he has one, and, d—n it, it's a good one; that's the worst about it." But Gen. Singleton is stronger perhaps by reason of his genial, social character, than for his strict, ironclad partisanship. These qualities, added to his wealth, have made him very popular. His recent success in securing an appropriation for Quincy's new Government building has only added to that popularity. Gen. Singleton likes a fast horse, in spite of his three score years and ten, is a fancier of blooded stock, and has done a good deal to improve the breed hereabouts, and is a fine judge of the liquid which nourishes Democratic statesmen. That he would secure Adams County's twenty delegates in the convention was a foregone conclusion. His former residence in Mount Sterling, and the extra good feeling engendered by the fact it will have the convention, have given him Brown County's six. There will be seventy votes in the convention. Thirty-six will be necessary to nominate. Out of these Gen. Singleton already has twenty-six. His friends say he can pick up the other ten, and perhaps more too either before the convention meets, Aug. 1, or when the other candidates shall have disappeared in the convention breakup which the Singleton forces assume is sure to come. The anti-Singleton men admit that their rival carries twenty-six votes in his pocket, but they dispute the claim that he will get any more, and dare him to come on.

Gen. Singleton's chief competitor is Scott Wike, a comparatively young, round, smooth-faced, wide-awake specimen from Pike County. He is an able lawyer and does a flourishing business with A. C. Matthews, the Pike County Republican missionary, as his partner. He was a member of the Lower House at Springfield in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies, and was elected to Congress in 1874, serving through the Forty-fourth. Robert M. Knapp beat him out of a renomination in 1876, and Gen. Singleton got it two years later, and has represented the district in Congress ever since. Mr. Wike's friends in Pike and elsewhere have always thought that he was rather unceremoniously retired at the end of his first term in defiance of the courtesy which commonly prevails, and which allows a Congressman at least a second term. Mr. Wike's period of service in Congress covered a very stormy time in the history of American finances. The inflation craze was spreading everywhere, and the Government mills were to be run night and day, if the fiat lunatics could have had their way, turning out bushels of alleged money. Specie resumption was the red rag in the eyes of the inflation crowd. Mr. Wike was at that time a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and the only Western Democrat on the committee who set his face and cast his vote against the fiat folly and insisted on specie resumption. When an anti-resumption bill was unloaded on the committee he succeeded in preventing a favorable report thereon, his vote, in the absence of Gibson, of Louisiana, tying the committee. But specie resumption was not a popular doctrine in the Eleventh District, and when Mr. Wike began looking around for a renomination he found that the enemy had been there and had sowed tares. A caucus had set up the pins against him, and Robert M. Knapp, of Jerseyville, was put in over his head. Mr. Wike has bided his time since then, and the results of specie resumption, instead of inflicting the untold disasters which the inflationists so grimly harrowed up, have more than vindicated his course. After quietly waiting for several years, he apparently concluded a few months ago that the Democracy of the district had discharged any possible debt it might have owed Gen. Singleton by giving him two terms in Congress, and determined to make the race himself. Pike, with its thirteen votes, rallied around him, and Calhoun will give him its three. Cass has six, and unless some of Wike's friends are wofully mistaken, he is quite likely to get them, though Gen. Singleton's friends are making a strong pull to swing them into line. The Wike forces, while admitting that Scott, with its four votes, may be disposed to compliment Capt. Goodrich at the start, are inclined to believe that they will come to Wike, giving him twenty-six in all. When he was a candidate for renomination in 1876 Greene County heartily supported him with a solid delegation, and is said to have regarded his defeat as a piece of great injustice. Were it not that Mr. Withers of Greene is a candidate himself, Wike's friends think it quite reasonable to suppose that Greene's eleven votes would go to Wike, giving him one more than enough, and point to the possibility of their going there anyway, in case Withers should drop out, rather than to Singleton, whose strength, according to the Wike element, is exhausted when he secures Adams and Brown. With Jersey to fall back on in the event of its candidate becoming tired of sitting on the anxious seat, the friends of Scott Wike are quietly counting on what they regard as his superior chances for the nomination. Should they and he be deceived, it will not be the first time, and it won't take them long to get used to it.

The uncertainty in all this figuring, however, grows out of the fact that at least two of the counties—in imitation of the Singleton tactics of two years ago—have instructed their delegates to stick to their home timber until the Mississippi or the Styx freezes over. These are Greene and Jersey. Mr. Withers, of the former, was a member of the House in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and has aspired to a nomination to Congress twice before. Jersey's candidate, Capt. Goodrich, is a graduate of West Point; has been State's Attorney in Jersey for years; is a nephew of R. M. Knapp, of Jerseyville, who represented the district just before and just after Scott Wike, and of the late S. A. ("Tony") Knapp, the distinguished Springfield lawyer, now deceased. The Greene men and the Jersey men swear that they will keep on voting for their counties' favorit sons forever, which, making due allowance for exaggeration of statement, probably means until there isn't a ghost of a show of their nomination. A break-up must come sooner or later, for, powerful as they are, the Democrats of the Twelfth District are too wise to split up and nominate two candidates.

How far possible trades for legislative nominations may enter into the settlement of the question is difficult to tell, and especially so far ahead. The only rumor on this head comes in the shape of a story to the effect that Withers is to get Scott County's four votes in the Congressional fight, whereupon he is to give Scott the delegation from Greene in the Senatorial delegation, in which event Uncle Starkey Powell, of Scott, the venerable old philanthropist but for whom the State-House would probably never have had an elevator, may look benignantly around on the Senators in the Thirty-third General Assembly. There is plenty of time to form several combination of this sort, however, and when the trades are all made it is just possible that Gen. Singleton, who now leads, Scott Wike who comes next, and Withers and Goodrich, who bring up the rear, may find their respective positions somewhat changed.

Congressman Farwell on the Political Situation—The Unit Rule Must Rule—The State Central Committee.

Congressman C. B. Farwell is in the city, and was seen by a reporter, who had an interesting conversation with him on political matters generally. When asked, "What was the news in Washington?" Mr. Farwell said:

"Oh, there is nothing new in Washington; when I want news I have to come to Chicago for it."

"What do you think of the course which Gen. Arthur has pursued thus far? Is he trying to harmonize the differences of the Stalwart and anti-Stalwart wings of the Republican party?"

"I think very well of Mr. Arthur. I think he is doing as well as any man I could name could do in the position he occupies to unite the discordant elements of the party. I think he is conscientiously doing his best to deal fairly with all, and to harmonize all."

"How do you account for the fact that, so far, he has given all the principal offices at his disposal to Stalwarts?"

ARTHUR.

"It is not true that he has done so. He has appointed Mr. Chandler a member of his Cabinet, and that appointment was certainly made in recognition of the other side. Of course, he will naturally appoint his own friends, as he has a perfect right to do, to the principal offices at his command, but I think that he has done extremely well since he came into the position, considering the way he did come into it."

"Is there any truth in the rumors of a break with him and Senator Logan from Gen. Grant?"

"I do not know anything about that. I have had no means of inquiry into the truth of the rumor, and have no grounds on which to base an opinion."

"What will be the effects of the split in the ranks of the Republican party

IN PENNSYLVANIA?"

"The split there is simply an effort of the people to get out from under the one-man rule. In that State the people have had no voice in the selection of their candidates. The nominating committees have simply been appointed by Cameron, who has directed the whole matter to suit his own purposes and wishes. It is too soon to say what the result will be, but the split will be very dangerous to the party in that State, and the probable result of the split will be, if the split continues, that the Democratic ticket will be elected."

"What do you think of the chances for the

HENNEPIN CANAL BILL?"

"I think they are very good. That scheme is in pretty good shape now, and the only reason why the bill for a grant will not get through will be want of time. The action of the House last Monday when the matter came up showed a large majority in favor of the scheme, but it is not at all certain that there will be time to put it through."

POLITICS AT HOME.

"What do you think of the condition of things in this State? Will the Grant and anti-Grant elements pull together this year?"

"It was to that I referred when I said I had to come to Chicago to get the news. On my arrival my wife gave me a bundle of newspapers she had kept for me, from which it appears that THE TRIBUNE and Mr. Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee, take to themselves great credit for taking the lid off a scheme of mine, that scheme being, as they state, to get control of the State Central Committee. You see, Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan, and Mr. Shepard, at the last State Convention, concluded to appoint the members of the Central Committee. They met together and proceeded to do it. They also appointed the delegates to the National Convention, reversing the action of the Republican party, who had always elected their own delegates ever since the party had been organized to represent them in the State Convention, and the delegates from the several districts elected the members of the Central Committee. Now, the scheme I am said to have in hand, and which they have taken the lid off, is to relieve these gentlemen this year and forever hereafter from opposing the people in the manner they did in 1880. I only desire that the people shall have the privilege of nominating their own delegates, and that is the scheme they have taken.

THE LID OFF.

"Mr. Jones no doubt feels a little restive over this matter. I shall, however, revive his recollection a little of the manner in which he was first elected Chairman of the Central Committee. Everybody knows that he was elected by his own vote. He voted for himself for that position, and without that he could not have been elected. His opponent gave his vote for Mr. Jones, supposing that Mr. Jones would give his for him in return as a matter of courtesy. The second time he was elected Mr. Logan appointed the committee and of course appointed him. Now, I want to have the people elect the Central Committee, and not Gen. Logan or any other man. The only scheme I have on hand is to deliver the people from this one-man rule, and I am very glad that Mr. Jones and THE TRIBUNE have 'taken the lid off it.'"

"Do you think, then, that an effort will be made to maintain

THE UNIT RULE

at the forthcoming State Convention?"

"I cannot say if the attempt will be made, but, if it be, it will be opposed, and there will be a split in the party. The advocates of this one-man-rule system may as well understand that the people will not submit to be ruled by them, but will maintain their rights at all costs."

"What will be the result of a split?"

"Why, just as in Pennsylvania, it will result in the defeat of the Republicans and the election of the Democratic ticket."

"What are your views of the forthcoming

SENATORIAL CONTEST?"

"Well, it is too soon to say anything on that subject, yet there are a great many candidates, and it is impossible at this date to form an opinion on which of them the choice will fall."

"Your own name has been mentioned as a candidate. Do you intend to run?"

"Yes, my name has been mentioned; but when the people want me to represent them in the Senate they will probably nominate me. I am not a candidate for any position at all. I do not believe in this system of capturing offices of that magnitude. If the people want me, they will no doubt notify me in due time."

The Hon. Austin M. Garland Replies to Certain Charges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—It having been stated in today's dispatches from Washington that the Democratic Senators accused the Hon. Austin M. Garland, of this city, who has just been nominated as a member of the Tariff Commission, of being a salaried officer of the Protective High-Tariff Association, Mr. Garland was questioned about the matter by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and replied that there was not a shadow of foundation for such an accusation. He further stated that he was not now and never had been in the pay of any tariff or other organization interested in tariff legislation, and that he had never received a dollar, or the promise of one, from any association or person for services performed or promised in such direction. "I am now," added Mr. Garland, "President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, and have been since 187[illegible]. In the majority of instances, when traveling in such capacity, I have paid expenses from my own funds. The treasury of the National association during my Presidency thereof has not had more than the funds needed for meeting the postage, stationery, and other necessary expenses of the Secretary's office."

A Row in the Iowa Prohibition Camp.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 9.—An evidence of trouble in the Prohibition campaign was brought out today. One H. S. Hill, who is canvassing the State and lecturing in the support of the constitutional amendment, brings suit against E. W. Brady, editor of the *Northwestern News*, a Prohibition sheet, for $3,000 damages. Brady's paper came out yesterday with an article calling Hill a fraud and inviting the public to inform the paper of any irregularities in Hill's conduct.

An Office Going Abegging.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 9.—T. S. Allen, of the *Northwestern*, who was appointed to the Receivership of Public Moneys at Aberdeen, Dak., some time ago, last week sent a letter to the President declining the office. Since then the office has been tendered to John Hicks, of the same paper, who in toto refused it, and finally to A. K. Osborne, ex-Collector of Revenue, who also declined.

Pennsylvania's Congressman-at-Large.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A call signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Philadelphia delegation to the Republican State Convention has been issued for a caucus of the delegation tomorrow evening to consider the nomination of some Philadelphian for the office of Congressman-at-Large. It is understood that nearly all the delegates favor nominating John Wanamaker.

A Great Republican Victory in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 10.—The average Republican majority on the State ticket is 1,800. George will have no less than 3,600, in the State, the largest majority ever given a candidate. Moody, for Governor, will have about 100 less. The Republicans have the Legislature by a certain majority of ten, which may be increased to thirteen.

Ohio Democrats Will Hold Their State Convention July 20.

COLUMBUS, June 9.—The Democratic State Central Committee decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus July 20.

Missouri Republicans Trying to Bring About United Action.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Missouri Republicans here have been caucusing with a view of properly regulating a matter which has been long neglected, which should have been looked after at the inauguration of the present session. It appears that there has never been authoritatively provided a course through which the Republican party of the State might upon all questions pertaining to the distribution of office be presented properly to the Administration and its departments. While there exists a live Republican party in Missouri it has but one representative in Congress, in the person of Robert T. Van Horn, and the idea is that he shall be the recognized representative of the party here in all cases where the President or members of the Cabinet are desirous of complying with the wishes of the party in Missouri, not that he shall be a boss in any sense of the word, but that at all times he will properly convey the sentiment of the party in the State. Mr. Van Horn in numerous instances has hesitated about acting for or with Republican citizens residing in St. Louis and other districts than his own, fearing that it would not be sanctioned by the people. An expression from Republicans who have been here has been had on the subject, and they all believe that Mr. Van Horn should be looked to as their leader, and consulted with by Missourians of that faith upon National questions and appointments. The parties interested in this move believe there should be some public expression by Republican citizens of St. Louis, as well as by those of other districts, that Mr. Van Horn may be relieved of any delicate feelings he may have in the premises. In the selection of his own appointments and in assisting in the weeding out of others, his acts so far have been in perfect harmony, it is said, with the party, and toward the elevation of the many of his party against bossism. Mr. Van Horn is on the Republican National Committee, which, it is claimed, is another argument to this end.

Effect of the Oregon Elections on the Fall Campaign.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Talking today with several Republican members of Congress as to the scope and significance of the splendid victory achieved by the Republicans of Oregon, by which Congressman George is reëlected and a Republican Senator secured in Grover's place, they with one accord interpreted it as presaging a triumph of the party over the Democracy all along the line at the coming fall elections. They all seemed to think the largely-increased Republican majority in Oregon was susceptible of no other solution than the one given, that the influences operating in the far-off Pacific State in favor of the Republican party must of necessity be effective in the same direction generally throughout the country. Certain it is, as indicated on all hands, that the victory in Oregon has highly elated and given the most perfect confidence to Republicans here and out of Congress. That the result of the next movement, the November election, will be an increased majority against the Democracy in the House, and a clear working majority of Republicans in the Senate on and after the 4th of March next. In conversation today with a distinguished Oregon Republican politician relative to the disposition reached here this morning—that the Republicans of Oregon had secured the Legislature of that State—he said, in reply to a question of your correspondent as to who would probably be chosen as Grover's successor in the Senate, that he believed the choice would fall upon ex-Senator and ex-Attorney-General Williams; that the Oregon Republicans esteem him as by odds the ablest man in the ranks in the State, and believes that with his eminent abilities and large experience as a legislator, as well as his unwavering devotion to the Republican party, his services to the State and to the party will be more valuable than would be those of any of the distinguished gentlemen who intend to enter the contest for Senatorial honors.

CASUALTIES.

A Harmless Sensation in Portland, Me., Caused by the Bursting of the Water-Works Reservoir.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., June 9.—There was a genuine scare here this morning caused by the breaking of a reservoir. Soon after 6 o'clock a general alarm of fire was given calling the department to the reservoir of the Portland Water Company, located on Brackett, Vaughan and Chadwick streets. It seems that at 5:30 o'clock a leak was discovered in the space between the parapet and the clay huddle which serves as a retaining wall for the water. The people living near who saw the leak thought but little of it until they noticed it began to assume proportions, and finally in half an hour discharged a stream as large as a man's wrist. The gatekeeper, who lives a little way off, was then notified, but before the alarm could be pulled in the water broke away a portion of the reservoir seventeen feet above the street level on the corner of Brackett and Vaughan streets, pouring forth like an immense river which had carried away its banks. The houses in the immediate vicinity had a narrow escape from destruction. Eye-witnesses say they expected to be carried with the flood and drowned, but not a person was injured nor a dwelling seriously damaged. This was owing to the fact that the break was so high above the street level. If it had been on a level the loss of property, and life would have been fearful. As it was 7,000,000 gallons escaped, but left 5,000,000 in the reservoir. The water in its passage—for it is located on high ground, the streets taking a decided downward grade in front of it—uprooted trees, hydrants, pavements, and cobblestones. Trees were carried an eighth of a mile in Deerings Oaks, and a piece of the corner of the parapet of the reservoir, some four feet square, was found half-way down Grove street, a very steep hill which runs off from Congress street. Cellars were filled with water in the vicinity, and one gentleman saved his life by the brief duration of the torrent. He clasped a tree-box on the border of the stream, which at that point was four feet deep, and even then had all he could do to cling to it. Brackett, Vaughan, Bramhall, and Grove streets suffered the worst effects of this break. These streets show great gullies, in some places three feet deep, as if a leviathan plow had passed through, while Grove street is a mass of water courses varying from a foot to three feet in depth. Sidewalks, embankments to private grounds, portions of macadam and cobblestones are cleaned right out, and in many instances deposited in Deering Oaks. The reservoir was built in 1870, and the water-works opened for use July 4 of that year. The firm of Knight & Redion built the reservoir, and as parties desired a driveway on the top of the parapet it was built, although against the wishes of that firm. By reason of this driveway the clay puddle or retaining wall had to stop five feet below the brick parapet, thus leaving no retaining wall for five feet below the parapet except the granit inner walls. Here is where the leak occurred and worked down the parapet to the gate-house along the granit flight of steps. City-Engineer Goodwin had made a careful examination every year for three years to see if there were any cracks in the walls. He could find none. A week ago Saturday the water in the reservoir was drawn off, and it was decided by Mr. Knight that there were no leaks in it. The reservoir held 12,000,000 gallons and covered a space of 100,000 feet.

The Proper Signals Unobserved by the Engineer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHOS, O., June 9.—One of the large Mogul engines, while shifting cars in the yards of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage at this place, ran into the canal, crushing the bridge to atoms and sinking the engine to the bottom. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping. The watchman had gone to supper and left the draw open, with proper signals displayed, which the engineer failed to see. Passengers have to be transferred for at least two days.

Many People Severely Hurt by the Fall of a Bridge.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 9.—The Mississippi Press Association brought its annual convention to a close today. Frank Burkett, of Okalona was chosen President. The next convention will be held in Columbus. During a parade of the military this evening in honor of the association, a bridge fell under the weight of the people on it. Many were severely hurt; none fatally.

Killed Through His Own Carelessness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ind., June 9.—Daniel Decter, a deaf and dumb man, while walking on the track of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Road near Ridgeville, was run over and instantly killed by an express train. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by his own carelessness.

A Little Boy Trampled to Death by a Horse.

WARREN, Pa., June 9.—Willie Ruhlman, aged 3 years, was accidentally killed this afternoon by being trampled upon by a horse in the stable of George Culver.

A Little Girl Killed and Her Brother Fatally Injured in a Brewery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 9.—A little girl named Boctag, aged 3½ years, was instantly killed this afternoon by the fall of a movable partition at Schwarz's brewery here. Her brother, aged 6, was fatally injured.

Killed by a Colt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 9.—August Lesure, one of the oldest settlers of Hardin County, while breaking a colt this morning was kicked in the abdomen by the animal, and died in an hour.

Drowning of a Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 9.—Eugene Vosburgh, 8 years old, was drowned in the river this evening.

SAFE-BLOWERS.

A Successful Job at the Village of Rossvill, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 9.—When Henry Smith, of Rossville, Ind., awoke this morning his first exclamation was "Who's peen here since I'se peen gone?" for he found his safe shattered, the doors open, and all the valuables carried away. The money obtained was about $350, while the accounts, notes, and papers taken were valued at $4,500. Smith hitched up his horse and drove to the city—a distance of eighteen miles—having no difficulty in tracking the robbers, who had driven off with a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. Carson. He arrived here about 6 a. m. and easily discovered the horse and outfit tied to a fence in Perrin's Addition, but the thieves could not be found. The Chief of Police and Marshal are trying to ferret out the robbers, and though they are believed to be in the city no arrests have been made.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY BEATEN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9.—Evidence was heard this afternoon by the Board of Public Property in the case of Lyon vs. Warren, involving the ownership of a tract of land in Lycoming County. The dispute really was between the Standard Oil Company and the Tidewater Pipe Line Company, the latter desiring to secure the property in order to extend their line. The suit was decided in favor of the Tidewater Company, thus giving them the desired eastern outlet.

THE "ADVANCE" SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 9.—It is stated on excellent authority that the Chicago *Advance*, a religious journal well known at the East as well as in its more immediate circle of influence, has been purchased by Boston gentlemen, and that the Rev. Robert West, of St. Louis—now connected with the Shawmut Church at the South End—will be the editor. Dr. Webb, pastor of the same church, is to be a regular contributor.

A NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 9.—Judge J. W. Ranstead, on the county bench yesterday, ordered the sale, at private sale, of the Elgin *Advocate*, the principal paper of this city. It is part of the estate of Stephen L. Taylor, and the disposal is necessary in closing the estate. The present value placed on the property is $12,000.

GARIBALDI MEMORIAL SERVICES.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The Italians of this city have decided to have a grand parade and to hold memorial services on Tuesday next in respect to Garibaldi. All the Italian societies in the city will participate, and the societies of other localities will be invited to take part.

THE STRIKES.

The Conference at Bay View Completely Barren of Results.

Hopes of an Amicable Settlement at a Meeting Next Week.

By Monday the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Will Be in Full Operation.

President Jarrett Decides that the Cincinnati Iron-Workers Are in the Wrong.

Pittsburg Strikers Preparing to Camp Out and Have a Good Time Generally.

End of the Chicago Tanners' Strike—The Men Yield to the Inevitable.

A Fruitless Conference Between Employers and Strikers at Bay View, Near Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—The conference held today between the officials of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company and the Bay View men bore little fruit. Vice-President Bullock had not yet returned from Pittsburg, so that it would have been difficult to make any definit arrangement. J. C. Parkes was present from Chicago. Messrs. Hinton and W. B. Parker, of the Milwaukee staff of the company, were also on hand. Deputations from Lodge 1 (the puddlers) and from Lodge No. 3 (the merchant mill men) were also on hand. The rail-mill men (Lodge No. 2) were not represented, taking the position that, though joining in the strike, they would not, by being present at the conference, assume that they had any differences to settle with the company. Elaborate addresses were made on both sides. The officials stated their position, and the workmen frankly told what they deemed fair for both sides. Concessions are certainly to be made unless prevented by the Pittsburg authorities. The men are nearly all anxious to resume work, and the utmost good feeling prevails all around. Another conference will be held next week, at which time the men will know to what extent the Amalgamated Association will indorse the expected compromise. The Bay View lodges will hold a general meeting tomorrow.

The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company Will Be in Full Blast Monday with a Force of Non-Union Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—It is claimed that by Monday morning the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company will have a force of men at work sufficient to put all departments in operation. Nearly 300 were at work today, and the number is increasing. A small-sized row occurred at the mills tonight at 6 o'clock, when the men quit work. A woman, the wife of a striker it is supposed, became violently abusive of the workmen—so much so that a policeman took her in charge. This caused an excitement, and a few stones were thrown into the crowd. No one was hurt seriously. As the men go to and return from work they are escorted by a strong force of policemen.

President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Iron-Workers' Union, Decides that the Cincinnati Workmen Were Wrong in Striking.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Union of Iron and Steel-Workers, met with the striking workmen of this vicinity at Covington tonight, and after a patient hearing of the case as presented by the men, delivered an opinion that their strike was not justifiable, and that they were bound to continue at work under the terms of their contract of last October with the manufacturers. The meeting agreed with Mr. Jarrett's views. Tomorrow he will confer with the mill-owners, and it is confidently expected that the mills will be soon at work.

While agreeing that the contract between the workmen and mill-owners of this district to abide by the Pittsburg prices was binding, it was the opinion of the meeting that its perpetual feature was unfair, and a committee was appointed, of which President Jarrett is Chairman, to meet the mill-owners tomorrow and obtain a modification of that feature of the contract.

The Situation at Pittsburg is Devoid of Anything Startling.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—The iron situation was devoid of anything startling or new today. Both sides remain firm, and preparations are being made for a long siege. From all quarters come reports of ironworkers who, accepting the situation, are organizing fishing-clubs and propose camping out and taking matters easy for the summer. The mills are still undergoing repairs, and a number of establishments have sent their horses out to the country for pasturage. The mining situation is also quiet. The strikers will hold a mass-meeting at McDonald's next Tuesday. At the close of the exercises all will go into camp near that place and remain, as Secretary Jones says, "until the striking operators are ready to start at the district prices."

The Irondale Strike—Nothing New in the Situation.

There was no change in the state of affairs yesterday among the strikers. The reporter was set right upon one point regarding which he had been previously misinformed—the fact that the common laborers do not belong to the Amalgamated Association. They joined in the strike simply because when the skilled workmen went out there was nothing for them to do. The proceedings of the conference of manufacturers have evidently been a severe blow to the hopes of these men, and it would seem were contrary to the expectations of all classes of the workmen. In the event of a prolonged strike it is certain that destitution in its severest form will come upon the common laborers. They say that when work is good they live from hand to mouth, and the fact that they receive from $1.50 to $1.75 per day is abundant proof that as a class they have little or nothing laid by for a rainy day. Even in the event of the strike terminating in favor of the men a grave foreboding comes home to them. The supply of common labor is in excess of the demand, and it is whispered among them that if the manufacturers sign the scale demanded, they will reduce the wages of the unskilled laborers in order to cover the difference as far as possible. In that case striking would do no good, as their places could be filled as fast as they went out. They admit that while they are anxious to resume work as soon as possible, the skilled workmen who are engineering the strike are able to hold out for some time, and will do so.

A puddler, in answer to the reporter's question in regard to the part the common laborers will play in the complication, said that their wages and labor did not enter in to the question at all; they had nothing to do with the union, and their interests had nothing at all to do with the strike.

Mr. D. C. Bradley reported that there was virtually no change in the situation at his mills at Irondale; his company were determined to hold out to the end, and the indications pointed to a prolonged strike. He said that the strike would be very hard upon the common laborers, but it was a matter beyond his control. If the men who were at the head of the strike were poorly paid and ground down there might be some sense in their action, but these very men were the best paid men in the iron-business, and received wages far higher than those of the artisan in general.

"The saddest thing," said Mr. Bradley in conclusion, "is the fact that the worst effects of the strike will fall upon innocent parties, who are in many cases unprepared for the cessation of work, and the effects of a prolonged strike will be most severely felt over the entire country."

The Tanners' Strike Has Petered Out—The Men to Go to Work Monday.

The strike of the tanners and curriers has flattened out entirely, the men having realized at last that they followed a foolish instinct in obeying the dictates of the professional agitators, who deluded them into the belief that by striking they could compel the employers to give them just what they chose to ask. Yesterday a committee of the union called upon the representatives of the larger tanneries and asked upon what terms the men could return to work. These were agreed upon during the forenoon, and the men will return to work today or on Monday at the old wages. There will be no discrimination against union men, neither will non-unionists be discharged to make room for the strikers. All that is asked is that if the men now out want employment, they shall go to the tanneries and ask for it, not as a union, but as individuals. The employers retain their right to hire and discharge workmen according to their competence, and the men have gained nothing, but have lost an average of $50 each by their unwise movement. It is to be hoped that in the future these matters of wages will be arranged direct between employers and employed, and that no outside interference will hereafter be attempted. The result of such interference has certainly proved disastrous and expensive this time.

The Horseshoers.

The strike among the horseshoers still continues, with some signs that the men are weakening, as some of them have been making overtures to their old employers to go back to work again, but as these had their places filled with new hands they were informed that their services were no longer required. Another case of violence came to light yesterday morning. As Thomas Duffey, of No. 512 State street, who has been working for William A. Eager & Son, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, since the strike began, was going home from his work Wednesday night he heard some one say to him, "Hillos, you are getting home, are you?" Just then he received a blow on the back of the neck which knocked him down, and three men set on him and kicked him most unmercifully, inflicting bad bruises on his face and body.

The Strike in the Cumberland Coal District.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 9.—About 140 new miners went in today. The remainder will go in tomorrow or Monday. A large portion of the roofing of one mine fell today. No one was hurt. It is understood that a large amount of money has reached the relief committee for the strikers. The Knights of Labor today issued an edict to all miners to remain away from the Cumberland region pending a settlement of the present difficulties. All quiet.

A Pennsylvania Rolling-Mill Will Start Monday with Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—The Apollo, Pa., rolling-mill, it is announced tonight, will start up on Monday with non-union men. This firm, contrary to the custom of manufacturers, did not give the usual $25 to the amalgamated association to defray the expenses of a picnic. The lockout is causing a boom in the nail market, and full card rates of $3.40 is asked and maintained.

Milwaukee Printers Secure an Advance in the Price of Composition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—The compositors in the office of the *Daily Republican-Sentinel* today asked for an advance in wages. They have been getting 35 cents per 1,000, and the proprietor immediately granted a raise of three cents, which was entirely satisfactory to the employés.

A Strike Becomes a Lockout.

COHOES, N. Y., June 9.—The Treasurer of the Harmony Mills states that the works will not be started before September. Cotton for June and July delivery has been ordered sold upon arrival at New York. The strike has become a lockout, and has now lasted seven weeks.

A Proposition by Strikers.

READING, Pa., June 9.—The striking pipe-mill men make the following proposition: Changing from piece work to day work, each man to be responsible for his work; welders to have $5 per day, straighteners $2.50, rodmen and revolvers $2.20, first firemen $3, and second firemen $2.

Becoming Dissatisfied at Being Idle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—In the rolling-mill strike here it is stated that the men are becoming dissatisfied, and consider it unjust to keep them out longer awaiting an adjustment of differences in other quarters.

Nominated for Congress in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—The Republicans of the Third District nominated W. H. Canaday for Congress.

FIRE RECORD.

Narrow Escape of the Watch Factory at Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—A fire occurred at the watch factory this morning which came very near proving disastrous. One of the employés was working with a light near a can of benzine in the south end of the stem-wind room. He attempted to blow out the light, and in doing so blew the blaze towards the benzine can, when the benzine instantly ignited. Charles Fisk, one of the employés, who was standing near, picked up the can, intending to throw it out of the window, when it exploded, badly burning his hand and arm and throwing the fluid all over the ceiling and walls. The whole south end was ablaze in an instant. Some one sounded the fire alarm, others turned on the hose, but the efforts were without avail until the Babcock fire-extinguisher was brought into use, when the fire was soon under control. The Fire Department did not reach the ground until the fire was entirely out. Had it not been for the extinguisher the factory would certainly have burned. The ceiling and walls were badly charred, and the damage will probably reach $500.

At Oshkosh, Wis., Loss $4,000, Insurance $2,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 9.—A fire at midnight destroyed the hay-pressing establishment of Mathew Carrigan, in the Fourth Ward, and two valuable horses. The flames communicated to several residences and barns, and for a time threatened to destroy the entire block, but was checked by the department after great exertion. The losses will reach $4,000, with an insurance of $2,000.

Coal Mine Burning at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 9.—The mine of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company is on fire. One hundred men are engaged in fighting the flames. At the time the fire was discovered a large number of miners were in the shaft, and compelled to travel through abandoned workings in order to make their escape. This is the third time the mine has been on fire, and it is known as an extremely troublesome colliery.

The Stanton shaft fire was extinguished.

Preparing to Drown Out the Fire in a Burning Coal Mine.

TREMONT, Pa., June 9.—The operators of the Lower Rausch Creek Colliery are building a dam so that water may be turned in to extinguish the fire. The burning part of the mine is to be isolated. There are hopes that it will be drowned out within two weeks. Fifty men in the meantime will be thrown out of work.

Destruction of a Silk Factory at San Francisco, Entailing a Loss of $75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The California Silk Factory and four dwellings in South San Francisco burned this morning. Loss, $75,000.

Exaggerated Reports as to Forest Fires.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 9.—The reports of the forest fires between Wausau and Eland Junction are greatly exaggerated. The fires do not threaten any serious damage, and there is no excitement.

At Fargo, Dak., Loss $10,000, Insured.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—Fire at Fargo this morning nearly destroyed A. E. Henderson's hardware store. Loss $10,000; fully insured.

Burning of a Planing-Mill at Warren, Pa.

WARREN, Pa., June 9.—James Nixon's planing-mill was destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000.

FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 9.—Information is received here to the effect that last week the Little Missouri, Big Fork, Caldo, and Ouachita Rivers, in Southwestern Arkansas, were higher than ever before known, causing great damage. Rich farms were flooded, sawmills destroyed, and fences and other property washed away. The Coxe, Wehunt, Rider, and Huddleston plantations, on Caddo River, were all destroyed. Corn, cotton, and wheat is ruined, inflicting upon the people severe loss and suffering.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, June 9.—Arrived, the steamship Albingia, from New York, for Hamburg.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived, the Plantyn, from Antwerp; the Main, from Bremen; and the Adriatic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—Arrived, the Italy, from New York.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamships Bothnia, Nederland, and Braunschweig, from New York, and the Quebec, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived, the Frisia, from Hamburg.

MICHIGAN MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 9.—Gen. W. H. Withington, commanding the First Brigade Michigan State troops, today announced the following appointments on the brigade staff: Lieut.-Col. James H. Kidd, of Ionia, Brigade Inspector; Maj. John D. Clark, of Jackson, Brigade Quartermaster; Dr. Philip Porter, Detroit, Brigade Surgeon.

FINANCIAL.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 9.—A. D. Brandriff & Co., hardware merchants, who failed in the early part of the week, confessed judgments in the Circuit Court today, in a compromise of 50 cents on the dollar, to the amount of about $40,000 of claims to bankers and merchants.

EX-GOV. DENISON DYING.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Ex-Gov. Denison is rapidly declining tonight after a long illness. All the children have been called home.

NEW YORK.

Medical Ethics from the Standpoint of the "Regulars."

Severe Criticism of the Action of the American Association.

Wall Street Controlled by the Bears—The Colored Republicans Demand Recognition.

An Insurance Company Going Out of Business—Sarah Burr's Will—The Horseshoers.

MEDICAL ETHICS.

THE "REGULARS" AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—When the modified code of medical ethics was adopted by the State Medical Society in February last it was predicted that the section permitting regular practitioners to consult with legally qualified physicians of the homeopathic school would result in the exclusion of the New York delegates from the American Medical Association, whose annual meeting is now in progress at St. Paul, Minn. Out of the many physicians who have been conversed with here regarding the action of the society a few days ago few express any resentment, and the majority do not consider the affair as one of leading interest. Prof. Montrose A. Pallen, who has been an active member of the American Medical Association for many years, says the association is not a corporate body and possesses no proper disciplinary authority. The body in session is

IN THE NATURE OF A CONVENTION,

the delegates being almost entirely elected for one session only. As to the main issue, that of freedom of consultation, Dr. Pallen was inclined to plant himself upon the broad principle that every practitioner has a right to decide for himself under what circumstances he will give an opinion. Dr. Pallen did not consider the action of the association in excluding the delegates from New York as likely to produce any serious complications. He pointed to the fact that nearly all the physicians and surgeons in the United States who possess European as well as American reputations are residents of New York City, and are by this act debarred from any relations to the association. He did not think New York would suffer from the resolution adopted at St. Paul. But how it might affect the American Medical Association itself was another question.

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY,

speaking for the literature of medicine, says that there are many points upon which the position taken by the medical profession in this State had been grossly misunderstood by provincial physicians and the provincial press. In the first place, the section of the code which related to consultation with homeopathic doctors was not mandatory in its terms, but simply permissive. It left the question of consultation with the judgment of the practitioner himself. It was a step in the direction of the progressive spirit of the profession in the centre of population. Country practitioners were not as a rule aware that in this city a homeopathic physician was something very different from the homeopath in the West or South, where the school was represented largely by uncultivated adventurers, men without diplomas or other authority to practice. In New York City, on the other hand, the homeopathists have good colleges and are

WELL-TRAINED IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

"Am I, therefore," said Dr. Shrady, "to stand aloof and to say to a man who is just as fully qualified in a legal sense to practice medicine as I am, that I will not admit that he is a physician, and will not consult with him? Obviously such a position is absurd, and places the regular practitioner in this city in indirect opposition to the law and to public policy."

Prof. Abraham Jacobi, late President of the State Medical Society, did not think that the American Medical Association would lead the State society to rescind or even reconsider its action. So far as he had observed and conferred with the best medical minds since the news was received, the position of the profession in this city as to the action of the association was one of comparative indifference.

Medical men in this city object to the term "National" as applied to the association, which, they say, is in no proper sense a National body.

WALL STREET.

THE BEARS TRIUMPHANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The bears swept everything before them in the Stock Exchange today. Wall street was flooded with direful rumors, and prices were knocked down materially. Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Wabash, and nearly the entire list of leading securities were raided and gave way more or less. Mr. Addison Commack, who of late has figured as the leader of the bear movements, created a sensation by appearing among the traders on the floors of the exchange for the first time in months, and early in the day the depression was largely attributed to the prospect of a vigorous campaign, which it was generally believed this sudden appearance of Mr. Commack foreshadowed. But later in the day this was dispelled by the work of

THE "RUMOR COMMITTEE,"

from whom came at first mysterious intimations that disaster was overhanging certain commission houses in the street, and subsequently the intimations developed in bold assertions of weakness in the financial condition of leading firms whose names passed current. It was declared that a prominent German house had failed, and a leading firm was reported to be on the verge of bankruptcy and making strenuous efforts to save itself by a wholesale sacrifice of securities through other houses; and rumors similar in tone were recited touching other well-known operators. But in every instance the reports were met with sweeping denials, and before the dealings for the day closed the rumors were generally denounced on all sides. One of the houses against whom the bear stories had been circulated announced that pains would be taken to discover the originators and their punishment secured.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

THEY WANT THEIR SHARE OF THE OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The colored Republicans of New York are moving for what they term a recognition of their rights in the matter of the distribution of patronage at the hands of the party. A meeting of delegates from the associations was held this evening, whereat views were interchanged "as to the advisability of the colored voters demanding recognition and representation in the make-up of the state by the Republican party in the coming campaign." After a few speeches resolutions were adopted setting forth that, as the colored citizens of New York had served the interests of the Republican party with "blind, unswerving fidelity for twelve years," and had

"RECEIVED IN RETURN ONLY NEGLECT,

studied indifference, and a total lack of recognition of their services," they therefore "remonstrated against such treatment," and "demanded from the Republican party representation on the county ticket, and in the various departments, municipal as well as Federal." John F. Quarles, the leading colored lawyer of the city, declared that these resolutions pointed in the right direction, and it was certain that if the Republican party once felt the sting of defeat as a result of the neglect of the claims of the colored voters this indifference would not occur a second time.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—It was announced today that the Relief Fire-Insurance Company had decided to retire from business and wind up its affairs. The Relief was organized in 1855, and has a capital of $200,000. At the close of last year its gross assets were $305,406, and its total liabilities, except capital, $87,771. During the year its total income from premiums and all sources amounted to $178,582, and its total disbursements to $181,069.

THE COMPANY'S SURPLUS

over all liabilities, including capital, on Jan. 1 of this year, was $17,685. George W. Damon, Secretary of the Relief, said today that the company had determined to retire from business honorably, meeting all its just obligations in full, and maintaining to the last the good name which it had earned in the last twenty-seven years. Negotiations looking to the reinsurance of all the outstanding risks of the company are being made, and it is expected that in a few days the matter will be settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

SARAH BURR'S WILL.

TESTIMONY DURING ITS CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The contest of the will of Miss Sarah Burr, the miserly millionaire who at her death gave $3,400,000 to charitable objects, was on trial today before Surrogate Rollins. Mr. Parsons, for the contestants, put in evidence a mass of letters and documents formerly in the possession of Miss Burr, and James McCabe, the lad who lived with his mother in Miss Burr's service, was put on the stand for further cross-examination by ex-Judge Pierrepont. He gave some very unpleasant details of the offensiveness of Miss Burr's private habits. The witness reiterated many details of Miss Burr's routine life already testified to on his direct examination. The further hearing is set down for June 16.

CONKLING'S COUP.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Gen. George H. Sharpe, speaking today of the candidacy of Mr. Conkling for reëlection to the United States Senate last year, and in reply to the statements made by Conkling that he was not a candidate "of his own head," and that friends did not "urge him to withdraw," as had been previously charged by Gen. Sharpe's paper, the Kingston *Freeman*, says among other things: "Mr. Conkling resigned for the purpose of being a candidate for reëlection. He sought to introduce into American politics the English method of resigning and obtaining a reindorsement from his constituency in order that he might wage war upon the Administration untrammeled by party obligations. So true was this that his friends in Albany were informed by the most expeditious methods.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER

was sent from Washington to Albany bearing the letters of resignation, and from that messenger it was ascertained that Mr. Conkling expected immediate steps to be taken by his friends to insure his reëlection. I was myself informed from Washington that he was to be reëlected. I was also asked to invite him by telegram to meet his friends in New York to consult about the steps to be taken. I refrained from sending any such telegram. Others were urged to send telegrams of like purport, but at least one prominent friend of Mr. Conkling also refrained from doing so. It was notorious in Albany that the messenger who brought the resignations stated without reserve that

A RE-ELECTION WAS EXPECTED

by the resigned Senators."

Gen. Sharpe states most positively that every possible effort was made to induce ex-Senator Conkling to withdraw, but he would not listen to them. He wanted it to appear, he said that his reëlection was unsolicited, and at the same time he was using every means in his power to secure support.

WAGE-WORKERS.

THE HORSESHOERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The horseshoers employed in the Tenth avenue, Second avenue Avenue C, and Forty-second street horse-car stables, and in the stables of the Madison and Fifth avenue stage lines, all of whom have received the advance pay demanded, left their work in accordance with instructions from the union. The troubles which resulted in this discontinuance of work is the alleged discovery by the workingmen of a combination among the horse-car companies to defeat the strike. This, it is asserted, is to be done by securing men from outside the city to work in the shops in part, and by making contracts with the Goodenough Horse-Shoeing Company in part. The blacksmith shop of Dan Mace, the well-known trainer and driver of trotting horses, was closed today as a result of the difficulties growing out of the strike. It is estimated that there are over 500 horses in the various stables waiting to be shod.

BUSINESS.

DULL AND QUIET MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Special telegrams from leading trade centres to *Bradstreets'*, to be published tomorrow, point to dull or quiet markets in almost all lines. Chicago has succumbed after enjoying considerable activity in the distribution of merchandise for several weeks past, and word is received that the movement of dry goods, provisions, and other staples at this point has fallen away. Minneapolis and St. Paul continue the exceptions, in that they alone of the larger cities report a good trade, with demand at times in excess of capacity to meet it. From various points in the cotton belt there continue to come complaints of continued cold or wet weather. In the grain regions, while reports as to wheat are fairly satisfactory, in reference to corn they tell of the ravages of the wet spring and the delays which replanting has caused. The industrial situation has not changed materially since last Saturday. Both sides to the struggle between iron-mill operatives and employers appear firm and equally confident of success.

ITEMS.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE.

NEW YORK, June 9.—William Tracy, not long ago tried and acquitted of the murder of Charles P. Miller, was mulcted today in $6,000 by Dennis Sullivan, who lost an eye from a slung-shot wound inflicted by Tracy.

THE BANKERS.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Saratoga the 16th and 17th of August.

BAD WATER ON SHIPBOARD.

The Emigration Commissioners report food and water bad on the steamers Surrey and Nemesis, and to bad water is attributed the deaths of children.

A CRAZY DRUMMER.

George R. Cohen, a drummer for Williams & Co., of Louisville, was found in the streets today insane.

SUNSTROKES.

There were two cases of prostration by heat today.

CARS BURNED.

Fifteen empty freight cars and two Union Line refrigerator cars were burned in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Hackensack Meadows, tonight. Insured.

CANADA.

A Hopeful Movement Looking to Coöperation Among Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 9.—The Workingmen's National Union of Canada have obtained from the recently-organized Steel Association $500,000 out of the first issue of $700,000 worth of stock. This will have the effect of constituting an immense coöperative society among the workingmen of this country. As the Dominion imports $12,000,000 worth of steel and iron goods every year, the importance of this industry can easily be seen. The Steel Association of Canada, which was incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letter Patent act, own 700 acres of the best mineral land in Ontario, on which there are already two very valuable iron mines. About 68 or 70 per cent of metalic iron can be obtained from this ore. All workmen employed at the works of this association must own at least one share, representing $50 in the stock, which, of course, will give them a voice in the business management of the concern.

Sir Leonard Tilley has promised that the Government will, should they be sustained for the next five years, give particular attention to the fostering of this industry. Following are the names of the syndicate who have secured the stock: Messrs. Joseph Westman, J. Ick Evans, John W. Cheeseworth, Arthur R. Boyle, James M. Boddy, and George B. Boyle, all residents of Toronto.

Suicide of the Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Greensville, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, June 9.—The Village of Greensville, near Dundas, was thrown into great excitement on Wednesday morning by the news that an old and much respected citizen had committed suicide by hanging. The Rev. Mr. McLaren, an elderly gentleman of the Presbyterian Church, who has resided in the village for a number of years, though not regularly preaching, got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and went into the barn and hung himself by the neck from a beam with a cord made from the lining of a harness. Half an hour after the old gentleman got up his wife, surprised to see him leave the house at such an early hour, arose to search for him, and, on going out to the barn, to her intense horror found her husband hanging by the neck, dead. She ran for a neighbor, who came over and took the body down. The wife is stricken with grief and the community is deeply saddened by the tragic end of one who has for so many years been a most exemplary Christian. For some time the old gentleman has been subject to fits of melancholy and despondency, and his relatives have kept a watch upon him for fear he might do himself harm. There is no doubt that the man took his life while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

An Unwelcome Visitor Creates a Sensation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 9.—A short time ago the wife of a well-known civil servant left the city to visit her relations in the country. It would appear that, during her absence, he contracted an illicit acquaintance with a certain member of the demi monde, who, it is said, paid several clandestine visits to his house. The other night she arrived there in a hack at a late hour in a state of intoxication, and aroused the whole neighborhood by the noise she made. The hero of this drama heard her, but, fearful of being compromised, never paid the slightest attention to her knocking at his door, nor to her cries for admittance. The neighbors who heard her gathered about, and the damsel frankly informed them that she had been in the habit of coming to the house, and had promised to come on the night in question. Amidst many tears she said she thought it was a very hard case that she could not get in after going to the expense of hiring a hack. It is needless to say that she did not get in, and it is also needless to say that the civil servant in question is now a wiser if not a sadder man.

The Original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHATHAM, June 9.—Josiah Henson, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is a resident of the County of Bothwell. He was born in Maryland in June, 1788, and is now 93 years of age. Mr. Henson is a veteran reformer, and takes an active interest in the present elections. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability. Forty years of his life were spent in slavery, and for fifty years he has been a freeman. Mr. Henson is a man of ready wit. On one occasion when asked if his master had not treated him well, he said yes, and his interrogator said, "You are a fool for running away." Henson replied, "Well, my friend, that place is still vacant. You can have it." Mr. Henson says the Tories are very friendly to him during the elections, but they have always found him to be one of that class not easily humbugged.

A Libel Suit for $50,000 Damages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 9.—Mr. Carroll Ryan's suit against the Ottawa *Citizen* and Mr. Archibald Stewart for $50,000 damages each are the heaviest which have been laid for libel for some time in Canada courts. Mr. Ryan, the editor of the *Free Press*, was attacked by Mr. Stewart in a letter in the *Citizen* in which it was asserted that Mr. Ryan had been forced to leave one of her Majesty's regiments for petty larceny, and that he was a man of vicious habits and usually stocked with "Dutch Courage." These assertions were made in a most offensive manner in the letter in question, and amply accounted for Mr. Ryan's announcement next day that "they were so evidently dictated by a desire to inflict injury and pain" that he had taken legal recourse at once.

A Remarkable Accident Caused by Putting Water in Boiling Pitch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, June 9.—A shocking accident is reported from St. Joseph Island (Manitoulin). A few days ago one of the residents on the south end of the island, named Collins, was boiling pitch on the stove, and as the pot commenced boiling over Mrs. Collins put a dipper of water in it, when the pitch exploded, blowing two logs out of the side of the house, setting Mrs. Collins' dress on fire, burning her husband's face, and so severely burning the three children that two have since died. The husband, wife, and remaining child are getting better. House and contents totally destroyed.

Export Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The exports from the Dominion for the ten months ending 30th of April last were $78,981,546, as against $76,627,344 for the corresponding period of 1880-'81. The exports of the products of the forest were $19,235,439, as against $19,903,038 in 1880-'81; animals and their products, $18,185,708, as against $18,195,491 in 1880-'81; agricultural produce, $30,530,865, as against $26,909,672 in 1880-'81; manufactures, $3,294,201, as against $3,073,694 in 1880-'81. There has been a great increase in the exports of agricultural produce, more especially since October last. In April this year the increase was over $1,000,000 as compared with the same month last year.

The Rev. Canon Carmichael.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The Rev. Canon Carmichael, of Hamilton, Ont., has been unanimously elected rector of St. George's Church here, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Bishop-elect of Algoma. The reverend gentleman was formerly assistant rector of St. George's, and was one of the most popular clergymen, not alone with his own congregation, but with all sections of the inhabitants, who have ever officiated in the city. Canon Carmichael belongs to the Evangelical school in the Church. His return here is hailed with general acclamation.

Two Distinguished Canadians Very Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 9.—Hanlan's condition remains the same. He is still very weak, and it will be several weeks before he can possibly be himself again.

Great excitement was caused here tonight by the announcement that the Hon. Alexander McKenzie had died about 5 o'clock. Happily the rumor proved untrue, and a telegram received about midnight announces that he is slowly improving.

A Canadian Pacific Colony Contracted For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The contract has been signed in Paris between Baron Reinach, a member of the Canadian-Pacific syndicate, and Charles De Cazes, Winnipeg, agent of the above company. The society will choose its lands and then work them. The amount of land conceded is 200,000 acres in the neighborhood of the railway line. The company expects to establish thereon 150 to 200 families a year till the whole is colonized.

The Forthcoming National Celebration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 9.—As the 24th of June falls this year on a Saturday, the national celebration of the day will be held in this city by the St. Jean Baptiste Society on Monday, June 26. There will be a procession with mass in St. Roch's Church. A strenuous effort is being made to wipe out the deficit left by the grand celebration of the festival in 1880.

THE MEANEST LOVER YET.

A Boston Youth Who Stole Articles of Apparel from One Girl and Gave Them to Another One.

Boston Globe.

Frederick O. Lyman is a festive youth with a rudimentary mustache that hovers lightly above his guileless smile, like the misty aureole over the head of a saint in a stained-glass window. Long years ago—fourteen maybe—when he was a little boy, he had a playmate for whom he entertained tender feelings. Of course she was a little girl; otherwise there would have been no tender feelings. Childish affection ripened into youthful love, and for some time past the pair have been in that complicated state of mind peculiar to engaged persons. But Frederick was not content with prospective bliss and one girl. Last September he made the acquaintance of Miss Dow and ingratiated himself into her confidence to such an extent that the keys of her room were usually to be found in his pocket, and he was not seldom in the room. Still he did not neglect his best girl over in Charlestown, but continued to visit her with customary regularity and contemplate the matrimonial prospects with unabated enthusiasm. He thought it would be the proper thing to present the object of his legitimate affection with a bridal trousseau, and one day he gave her quite an extensive outfit, which pleased her greatly. It was very kind and thoughtful of Freddie to make such a useful present to his adored one, but his manner of obtaining the trousseau is open to criticism, perhaps. He displayed much forethought and discrimination by selecting in Miss Dow a friend just about the size of the other girl, but it was not treating Miss Dow exactly right to take advantage of her trusting disposition and carry off her clothes as a present to t'other charmer. That was why the festive Freddie stood in the dock yesterday and pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and looked very mean, while the boot upon the judicial desk quivered visibly, as though its very sole were aching to come down and get one good square chance at him. Miss Dow, a thin-faced lady of uncertain age, with a Derby hat and blue spectacles, briefly related the story of her wrongs. She had given the defendant free access to her apartments, and he had abused her confidence by stealing her clothes for another woman. Then the other girl, with auburn hair and plain spectacles, took the stand and told how Freddie made her a present of the things, and said a lady friend had given them to him.

"Were the articles new and nice?" asked the Court.

"No, sir. Some of them were new, but they were not nice," and having given this characteristic feminine stab at her rival, Freddie's best girl elevated her chin in triumph and sailed across the room to a seat. Counsel for the defendant tried to smooth matters a little by stating that as a matter of fact the clothes were given to Lyman by Miss Dow, but fearing that such a story would not be believed and that he would be convicted anyway, Lyman had entered a plea of guilty to save trouble.

"I believe he had abundant grounds for pleading guilty," remarked his Honor with a grim smile. "It's a very peculiar case when a young man paying attention to two women gets into the confidence of the second to steal her clothes and make a present to the first. In addition to the turpitude of larceny, it involves an extraordinary spirit of meanness. Six months in the House of Correction."

The French President.

Jules Grévy, the President of the French Republic, would probably be considered a favorit of fortune rather than a creature of his own genius. His talents are not brilliant. He never did anything to distinguish himself, yet he is the peer of Louis Napoleon in power. That he is remarkable there can be no doubt. He has risen from a peasant lad to be the ruler of France. He is a cool, brave, determined man. His honesty cannot be questioned. He is certainly without vanity. Never was he heard to boast of himself. The wife he married used to be his domestic. Before she went into his service she was a poor workwoman at Nancy, where she toiled very hard and earned very little. In those unhappy days she little dreamed that the time would come when she should enjoy the splendors of a royal palace and sit in state to receive such sovereigns as from time to time pay the French capital a visit. That the so-called ladies of Parisian society do not recognize her of couse is to be expected. But what cares she! Her husband loves her and in his home he is the most lovable of men. His favorit amusements are hunting and playing billiards. As President, he has no more fear of nepotism than Gen. Grant did. He has carefully provided for his brothers, giving them good offices, and for his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson. His great political enemy is M. Gambetta. Their estrangement dates really from the Franco-Prussian war, though it did not manifest itself violently till the downfall of "the great Ministry." When Gambetta was struggling against armed invaders, Bonapartist intrigues and red tape, Grévy was sitting still, insisting that the National Assembly should be convoked to give the republican form of government a legal sanction. Gambetta refusing and adding that the time was one for action, not for dallying, Grévy shouted out, "Do what you may, you will never be a Republican. You are fated to die in the skin of a rebel."

A GOOD CAPTURE.

Last night Officer M. J. Granger, while in plain clothes, ran across three rather suspicious-looking customers on Clark street, near Monroe, and upon taking hold of one of them found a 32-calibre revolver of the American bulldog, self-cocking pattern in his side pocket. As he bore a close resemblance to a man he wanted, Granger took him to the armory, where he acknowledged that he had been with Murphy and Lamb in the Mulvihill burglary Wednesday morning when Murphy was shot. He would say nothing as to the location of the stolen property, none of which has as yet been recovered. The prisoner, whose name is Thomas Duffy, is a comparatively old-timer, and well known to the police. He is charged with burglary.

STRUCK BY GRIP-CAR.

The central patrol was called to the corner of Monroe and State streets to take charge of a lady who had been accidentally knocked down and bruised by a grip-car. When the wagon arrived Officer Kearns found that the lady had been placed in a hack and taken home.

WRANGLING WATCHMEN.

Charles Zimmerman was locked up at the armory last night on complaint of William A. Murray. Both men are watchmen in the Lake Shore Depot, and Murray claims that Thursday night Zimmerman drew a revolver upon him and threatened to kill him.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATES DECORATED.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 9.—The eighteenth anniversary of the first Federal attack upon Petersburg was celebrated by the decoration of the graves of the Confederates.

The Plague in Koordistan.

Job, according to Holy Writ, lived somewhere in the neighborhood of the Koords, and it would seem that Satan had not yet done with going to and fro among the sons of men in that quarter and scattering disaster. The latest advices from Teheran state that the plague has broken out among the followers of Obeid-Ullah, forty-six deaths having occurred in four days. This is the fourth time that the plague has appeared in the Koordish Mountains in twenty years, the cause being, no doubt, the insufficient food and filthy habits of the people who are huddled together in winter in underground huts to escape the snow. Strange to say, the Koords understand the value of sanitary regulations in such cases as the present, and the victims are isolated and infected villages quarantined with a promptitude and firmness which American cities migh imitate with profit.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

SALT RHEUM

On Face, Head, and Parts of Body, Head Covered with Scabs and Sores, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I commenced to use your CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier), and CUTICURA SOAP last July. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. One very skillful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think now I am only cured temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My case has been the means of selling a great many of your CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country. Respectfully yours, MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.
DECATUR, Mich.

SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS

Of the Neck for Five Years Cured by Cuticura Resolvent.

About ten months since I sent to Portland and got the CUTICURA REMEDIES, as I had been urged to do by my sister living in Boston, who knew the originators of them. I had been suffering for five years with hard, discolored swellings in my neck about the size of a large butternut. I used them faithfully for five weeks, and then was overjoyed to find the swellings reduced in size, and my appetite, strength, and spirits improved. In three months more the swellings were all gone away, the flesh was soft, and the skin natural. It seems that the RESOLVENT went to the very spot, and actually dissolved the lumps of humor and carried them off. Gratefully yours, J. S. MANCHESTER, Salem, Oregon.

RUNNING SORES

On the Leg Seven Years; Treated by Physicians and in Hospitals Without Cure.

I had running sores on my left leg for seven years, which reduced my limb to simple skin and bone, and unable to support my weight unless swathed in bandages. A consultation of physicians at the City Hospital of Boston decided that it would have to be amputated to save my life. Such was my condition when I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have effectually cured me, in gratitude for which I make this public statement of my case.
JOSEPH A. PALMER, Hudson, Mass.

MALIGNANT CANKER

For Years—A Terrible Case—Cured by Cuticura Resolvent.

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Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

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Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Tony Pastor Company. "Fun on the Stage." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. "A Tale of Enchantment."

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

INCREASING cloudiness, local rains, and stationary or slightly lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

SEVEN men are under arrest for complicity in the attack on the Alton train last week, and their preliminary examination began yesterday. Two of the defendants were positively identified as having taken part in the villainous affair, and with the aid of efficient legal service specially employed to assist in the prosecution there is encouragement to hope that some of the perpetrators of the brutal outrage will be identified and adequately punished.

AN undue regard for the convenience of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, who has been summoned as a witness for the Government in the star-route trials, led the prosecution into a false step yesterday. MacVeagh was put on the stand to prove a confession made to him as Attorney-General by Rerdell, but his testimony was ruled out on the ground that a confession of conspiracy cannot be proved until the conspiracy shall have first been established.

THE rapid progress of legislation in the House following the success of the Republician majority in prohibiting Democratic delay and obstruction encourages the belief that the business of the session can be finished and adjournment had by July 4. The Democrats take their whipping meekly, and, having been beaten in their attempt to obtain a partisan advantage in the contested election cases, seem disposed to let the business of the House go forward without the interposition of dilatory tactics.

TROUBLE has begun again in Ireland, and it would seem that the lawless element in that unhappy country are bent upon drawing down upon their land the censure of all mankind and the severest measures of repression and punishment that the British Government can devise. Yesterday two farmers in County Cork were shot and seriously wounded, and Castle Davies was burned. Rewards amounting to $17,500 have been offered for information leading to the detection of the assasins of Mr. Bourke and the soldier accompanying him.

GOV. OGLESBY does not look with favor upon the mention of his name in connection with the nomination for Congress in the new Fourteenth District of Illinois, and authorizes the specific statement that he is not and will not be a candidate for Congress. Concerning the Senatorship, Gov. Oglesby has nothing to say, further than that the thing to think of first and do first is to make a vigorous campaign and elect the Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature. After that is accomplished it will be time enough to talk about the Senatorship.

OF the four executions which took place yesterday at different points, three were by sanction of law, and one was of the irregular sort at which Judge Lynch presides. At Powhatan, Va., Armistead Gray, colored, was hanged for the cruel murder of his little boy; at Talequah, in the Indian Territory, Daniel Lucky, colored, for a murder committed last December; at Brownsville, Tex., Quirino Gaitan, for the murder of a Mexican; and at Perham, Minn., John Tribbetts, the youthful desperado whose murder of a surveyor and his assistant was chronicled a few days ago, was taken from jail by a party of determined men and hanged to a telegraph pole near by.

THE reports received at the State Department of Agriculture regarding the condition of crops in Illinois on the 1st of June present a most gratifying showing as regards winter wheat. In some of the southern counties the army-worm has stripped off the blades of wheat, but no material injury to the yield is on this account anticipated. The cold rains which kept back corn and greatly impaired its prospects were of great benefit to wheat, as the chinch-bugs were thereby rendered comparatively powerless to injure the wheat. As compared with the condition of wheat on the 1st of June, 1881, the northern portion of the State shows an improvement of 41 per cent, the central division 59 per cent, and the southern division 57 per cent. The showing as to corn is far less encouraging, but it should be borne in mind that the reports were made June 1, which was four days before the weather changed from cold rains to warm, clear days, during which the corn already planted has taken great strides, and the ground has been in the best possible condition for replanting. A report of the condition of and outlook for corn dated June 10 instead of June 1 would show a wonderful change in farmers' estimates. In other States, as will be seen by our dispatches this morning, the crop prospects are exceptionally bright.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

There is no longer much reason to doubt that an abundant cereal yield will reward the efforts of American farmers this year. The prospect has changed wonderfully within the past few days. A long spell of wet weather has been succeeded by genial sunshine, which comes just in the nick of time to prevent the widespread failure which was so generally feared. The face of nature has been changed almost as if by magic. The wheatfields are luxuriant, and already the hum of the reaper has worked its way from the fringe of the Torrid Zone into the southern counties of Illinois, where it will progress northward at the rate of more than a score of miles per day towards the region around Lake Superior. There is probably some falling off in the acreage of spring wheat, and that crop may fall to a still lower point in the scale of importance than ever. But it bids fair to be more than compensated by an increase in the yield of the winter variety, which, after all, is the mainstay of the older civilized communities. Should this probability be realized it will vindicate the wisdom of those who erstwhile labored so hard to change the rules for wheat trading in this city. Our receipts of little more than 3,000,000 bushels for the first five months of the year may be followed by nearly as great an aggregate for July alone, and a further increase in volume for the later months of the year.

The outlook for corn is equally encouraging. Parties whose interests demand that they should take keen note of progress report that there was never such a large acreage planted in the United States to corn in any former year as now, and never was the prospect better for a good yield per acre. The rotting of seed in the ground has been very small in comparison with what was feared would result from the cold rains of May, and the showing is generally a very good one. There is always some failure, even in the best of years, and the area of poor yield does not promise to be greater than that of 1880, which gave us corn enough and to spare for the disastrous year following.

These are the two great staples. Good crops of wheat and corn mean prosperity; but the other cereals are not wanting in rich promise. Oats are expected to give a large crop, and the conditions are good for barley, though it is yet too early to say much of the latter.

The prospect is especially cheering in view of the poor crop yield of last year. The effects of a bad harvest in 1881 have already been felt to such an extent as to warrant the inference that "hard times" would follow a similar harvest in 1882. Our carrying interests are prostrated, and that has entailed a serious curtailment in numerous departments of activity, especially the iron interests. It is notorious that transportation property does not now pay anything like current expenses and interest, and a pronounced shrinkage in "values" could scarcely be avoided unless that property soon finds more active employment than in the recent past. But large crops of cereals now would soon revive the slumbering activities and reëstablish popular confidence in the stability of good times. One could scarcely expect that under such conditions present starvation prices for breadstuffs could be long maintained. But that is not desirable. A decline in prices would be welcome to all except the few whose hopes of speculative profit are jeopardized thereby. The farming class could well afford to accept a little less per bushel for a greatly increased quantity, and the hearts of consumers would rejoice at the cheapening of food that must follow when the broad areas of the West laugh under the burden of a luxuriant harvest.

THE COST OF THE ARREARS ACT.

The Arrears-of-Pensions act will forever be a monument to the ignorance and improvidence of the Congress that passed it. It became a law in the spring of 1879. It is still an object of speculation. News can be dug out of it any day in the year. The exact results of it are undetermined. The fact that its cost is unknown three years after its enactment is a sufficient indictment of its authors and promoters. The magnificent Ingalls, it is true, has said that he does not care whether it costs one hundred millions or one thousand millions. There was a time when Ingalls was not so careless about hundreds of millions. It is scarcely in good taste in the Senator from Kansas, who in the nature of his election and subsequent service in the Senate has been a political accident, to be indifferent to the expenditure of public money. While it may be possible to offer a decent justification of the principle of the bill, there can be no defense of the manner of its passage. The prudent man of old did not begin to build a house without first sitting down to count the cost of it. Yet the Congress of the United States was induced by fraudulent representation to pass a bill that will cost, first and last, $750,000,000, in the belief that it would require an expenditure of something less than $20,000,000.

The cost of the Arrears act has never been accurately computed, and cannot be until all its provisions have been carried into effect. An approximate estimate can, however, be made that will be much nearer to the truth than the Pension-Office has yet come. Prior to the passage of the Arrears act the appropriations for pensions were about stationary. They had been slowly diminishing each year owing to deaths, remarriages, and lapses of various kinds on the part of pensioners. In 1871 the pensions were $34,400,000. In 1878 they were $27,100,000. Taking this last sum as the normal amount due to pensioners it is evident that the increase each year since 1878 has been due to the operation of the Arrears act. The appropriations for the last five fiscal years, including 1883, have been as follows: 1879, $35,121,000; 1880, $56,777,000; 1881, $50,059,000; 1882, $68,282,000; 1883, $100,000,000; total, $310,239,000. If the average appropriation for these years had been $27,100,000, as in 1878, the total amount appropriated would have been $135,685,000, or $174,554,000 less than the amount actually expended for this purpose. This is the direct outlay caused by the Arrears act up to and including the fiscal year of 1883. But Commissioner Dudley has estimated that two more appropriations of $100,000,000 each, one-half of which will be for arrears and one-half for the payment of current pensions, will be required to execute the act. Adding $100,000,000 to the amount already appropriated, including the bill prepared, but not yet passed, for 1883, the total direct expenditure for Arrears will be $275,000,000. But this is not all. The Commissioner further says that, after the arrears are all paid, the total regular pension appropriations will have to be $50,000,000, or $23,000,000 per annum (due to the Arrears act) more than in 1878. If this extra appropriation should be required for only twenty years, a moderate estimate, the cost of it would be $460,000,000, which, added to the direct arrears above referred to of $275,000,000, will make the grand total $735,000,000.

There are still the indirect consequences of the act to be considered. This brings us at once to the items in the pending Appropriation bill for the increase of the clerical force engaged in the adjustment of pension claims. Nominally the increased cost of additional service as compared with the fiscal year of 1882 will be $1,900,000. But it should be remembered that this is but the last of a series of increased appropriations for clerical service on account of the Arrears act during the last few years. The pensions work is done in the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Surgeon-General's Office, the Adjutant-General's Office, the Second-Controller's Office, and the Second and Third Auditors' offices. Without itemizing the expenditures for clerical service in these offices during the last five years, it is sufficient to state that the aggregates compare as follows; Before the Arrears act was passed, fiscal year 1879, $1,522,000; after the passage of the Arrears act, 1880, $1,583,000; 1881, $1,731,000; 1882, $2,116,000; 1883, $4,012,080. The additional cost of executing the pension laws in the last four years, owing to the Arrears act, will be $3,353,000. The nature of the increase may be ascertained by a comparison of the expenditures for clerk-hire in the several bureaus in 1879, before the Arrears act went into effect, and in the bill now pending and likely to pass without opposition for the fiscal year 1883:

	1879.	*1883.*
Commissioner's Office	$ 543,330	$2,309,150
Surgeon-General	200,000	551,120
Adjutant-General	300,000	589,000
Second Controller	88,000	111,920
Second Auditor	200,000	242,890
Third Auditor	191,370	228,000
Total	$1,522,700	$4,012,130

Here is an annual increase of two and one-half millions for clerk-hire alone, due to the Arrears act. It is true the increase is asked for only three years more, but it will amount to seven and one-half millions for that period, and much if not all of it will be permanent, owing to the growth of the regular pension appropriation from $27,000,000 to $50,000,000. For the coming fiscal year alone, the Committee on Appropriations has recommended an increase of $200,000 for the Adjutant-General's office, $224,000 for the Surgeon-General's office, and more than $1,000,000 in the Pension Office proper. First and last the cost of administering the Arrears law in the last four and the next twenty years will not be less than $25,000,000, or considerably more than the whole sum, including the pensions themselves, estimated to be taken out of the Treasury by the operation of the act when it was debated and passed by Congress. The foolhardiness of the whole proceeding in Congress cannot be more forcibly shown than in these figures. Since the law has been passed and it is not to be repealed, it cannot be executed too soon. The Government has a large surplus revenue which may as well be spent in this way as any other. The House Appropriations Committee has performed a simple duty in recommending an increase of the clerical force, but it is highly desirable that the people should know what that increase has amounted to in the last five years, and what the cause of it has been. If the experience of Congress in connection with this Arrears act shall teach it in the future to look before it leaps, the lesson, though dearly purchased, will have some compensatory value.

GOOD FOR MISSOURI.

At last the people of Missouri have aroused themselves to the determination that crime shall be punished, and that the gangs of outlaws which have infested that State so long shall no longer rob, plunder, and kill with impunity, or hold possession of the country by means of terrorism. It has been more than once predicted that the popular patience some day would give out, and that when it did there would be a terrible reckoning with these gangs of marauders. That time has come for the desperadoes who robbed the bank at Brookfield on Wednesday last, and it will be observed that the people have not waited upon the slow processes of law, but have taken the matter into their own hands, and have gone on a hunt of their own for the scoundrels.

The method of robbing the bank was similar to that pursued by these desperadoes many times before. Six of them, heavily armed, masked, and riding swift horses, drove into town in the afternoon. While one of them held the horses, the others went into the bank and with drawn revolvers compelled the Cashier to hand over what money he had, amounting to $6,000. They then left, mounted their horses, and, firing at any one who got in their way, rapidly dashed out of town. The Marshal gathered a posse of 500 men immediately and they were off on the trail without delay. The news was sent in every direction by telegraph, and a train-load of armed men was soon off for the hunt. The desperadoes are surrounded, and in six counties men have left their fields, stores, and shops, and joined in the chase, determined that this gang at least shall not get away. As the thieves are surrounded and the executors of the law of the people are not impeded with warrants or legal papers of any description, there is no question as to the result of the hunt, and no blame can attach to them if they administer summary justice. In that section of the State where this robbery was committed neither life nor property has been secure for a long time. The people have been overridden by the scoundrels, shot down if they gave information against them, and plundered at will, and at last they have determined to get rid of them, as they would of a herd of wild animals roaming at large. They have not only suffered individually, but the whole State has suffered, and its good name has been assailed on account of the immunity which these desperadoes have enjoyed.

Now that the people have waked up to the necessity of doing something for themselves, there is every reason to believe that they will soon rid the State of these outlaws. The latter have carried on their operations with a bold hand, because they believed there would be no interference. They had no fear of courts or Sheriffs, because they could easily escape from them, or if captured they knew that witnesses would not dare to testify against them. It is not likely that any testimony will be needed in this case, and if their punishment is sharp and quick other gangs of their kind will give Missouri a wide berth in future. If the people will keep up this kind of justice they will soon rid themselves of the pests. If they had pursued the same policy with the James gangs long ago they would have got rid of them also, and it would not have been necessary for maudlin sentimentalists to have mourned over the manner of their taking off. If the people had arisen and hunted Jesse James and all the rest of his cut-throats, as they have these bank-robbers, his career would have been ended long ago, and with him that of many others of his associates. It is to be hoped that when the people have disposed of this gang there will be no attempt to lionize them; that ministers will not find it necessary to eulogize them; and that lecturers will not take to the stage to inform the public how magnanimous and generous they were with the money they had stolen from others, as has been done in the case of Jesse James. With the exception of a few morbid sentimentalists, no one cares for these outlaws, or desires to hear anything about them, except the gratifying intelligence that they are where they can neither kill nor steal any longer. If ever lynch law were justified, it is in Missouri. When life and property are both insecure and the courts cannot protect them, then in the interest of self-protection the people must take care of themselves. Now that they have commenced doing this in Missouri, there is no reason why they should not be as secure as in other States if they only keep it up.

SENTIMENT IN POLITICS.

There could be no more idle thing in politics than an attempt to conduct the affairs of the Republican party in disregard of the spirit and purpose of the Garfield Administration. Garfield is dead, but he yet speaketh. As was well said of him by Mr. Capelier at Columbus the other day: "He showed a determination to be President of all the United States in fact as well as in name, and foreshadowed a policy that did readily draw to him as with cords of steel all classes and conditions of men of every shade of political faith." To ignore this fact is to be blind to the one great central feature of the political situation. Garfield is dead, but he is ever present in the minds of the people; he is more thought of than any living man in the United States. The spirit which governed his Administration still animates the masses of the Republican party; and what is equally important to be considered is, that this spirit has taken strong hold of the minds of the independent thinkers of all political parties.

If on that fatal Saturday of the great tragedy Garfield's four months' Administration could have been submitted to the people it would have been approved not only by the bulk of the Republican party, but by large masses of Democrats. There is no gainsaying the fact that Garfield the Chief Magistrate had made great strides towards general popular approval; and it is equally indisputable that Garfield the man, struggling with pain and suffering, gained a complete empire over the popular heart, so that when death came it struck down the idol of the people.

Let the party that cast down this idol beware of the wrath of the people! The love of Garfield is no ephemeral sentiment. He won his way to the heart of the people by a long term of faithful service; and millions of men think of his death, and will long continue to think of it, as that of a martyr to the cause of true Republicanism. We do not recur to this phase of the subject of the great tragedy to provoke discussion and stir up strife. But we draw attention to it as indubitably a fact of the situation, and a fact, too, which it will be unwise for practical politicians to ignore.

Practical politicians may despise sentiment, and Democratic politicians can afford to, for there is no sentiment in the Democratic party to speak of. But for this very reason Republican politicians cannot afford to ignore sentiment, because pretty much all the sentiment there is in the American people is to be found in the Republican party. Abolishing slavery was nothing but sentiment; Democrats opposed it and Republicans favored it, and were ready to give and did give their lives for the sentiment. The union of the States, one and indivisible, is a sentiment; the Democratic party doubted whether it was worth preserving, but the Republican party never hesitated a moment. Keeping the public faith is a sentiment, but the Republican party has had many a struggle in Congress to keep the public faith inviolate. A silver dollar or a gold eagle is a real thing, while the Star-Spangled Banner is a sentiment. Yet there are millions of Americans who would make no sacrifice of consequence for the so-called real thing, but who would give their lives to save the flag of their country from disgrace.

Practical Republican politicians should bear this fact in mind: that the Republican party is the party *par excellence* of sentiment. It has fought for sentiment; it has incurred billions of debt for sentiment; it has taxed everything we eat, drink, and wear for sentiment; it has incorporated sentiment into the Constitution. And it is obvious that the American people are full, so to speak, of sentiment, for in all these sentimental acts the Republican party has been heartily sustained.

If now in the conduct of Republican party affairs this sentiment of reverence for Garfield's memory shall be utterly ignored, is it not eminently probable that the result will be disastrous? The practical politician, whether Republican or Democrat, is wise after his generation. The practical Republican politician will do well to reflect that his party is often controlled by sentiment; that the Garfield sentiment in the party is as strong today as it was on that black day of the lamented President's death, and, in fine, that the Republican party without sentiment would be like a lamp without oil.

MORE TAXATION.

There was a motion in the House of Representatives a few days ago to suspend the rules and pass a bill to increase the tax on woolen hosiery, knit goods, shirts, drawers, etc., from 35 cents on the dollar, the present tax, to 85 cents. This motion failed—yeas, 135; nays, 70—it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules and pass the bill. It is but justice to the people of the country that they should know who voted for this bill to increase, more than double, the tax on a class of the most essential kind of clothing. We give the list of those Representatives from the Northwestern States voting for this increase of tax.

Aldrich, Illinois.
Browne, Indiana.
Burrows, Michigan.
Burrows, Missouri.
Butterworth, Ohio.
Calkins, Indiana.
Carpenter, Iowa.
Caswell, Wisconsin.
Converse, Ohio.
Cullen, Illinois.
Cutts, Iowa.
Davis, Illinois.
Dawes, Ohio.
De Motte, Indiana.
Deering, Iowa.
Deuster, Wisconsin.
Farwell, Illinois.
Farwell, Iowa.
Ford, Missouri.
Guenther, Wisconsin.
Haseltine, Missouri.
Haskell, Kansas.
Hawk, Illinois.
Heilman, Indiana.
Henderson, Illinois.
Hepburn, Iowa.
Horr, Michigan.
Hubbell, Michigan.
Humphrey, Wisconsin.
Kasson, Iowa.
Lacy, Michigan.
Marsh, Illinois.
McCoid, Iowa.
Neal, Ohio.
Payson, Illinois.
Peelle, Indiana.
Pierce, Indiana.
Pound, Wisconsin.
Rich, Michigan.
Ritchie, Ohio.
Robinson, Ohio.
Ryan, Kansas.
Sherwin, Illinois.
Smith, Illinois.
Spaulding, Michigan.
Steele, Indiana.
Strait, Minnesota.
Taylor, Ohio.
Thomas, Illinois.
Thompson, Iowa.
Townsend, Ohio.
Updegraff, Iowa.
Valentine, Nebraska.
Washburn, Minnesota.
Webber, Michigan.
Williams, Wisconsin.
Willits, Michigan.

The enormity of this vote is striking even in this day of craze for increased taxation. The present tax on men's and women's woolen or worsted underclothes, including women's and children's stockings, is 35 cents on each dollar's worth, but these 130 Representatives voted to increase this tax to 85 cents on the dollar. At present the woman taking $2 to a store to buy hosiery, has to carry seventy cents additional to pay the tax on the goods; but if this bill for which these 130 Representatives voted become a law she will have to take with her $1.70 to pay the tax on $2 worth of hosiery.

There is not a pretense of any kind that the Government needs any revenue from this tax; the Treasury is so overflowing that the Secretary is buying up the public bonds at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, and yet from pure wantonness of power these Representatives deliberately vote to impose a tax of 85 cents on every dollar's worth of woolen hosiery and knit goods used by the people. We commend this vote to the attention of the people of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, who have to elect Representatives to Congress this fall.

"CHICAGO'S PERIL."

The Cleveland *Leader*, under the heading of "Chicago's Peril," has the following timely article:

> The great and progressive City of Chicago is contemplating a serious step backward. After enforcing for many years a building ordinance which effectually prevented the erection of frame buildings and guaranteed increasing safety from extensive fires it is now proposed by reckless demagogs to so amend the law as to permit the construction of wooden houses, and practically leave the city without protection from the growth of an immense shanty town on its outskirts. The measure would, of course, be acceptable to the poorer people of Chicago, provided that they are selfish enough to endanger the safety of the city for a small personal advantage, and it is advocated by unscrupulous politicians, who care for nothing but votes, and rather enjoy striking at the better classes of society. It is almost needless to say that Mayor Harrison regards it with favor. On the other hand the proposed amendment of the ordinance is vigorously opposed by the men who have made Chicago what it is and who are best able to promote its growth and prosperity. The press of the city is substantially unanimous in condemning the reckless attempt to undo, in a large measure, the work of the past ten years. This is not a matter which concerns Chicago alone, and the country at large should protest emphatically against so fatal a step. We are all proud of Chicago and anxious to see its marvelous career continue with as few mishaps as possible. With all its faults the Garden City is a splendid example of American push and pluck, and it is a cause for universal regret that so suicidal a move as the virtual destruction of the fire ordinances of the city can receive serious consideration. In one sense the country has a right to demand the perpetuation of all existing safeguards against fire. It cannot be forgotten that the burning of Chicago resulted in a direct loss of scores of millions of dollars to other sections, and that a repetition of the catastrophe would still more seriously affect the country. No small part of the real property of the city is held, directly or indirectly, by outside capital, and enormous sums have been invested by men who would never have risked a cent in Chicago without the tacit understanding that its citizens were to use every possible precaution against conflagrations, and not for five years or ten years, but forever. It is due to these capitalists, to the insurance companies, and to the generous Nation which came to the relief of a fire-swept city, that Chicago should protect its own most vital interests by crushing out all schemes such as the one which now threatens its safety and prosperity.

THE IRON AND STEEL OF THE UNITED STATES.

There seems to be considerable confusion, if not misrepresentation, on the subject of the rates of wages paid to men engaged in the iron and steel manufacture in this country. A Chicago employer, in an interview on Thursday, made this statement to a representative of THE TRIBUNE:

> Just see the wages these men make. Here is the average amount received per day, taken from the last pay-roll:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Plate-mill roller | $12.50 |
> | Plate-mill heater | 7.95 |
> | Plate-mill catcher | 3.90 |
> | Puddlers | 4.75 |
> | Puddlers' helper | 2.40 |
> | Nailers, maximum | 11.53 |
> | Nailers, minimum | 4.50 |
> | Truck-roller | 10.00 |
> | Guide-mill roller | 12.50 |
> | Guide-mill heater | 7.10 |
> | Guide-mill rougher | 3.55 |
> | Guide-mill heater's helper | 2.10 |
> | Bar-mill roller | 8.00 |
> | Bar-mill heater | 5.90 |
> | Bar-mill catcher | 5.40 |
> | Bar-mill heater's helper | 2.00 |
> | Straightener | 1.75 |
>
> It is absolutely certain that we can give no advance on these wages; we do not want to be hard on our men, and we want them to get good wages, but we cannot go higher than these wages and run our mills.

It is quite possible that every word and figure given in this statement is literally true, and that the wages named are paid as stated; nevertheless, taken as a whole, it does not fairly represent the facts. That there may be one mechanic who is paid $12.50 a day does not fairly explain that there are 100 others who are paid less than $3 per day, and the character of the wages paid to the workmen is to be measured not by that paid to one man at the head of each branch of service, but by that which is paid to them as a whole. Mr. James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, whose report of the iron and steel industry of the United States for the census will always be a monument to his intelligence, ability, and thorough information, furnishes the best and most complete statement of the rates of wages generally and specifically paid to workmen in the iron and steel mills of the country. This report is complete in all its details, and we take from that report the following facts and figures. These figures are for the census year 1880. A ton represents 2,000 pounds. It includes blast furnaces, rolling-mills, steel works, forges, and bloomeries. The whole number of establishments was 1,005. The amount of capital invested was put down at $230,971,884. The total production of iron and steel was 7,265,140 tons, of which 3,781,021 were of pig-iron, and of Bessemer and open-hearth steel 985,208 tons.

The States producing iron and steel in 1880 in the order of their rank were: (1) Pennsylvania, 3,616,668 tons; (2) Ohio, 930,141 tons; (3) New York, 598,300 tons; (4) Illinois, 417,967; (5) New Jersey, 243,860 tons. These are all the States producing over 200,000 tons. In 1870 Illinois stood No. 15 in rank among the iron-producing States. In the rank of counties producing iron and steel, Cook County, Illinois, ranks No. 5, being exceeded only by four of the counties in Pennsylvania. In the production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1880 Pennsylvania produced 56 per cent, Illinois 26 per cent, New York 9 per cent, and Ohio 8 per cent.

On the subject of labor and wages, the report gives the following general particulars and details for the year 1880:

Total males above 16 years employed	133,203
Males under 16 years	7,709
Females	46
Total hands employed	140,978
Average number of hours per week	65
Average day's wages paid skilled mechanics	$ 2.50
Average day's wages, ordinary laborer	1.24
Average year's wages for each hand	393.51
Average weekly wages of skilled mechanics	15.54
Average wages, ordinary laborer	7.44

Average hours of labor per day, 10 hours 55 minutes.

These wages were, however, much varied according to the nature of the work. We give the average daily wages paid in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois to the workmen of the several classes of work:

IN	PENN'A.		OHIO.		ILLIN'S.	
	Skilled labor....	Ordinary labor....	Skilled labor....	Ordinary labor....	Skilled labor....	Ordinary labor....
Blast furnaces	$1.64	$1.02	$1.84	$1.25	$2.17	$1.83
Iron rolling mills	3.05	1.17	3.87	1.32	3.67	1.25
Bessemer and open-hearth steel	2.46	1.17	3.96	1.24	3.50	1.34
Crucible steel	3.16	1.34	3.5[illegible]	1.50	3.5[illegible]	1.50
Forges and blooms	2.43	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....

We give these as the actual wages paid in 1880, and we understand these are the wages now paid and which the machanics now on a strike demand shall be increased 10 to 15 per cent. The reader who will compare these figures of the actual wages paid in the several classes of iron and steel establishments throughout the country generally, and in the three great iron and steel producing States particularly, will see that the average wages paid fall far short of those which might be assumed from the mill-owners' statements to be the ordinary wages paid to the workingmen in these establishments. The average wages paid to ordinary workmen does not equal $7.50 per week of sixty-five hours' labor. The average wages paid to skilled mechanics does not reach $16 per week of sixty-five hours' labor.

It should be borne in mind that the country is remorselessly taxed to pay these manufacturers a heavy bounty, upon the theory that the proceeds of this tax is divided among the mechanics and laborers in their employ. The sum paid for wages in this industry is less than 19 per cent of the value of the product. When an addition of 10 per cent be made to wages, it is equivalent to an addition of 10 per cent to 19 per cent of the cost of production, and not to the whole cost.

We do not propose to discuss the merits of the controversy between the employers and the employed in the iron and steel business. We simply give the figures as returned by Mr. Swank of the iron and steel business of the United States in 1880. That business is protected by a tax ranging from 45 to 90 per cent, levied especially for its business, and at this very time there is a bill pending in Congress to increase this protective tax from 20 to 30 per cent. The information we give herein will be of interest to the public. We may add that the iron and steel business of 1881 was much greater than in 1880.

FIVE HUNDRED EDUCATED MEN SEEKING A SMALL JOB!

The Board of Education of this city gave notice recently that it would require the services of 125 canvassers to take the new school census. On Thursday morning last more than 500 ablebodied men besieged the rooms of the board clamoring for the three weeks' job at $2.50 per diem.

Of course in a large city like Chicago an offer of ordinary employment at however small wages would always be responded to by large numbers of idle persons waiting for something to "turn up." But the peculiarity of the case under consideration is this: The persons required for the specified service by the board must be possessed of a fair education, must know how to read, how to write, and how to handle figures; in a word, they must belong to the class who have had the advantages of the intellectual training afforded by the public schools. The large number of applicants for temporary employment commanding very small wages in this case shows that the intellectual training of the school does not fit boys for the actual duties of life—does not properly equip them to become successful men.

Presumably every man of the 500 can read, but probably not one knows how to shove a plane; all of them can write, but not one of them can make a pattern for a casting; they can cipher, but are helpless in the presence of the simplest problem of practical mechanics. They were educated for the higher walks in life, for the higher avocations, for the professions; but the ranks of these avocations and professions are full, and the 500 find themselves stranded. They aspire to something better than using their hands, and behold those who know how to use their hands are far above them in the scale of prosperity! There is work for the hand, but their hands have not been trained. They would now gladly use their hands, but their hands are ignorant. In the schools where they were educated they perhaps absorbed much information, but they were not taught to assimilate it, and in the presence of the real problems of life they find themselves incapable of using it to advantage. They were educated to live by their wits, and they find competition so sharp that they are reduced to seeking small jobs at wages lower than the pay of good mechanics—men who work with their hands.

It is evident that it is not enough for boys to know how to read, write, and cipher. Nor is it enough if their intellectual training is carried to a high pitch of perfection. Solving knotty problems in moral philosophy may be a very fascinating employment, but it is not certain to pay for bread and butter. On the other hand, the picture of the smith at the forge covered with coal-dust, or of the machinist at the lathe, black and greasy, is not alluring; but these men are hammering and turning out the world's destiny. They represent and stand for the spirit of progress in material things; and as they contribute to this progress something that mankind cannot do without, they are paid promptly for their services, while the moral philosopher sometimes waits.

The Chicago Board of Education may perhaps take a hint from its experience in taking the school census. If it will make the course of instruction in the public schools more practical, the graduates thereof will be better able to fight the battle of life, and the number of persons in search of small jobs will be far less than it is now. In a word, there is an oversupply of intellectually trained persons and a short supply of skilled laborers. Manual training in the public schools would not render the graduates less intellectual, but it would make them more practical and better fit them to earn their daily bread.

NEW YORK *Herald:* "The arrival at London on the 25th ult. of the sailing-ship Dunedin, from New Zealand, with a cargo of frozen meat is a noteworthy event at this time, when meats are so dear in our markets. The experiment of shipping meat from the antipodes to North Atlantic ports in steamers has proved a brilliant success, but the Dunedin is the first sailing vessel that has successfully made it. Her cargo contained 5,000 dead sheep, and the long voyage across the equatorial seas consumed ninety-eight days, during which time the temperature in her hold was maintained at about twenty degrees below the freezing-point by the Bell-Coleman refrigerating apparatus, and the meat delivered at London in fine condition. The commercial importance of this shipment, both in the great provision markets of the Northern and in the agricultural and pastoral countries of the Southern Hemisphere, where the exhaustless herds of cattle are valued mainly for their hides and tallow, cannot well be overrated. To say nothing of the vast supply of cheap and excellent frozen meat we might import from New Zealand and Australia, Brazil and the Argentine Republic could furnish the United States with almost any desired amount, by sailing vessels fitted with the refrigerating apparatus named, and at prices far below the average of prices that have long ranged in our markets. The London *Times*, commenting on the vast significance of the Dunedin's experiment, warns the British country gentleman to be prepared to find "his carcasses underbid from the world below his feet," and our own stock-raisers may take the warning to heart.

THE days of witchcraft are not over. Now comes Mrs. Mary Eddy, spiritualist, metaphysical healer, mind-reader, and what not, and asserts that her husband, who died recently with the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, actually died from mesmeric poisoning, and she suspects a certain student, who had a grudge against him, of having killed him with the mesmeric venom; from which we infer that in some subtle manner the student conveyed the poison into Mr. Eddy's body through his mind, though the poisoner was not in actual contact with his victim. It is to be hoped Mrs. Eddy is not correct in her autopsy, for if people can be poisoned in this way, the art may become quite general, and an accomplished mesmerist, whose entertainments were not well patronized, might take summary vengeance upon a whole community. It is hard enough, nowadays, to convict a material poisoner, but how much more difficult would it be to convict a poisoner who simply has to impress upon the mind of his victim the absurd idea that poison is in his stomach?

"THE fashionable flower for the past season was the rose," said the veteran New York seedsman, Peter Henderson, "and I never knew such prices to be paid for roses. The older sorts, such as the Safrano, the Douglas, and the Isabella Sprunt, are yet grown; but they are giving way to what are popularly called fancy roses, such as the Perle des Jardins. But those for which the highest prices have recently been paid are the hybrid perpetual roses, particularly the variety known as Magna Charta. Last year everybody was frantic to get General Jacqueminots, which are of the same class as the Magna Charta. But the costliest rose this year has been the Baroness Rothschild. It has no fragrance, but is a beautiful flower. Buds of this rose I have sold to retailers for $1 each, and the retailers made a handsome profit. They were scarce, for as yet they are rarely forced to flower early. For single corsage bouquets for an evening party last winter as much as $20 and $25 was paid. These hybrid perpetuals will, I think, soon be supplanted in popular favor by a newer class known as hybrid tea-roses, of which the Duchess of Edinburg (bright crimson), La France (light pink), the Duke of Connaught (scarlet), the Duchess of Connaught (deep carmine), and the Coquette des Alpes (white), are at present types."

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a plan for getting rid of the gang of hoodiums in our streets. He is evidently an evolutionist, and believes in the survival of the fittest and the laws of natural selection, as he suggests that these hoodiums are the result of indiscriminate breedings of weak, depraved, and vicious children by weak, depraved, and vicious parents for centuries back; and that the only remedy is to adopt legislation that shall stop the propagation of this class of animals. Our correspondent's plan is a radical and certainly novel one, and its result is one to be devoutly wished for. Unfortunately, just at present, and amid existing environments, there are many difficulties in the way, though the grand doctrine of evolution may some time hence be accepted to an extent that the remedy suggested may be easily carried out. Until such time we must depend upon the uncertain operation of laws, and among such laws there should be one at least with sufficient virtue in it to wipe out of existence the depraved literature of the day, which is one of the most fruitful aids to crime.

THE English papers are discussing the relative cost of lighting by electricity and gas. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

> The only test of the comparative cost of the two systems that is worth anything at all is the actual expenditure incurred in those places where electric lighting has been substituted for gas. The data for such a comparison are by no means so extensive as could be desired, but so far as they go they all point in one direction. Where electric lighting can be undertaken under favorable conditions and on an extensive scale, it can compete favorably with gas, both as to quality and price. But in the great majority of cases, where the electric light is applied tentatively and provisionally, or on a small scale, it is dearer than gas. There are some notable exceptions to this rule, the chief of which is that supplied by the sixteen Brush arc lamps which have replaced gas at South Kensington Museum. The gas cost £560 ($2,800) per annum, whereas, after making all allowances for wear and tear, interest on capital expended, and depreciation of stock, the annual cost of the electric light is only £250 ($1,250). What can be done at South Kensington may be repeated elsewhere; but hitherto, so far as we have seen, the success achieved at the museum has not been rivaled elsewhere.

AT the recent anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary in New York President Hitchcock said he hoped to secure such an endowment for the institution that it "could offer a young man $250 salary to do missionary work in the city while preparing himself for the ministry. Thus they would become cadet students and not students of charity—a name which does not belong to them." Apart from relieving the institution from the necessity of feeding and clothing the candidates gratuitously while they are trying to find out whether they are to be ministers, the plan will be of great advantage to those who do enter the ranks in giving them some knowledge gained outside of books, and information as to the actual condition of the people all around them. Many ministers are intimately acquainted with the people in Borrioboola-Gha who know little of the people in their own ward. Dr. Hitchcock's plan will be of great advantage in this direction, and will tend to place practical men in the pulpit.

OF the Republican victory in Wilmington, Del., last Saturday, the *News* (Rep.) of that city says: "It was a great victory. If it had been merely the triumph of one party over another—the substitution of one set of men bearing a certain party name for another set of men bearing a different party name—it would not be of so much account. But we believe that the Republican triumph of Saturday means a change of official methods, of official motives, of official influences. We believe that it means a change for the better in all the practical results of an election, and this sort of a change is the essential thing." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "There is a chance that by the prestige of Saturday's success and by hard work the Republican party may be able to overcome the regulation Democratic majorities in Kent and Sussex."

SMALL-POX of a very fatal and virulent form has broke out in Serajevo, the Bosnian capital. Some two weeks ago between fifteen and twenty persons were dying every day in the town hospital. Among the victims have been a number of Government officials, some of whom were working in their offices up to within an hour of their deaths. In these and other cases the deaths have been so sudden that the epidemic is believed by certain persons to be the plague and not the small-pox. Several streets have become entirely deserted, each house having lost one or more of its inmates. The bodies of the dead are buried quietly in the middle of the night. Much is done to conceal the real state of affairs from the public, in order to avoid a panic.

ABOUT 200 of the employés of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, having formed an organization for the purpose—at the suggestion of the firm—contributed $10 each to a fund for sending on a European tour a few of their number selected by lot. On Monday evening, when they assembled to draw lots for the great prize, a member of the firm announced that all the subscriptions would be returned and that the firm would pay all the expenses of the lucky few. When fate had selected the eight winners, four others, whose long and faithful service deserved a reward, were nominated by their employers. The party of twelve will travel together, sailing from Boston July 8 and embarking for home Aug. 16.

THE Russian censorship suppressed the following telegram which the students of Kief University drew up and sent to Darwin's family after hearing of his death: "The students of Kief University deplore with you the loss of the grand master and puissant soldier of science. The Russian youth bows with respect before the profound genius who has revealed to man the mysteries of the struggle for existence, has assigned to him his place in nature, has indicated to thought the way of indefinit development, and who, by his own example, has shown how truth ought to be served. The memory of your father is immortal as his glory."

THE decree regulating the liquor traffic in Russia, which has been recently signed by the Emperor, is of the most stringent character. There is to be only one liquor-shop in a village, and, where two or three villages are almost contiguous, the one shop must suffice for their combined inhabitants. The publican must be a native of the village, must be appointed and paid by the Common Council, and must sell food as well as liquor. If he allows any person to get drunk, he is liable not only to dismissal, but to fine and imprisonment. If any Russian village is reported to the authorities to be addicted to drunkenness, the sale of liquor may be interdicted for as long a period as may seem necessary.

THE Boston *Globe* is informed from New York that the recent conference in that city decided on the following: "Ex-Senator Strahan is to be made Appraiser; Collector Robertson to be nominated for Minister to England, the place which Gov. Cornell refused; and an out-and-out Stalwart to be made Collector—probably John F. Smyth. Surveyor Graham is to be allowed to fill out his term, which ends in July. Other changes will follow. The most important is the removal of Postmaster Pearson. Joseph B. Erhardt will probably be his successor."

AT the recent Vegetarian Conference at Birmingham, England, Mrs. Anna Kingsford, M. D., illustrated her devotion to the cause by an account of her endeavors to eliminate from her clothing all products which involve the death of an animal. The chief difficulty which she encountered was in getting vegetable boots, but a cobbler in Regent street has finally succeeded in producing for the feet a suitable covering which looks precisely like leather.

ON the 20th of the present month Queen Victoria will have reigned just 45 years. The reigns of only three other English sovereigns have exceeded hers in length. They are that of Henry III., which lasted 56 years; that of Edward III., which numbered 50; and that of George III., which was the longest of all—60 years. Victoria in age has been surpassed by eleven sovereigns since the Norman conquest. They are Henry I., who lived to be 67 years; Henry III., who died at 65; Edward I., 67; Edward III., 65; Elizabeth, 69; James II., 68; George I., 67; George II., 77; George III., 82; George IV., 68; and William IV., 72.

The Turkish Commission has reached Cairo, but it was not a very auspicious indication for peace and order that they allowed Arabi Bey to arrange a demonstration for them, and that the demonstration was made by several hundred young Egyptian hoodlums, who followed after the cortège yelling all kinds of imprecations against the foreigners. If these are the kind of followers who advocate Arabi Bey's cause, the sooner the Sultan gets rid of him and his rabble the better it will be for Egypt.

A slab commemorating the sacking of Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1704, by a large party of French and Indians is about to be placed in the Memorial Hall of the village; and beside it will be placed smaller slabs by families whose ancestors fell on the day when the enemy came over the palisades on the drifted snow, and killed or captured most of the inhabitants.

While the use of the bicycle is fast increasing in this country, in England the use of it is said to be falling off somewhat, or at least to be yielding more and more of its ground to the more sociable tricycle, in which ladies can ride as well as men, and two persons as well as one. The Khedive of Egypt has for some time had a bicycle, and recently ordered two others.

The New York *World* of June 8 says: "Mr. Edwin Booth's departure for England was again delayed yesterday by the illness of his daughter Edwina. Miss Booth, who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia at the Hotel Brunswick for six weeks past, was thought to be improving last evening. Mr. Booth himself appears much worn."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Foxhall was beaten in a race yesterday. There can be no doubt that Foxhall is an American horse.

Foxhall won a race in England Thursday. It begins to look as though the other American horses in England had lost their naturalization-papers.

Walter Bourke, a landlord, was assassinated in Ireland Thursday. Ireland, it will be remembered, is the home of the shamrock and American policemen.

The Washington monument is now 270 feet high. This monument, it will be remembered, was erected in memory of George Washington, who told the biggest lie on record. George said he could not tell a lie.

A Cincinnati paper puts the headline "On the Road to Hell," over its account of a young man forging his father's name. Any young man who would deliberately start for St. Louis just as summer is coming on is not deserving of sympathy.

Don't throw away your old flour-barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour-barrel will hold 678,000 silver dollars.—*Evening Journal*. The name of the man for whom the editor of the *Journal* beat four aces is not known.

A Washington dispatch says that employés in the Treasury Department and Department of Justice are now prohibited from smoking while on duty. Probably this brutal espionage will be extended until a rule making it compulsory on public servants to work is made.

A cable dispatch says that "Garibaldi died with the window of his apartment wide open, and while the sun was setting. Before his last agony a bird alighted on the window-sill, where it remained twittering. Garibaldi saw it and stammered, 'Quanto e allegro'—'How joyful it is.'" The man at the other end of the cable this year seems to be a nice, easy liar.

In the whisky-ring investigation at Washington Thursday the editor of the *Critic*, in reply to a question as to why he had mentioned the names of several prominent journalists as having been bribed by the whisky-men, stated that "*It was a joke.*" There could be nothing more sidesplitting than this, except the sight of somebody hitting the editor of the *Critic* with a club.

Do I love you? Do I love you?
Ask the heavens that bend above you
To find language and to prove you
If they love the living sun.
Ask the burning, blinding meadows
What they think about the shadows,
If they love the falling shadows
When the fervid day is done.

Ask the blue-bells and the daisies,
Lost amid the hot field-mazes,
Lifting up their thirsty faces,
If they love the summer-rains.
Ask the linnets and the plovers,
In the nest-life made for lovers;
Ask the bees, and ask the clovers—
Will they tell you for your pains?
—*Man Who Was Bluffing.*

PERSONALS.

Count de Lesseps, who is now in his 77th year, was presented a few days ago by his young wife with another child—the tenth.

Queen Victoria has been pleased to grant unto William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett-Coutts her royal license and authority to be called and known by the name of William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts.

At a Connecticut memorial-day celebration, according to the local newspaper, "A brisk zephyr sung its symphony through arborean harps, and shook the green banners of the stately elms." But following this outburst comes the information that the name of the procession's marshal was Tubbs.

Mrs. Jackson, the "H. H." of magazine literature, has been in the country around Los Angeles, Cal., for some months, gathering material for descriptive articles. One of her subjects will be the old missions of Southern California. She is being assisted by two special artists, as well as her husband, William S. Jackson, a wealthy banker of Colorado.

Mrs. Senator Miller and Miss Dora Miller sail Monday for Europe, and, after a few weeks in Paris, will return to this country in August, going immediately then to their home in California. The visit is partly undertaken for the benefit of Miss Miller's health. Senator Miller will remain in Washington until the adjournment of Congress, by which time his family will return, and they will proceed Westward together.

Chief-Justice Waite, Justice Gray, Gen. Sherman, and one or two others, will take a trip to Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, and the other great places of the Pacific Coast this summer. This party of gentlemen will start early in July, and, although Gen. Sherman has just returned from a long and busy journey to the coast, he is as enthusiastic over the project as if it were to be his first visit to these places instead of the tenth.

One device Mr. Gladstone hit upon is calculated to soothe the feelings of his innumerable correspondents. He had a note in his own handwriting lithographed, in which he begs to thank his correspondent for his favor, and remains his faithfully, W. E. Gladstone. This is so well done that the unsuspecting correspondent, not familiar with the appearance of lithography, may cherish the note under the impression that it has been written to him especially by the great Minister.

The Rev. S. J. Dillon, colored, of Cincinnati, made a pastoral call on Mrs. Gaines, and accepted an invitation to remain to supper. He went up-stairs to brush his hair, and Mrs. Gaines, remembering that the sum of $50 was in that room, thought it discreet to go up and lock the trunk which held the coin. But she did not act quickly enough. After the minister's departure she missed the money. This time she moved with celerity, and he was arrested with the plunder in his pocket.

Cardinal Newman once took great delight in the violin, which he played with considerable skill. Even now the fathers hear occasionally the tones awakened by the old man's hand ring down the long gallery near his room, and know that he has not lost the art he loved, while he relaxes a mind excited from without, or rests from strenuous labor in the creation of sweet sound. He is still a very early riser, punctual in his duties, and still preaches often, with what may be best described in words he has applied to St. Philip, "thy deep simplicity."—*June Century.*

Dr. A. S. May, of Independence, Kas., thinks that Miss Atwater ought to marry him. They were sweethearts as boy and girl, and his love has survived fifteen years of separation, while she has ceased to care for him at all. He sought her out in St. Louis, and when she declined his proposal, shot at his own head; but she spoiled his aim by pushing his hand aside, and he was not hurt. He found her again in Kansas, and this time tried to destroy her beauty with vitriol. His passion has become so saturated with whisky that he has been sent to an insane asylum.

FOREIGN.

No Light Yet Shed upon the Double Irish Assasination of Thursday Last.

The Slaughtered Soldier's Name Not Yet Mentioned in the Dispatches.

Rewards of $17,500 Offered by the Authorities for Aid in Punishing the Crime.

Two More Assasinations Yesterday, and an Incendiary Conflagration.

Death of John Scott Russell, the Engineer Who Built the Great Eastern.

The Followers of Arabi Bey Already Completely in Opposition to Dervisch.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REWARDS FOR THE ARREST OF MURDERERS.

Special Cable.

Dublin, June 9.—The *Herald* special says: The Government have lost no time in issuing an offer of a reward for the arrest of the assasins of Mr. Bourke. The proclamation appeared in tonight's *Gazette*, offering £2,000 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who murdered Walter M. Bourke, Esq., and Corporal Wallace, of the Royal Dragoons. A further reward of £1,000 is offered for such private information as shall lead to the same result, and a free pardon and special protection for any accomplice who shall turn Queen's evidence; also, £500 for information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who may harbor or maintain the murderers or assist them to escape. The assasinations are accompanied by

A TERRIBLE OUTBURST OF AGRARIAN CRIME.

The facts reported this afternoon have created a profound sensation in Dublin. The Lord-Lieutenant and the permanent officials were at the castle until a late hour tonight sending instructions to various parts of the country regarding the protection of certain landlords and officials who are in just as much danger as Mr. Bourke was. The feeling of despondency in the Capital was never greater. This feeling is intensified by the fact that

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT

throughout the country is particularly bright. It was expected that this would tend to promote contentment and quiet among the farmers. Some twelve months ago the unfortunate Mr. Bourke, who was a Commissioner of National Education, resigned his position as manager of the National School on his property, as he expected to be assasinated, requesting that the appointment be transferred to his brother, Capt. Bourke.

ASSAULTED BY SIX MEN.

An attempt has been made to assasinate Michael Brown, a farmer of Rathglass, a few miles from Crossmolina, County Mayo. The attempt was most daring and determined. Six men walked up to him in a field and asked him why he had taken a farm when he was warned against doing so. One man then placed a revolver against his forehead, and said: "Now you will receive your reward." Another man interposed, and said: "Do not kill him; he may be a good man yet." Then they fired six shots at him, lodging two bullets in his thigh. Some time after he was found insensible. One bullet has been extracted, but it is stated that the man, who is 60 years of age, cannot live. The police patrol had only passed the scene of the outrage ten minutes before, and could hardly have been out of hearing of the shots. Four arrests have been made on suspicion.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

was made to murder Henry East, an extensive farmer and mill-owner, living at Curraghtrench, near Ballyfarnon, County Roscommon. It is perhaps one of the most daring outrages committed in Ireland. East, who had some quarrels with his neighbors about cutting turf in his bog, was standing at 3 o'clock in his farm-yard, when three men with blackened faces, carrying heavy bludgeons, jumped over the wall and attacked him in a most savage manner. His cries for help brought his son to his assistance; but he, too, was set upon and compelled to seek safety in flight. East's wife came to the door, but the assailants also threatened to murder her if she interfered. They then returned to

THE ATTACK ON THEIR VICTIM.

Drawing their revolvers, they fired several shots, three of which took effect, one bullet lodging in his hip, another breaking his leg above the knee, and a third smashing his foot below the ankle. The injured man was sinking rapidly when the last dispatch was sent from the place. Four men were arrested, but he could not identify them as being among his assailants.

THE ASSASINATIONS IN GALWAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, June 9.—Bourke, who was assasinated yesterday, recently informed the authorities that he knew he would be shot.

When the news of Bourke's murder reached London his brothers went into the lobby of the House of Commons and accused Parnell and Biggar of being the cause thereof.

THE BULLET THAT KILLED BOURKE

entered behind his left ear. The dragoon received three shots, one behind the right ear, another through the right arm and side, penetrating the heart, and a third through the right wrist. One person saw the assasins, but cannot identify them. Of the three men arrested, one is named Martin Keene; the others are named Holland. One of the latter is an evicted tenant. The soldier's rifle and Bourke's sixteen repeater were stolen by the murderers.

REWARDS.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains a proclamation offering a reward of £2,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers and £1,000 for private information leading to the same result; also free pardon and special protection to any one not the actual murderer who shall give like information. A further reward of £500 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one harboring or sheltering the murderers.

THE INQUEST

opened at Rahasane today on the bodies of the victims. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder.

THE POLICE

have found two Snyder rifles on a mountainside two miles from the scene of the crime.

STILL ANOTHER ASSASINATION.

Two farmers, Brown, near Ballina, east of Roscommon, and Hickey, near Castle Island, were shot and seriously wounded.

A CASTLE BURNED.

Davies' Castle, near Mallow, County Cork, was burned by an incendiary.

THE IRISH JUDGES

have passed resolutions protesting against trials being held by a commission of three Judges, without juries. In the event of the Repression bill passing with its obnoxious provisions Baron Fitzgerald will resign.

DAVITT,

addressing a crowd before embarking for America today, said the Irish cause was to be won by a strong appeal to justice, not to the wild justice of revenge.

MELODY'S DEATH—INQUEST CONCLUDED.

Balina, Ireland, June 9.—The inquest in the case of Melody, who was shot during the disturbance between the people and the constabulary, was concluded yesterday. Out of a jury of twenty-one fifteen returned a verdict of death caused by a gunshot wound inflicted by the Irish constabulary. The jury expressed sympathy for the relatives of Melody, and recommended the Government to compensate them.

LAST DAY OF THE RACES.

Special Cable.

Ascot, June 9.—This was the last day of the Ascot meeting. Its pleasure was somewhat marred by a chilly wind and occasional showers, which diminished the attendance, though it was still a great and brilliant gathering. The great sensation of the day was the overthrow of Foxhall in the race for the Alexandra Plate by the Duke of Hamilton's Fiddler, an event which caused great excitement and consternation. The betting was 9 to 4 on Foxhall, 11 to 2 against Fiddler, 7 to 1 against Exeter, and 12 to 1 against Petronel. The moment the signal was given Exeter dashed away at his hardest pace, followed by Fiddler, who was

SOON CLEAR OF FOXHALL AND PETRONEL.

His excellent pace was maintained past the stand and up the incline to the hotel turn, about a mile from the start, when Exeter stopped, having had enough. But his jockey, using the whip freely, forced him on, passing both Foxhall and Petronel, who were held back. Exeter thus became second, the four going on in single file along the Swinley bottom at a great pace, never for a moment diminishing. At a half mile from the post the quartet took close order, when both Petronel and Exeter were hopelessly beaten and

ROLLED ABOUT LIKE SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

Cannon then brought up Foxhall to the girths of Fiddler, and the American looked as if, as yesterday, he could stay the longest, but, a few strides further on, Cannon was obliged to call on him to keep place. He struggled gamely, but opposite the centre of the inclosure the Duke of Hamilton's horse drew away, and at about 100 yards from the post, further perseverance being useless, Foxhall was eased, and Fiddler won by six lengths. Petronel and Exeter were beaten off. The time was 5:38. It is worthy of remark that in the Cesarewitch Foxhall gave Fiddler sixteen pounds, the latter being third, and beaten by fully thirty lengths. America was represented in the race for the Hardwicke Stakes by Sachem, who was only fourth to Tristan, Sweetbread, and Poulet. Sachem ran very well for a mile, and the cry was raised at one time that he was winning.

ASCOT RACES.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, June 9.—At Ascot the Alexandra Plate was won by Fiddler, Foxhall second, Petronel third, and Exeter fourth.

The Hardwicke Stakes were won by Tristan, Sweetbread second and Poulet third. Sachem and Retreat were unplaced.

AT THE WOOL SALES

today 10,700 bales were disposed of, comprising Sydney, Victorian, and New Zealand. There was a good demand; prices firm.

IN THE COMMONS

several amendments to the Repression bill were rejected.

Healy proposed to report progress, and an acrimonious discussion ensued.

Harcourt finally consented to Healy's motion, and progress was reported unanimously.

JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL,

the famous engineer, is dead, aged 74. He was born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, received his education at the Universities of Edinburg, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of 16. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburg, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND SHIPBUILDER

became decided, and whilst in Edinburg he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the Teviot, the Tay, the Clyde, and the Tweed, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of

THE "WAVE OF TRANSLATION,"

on which he founded his "wave system" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the Wave, in 1835, which was followed by the Scott Russell in 1836 and the Flambeau and Fire King in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the Great Britain, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the Great Eastern.

A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburg in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he was a Vice-President. He was an active member of the British Association, a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Nothcote, was Joint Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the exhibition. He was one of the founders of the

INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS,

and one of its Vice-Presidents, and contributed many important papers to its transactions. He compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings, containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers. He was also the author of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People." In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Russell came prominently before the public as the author of a scheme called "The New Social Alliance." His object was to effect a union between some of the leading Conservative members of the Legislature and certain self-styled representatives of the working classes, with the view to the amelioration, through the intervention of the State, of the condition of the workingmen.

EGYPT.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Alexandria, June 9.—All but one vessel of the British squadron has left here.

London, June 9.—In the House of Lords, Granville said he was quite sure no portion of the fleet had moved from Alexandria.

THE CONSULS-GENERAL.

Cairo, June 9.—The Consuls-General separately visited Dervisch Pasha today, except the representatives of England and France, who called upon him together. Dervisch Pasha said he hoped to succeed in arranging the present difficulties. Dervisch Pasha gave an audience to the principal Egyptian officers, and afterwards to the President of the Chamber of Notables and the greater portion of that body; also to Sultan Pasha.

HE DECLARED

he was resolved to restore order, and that if necessary to that end, he himself would assume the Ministry of War. The military party attempted to establish a sort of espionage over Dervisch Pasha, but he has managed so as to effectually prevent the carrying out of their design.

THE GOVERNMENT

has deferred the payment of the half land tax. So the fellaheen will not be forced to sell their crops when all the Europeans have left, and the banks have refused to give credit because of the lack of security prevailing.

RUSSIA.

A RIOT WITH AN ODD CAUSE.

Special Cable.

Berlin, June 9.—The *Herald's* social says: A few days ago the sailors at Cronstadt, while celebrating the fête of the Grand Duke Constantine, made such a manifestation in favor of their former Grand Admiral that the officers of the army and the garrison felt it necessary to interfere. The sailors were defended and sustained by their own officers. Disputes followed, then blows. The police called in the troops who fired on the sailors. Four persons were killed.

A LANDLORD KILLED.

An investigation was commenced about the assasination of a land-owner of Liban. Thanks to the intelligence and energy of the Juge d'Instruction, a man named Osten Sacken has been arrested. He acknowledges having been paid to commit the crime. Agitators have been traveling about the country for some time past, saying that it is only by killing a few land-owners that reforms will be obtained.

CHINA.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF TONQUIN.

San Francisco, May 9.—A letter from Yokohama gives as trustworthy a report that the invasion of Tonquin by the French has been repudiated by the home Government in France. Orders have been sent to return the captured citadel of Hanoi, and the nephew of the King of Anan has resumed possession of the city.

GERMANY.

THE CUSTOMS DUTY.

Berlin, June 9.—The Customs-Amendment bill passed the third reading in the Reichstag today. The Government clauses proposing an increase of the import duties on candles, honey, tallow, hewn and cut stones, slates, etc., were rejected.

SPAIN.

A SMALL RIOT.

Madrid, June 9.—There was some disturbance at Palma in consequence of the seizure of goods of tradesmen who refused to pay the new license tax.

FRANCE.

ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

Paris, June 9.—The Deputies, by a vote of 479 to 6, declared urgency for the proposal to debar Senators and Deputies from acting as Directors of companies.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S FAMILY.

Maddalena, June 9.—The family of Garibaldi will leave Caprera shortly to reside on the mainland.

THE GALWAY MURDER.

Mr. Bourke's Brothers in America.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 9.—Walter M. Bourke, the Irish landlord who was murdered yesterday, had three brothers in this city. The dead man made his fortune in India, returning to Ireland in 1878. His possessions consisted of the Curraghleagh estate in the County of Mayo, the rental of which was £2,000 a year, and the Rahasane estate in Galway, which he had purchased in 1872 for £25,000, whose rental was £1,200 a year. Mr. John Crozier Bourke, who is now in New York, was the agent of his brother's estate in Curraghleagh from 1866 to 1880.

"Walter's instructions to me," said Mr. Bourke this evening, "was to treat the tenants with all possible leniency.

THAT WAS HIS NATURE.

He was a brave, fearless man, generous to a fault. During the famine he gave employment to some sixty or seventy men, when in reality he had nothing for them to do. I may safely say that he spent more than his entire income in the endeavor to relieve the sufferings caused by the famine, and yet"—and here Mr. Bourke's voice trembled with emotion—"in that very spot where he had done his best to help the people he was

BASELY MURDERED.

Nothing will better refute the statement that he was hard on his tenants than the fact that during all the time of my agency and up to the time I left Ireland there was not a single eviction nor a single raise of rent. Where he found a man poor and unable to pay his rent I have known him to entirely forgive as much as three years' back rent. I don't believe that up to the time of the commencement of the agitation there had been any complaints whatever."

SWARMING INTO AMERICA.

One Feature of the Unprecedented Rush of Immigration—The Italian Influx Criticised by the Italians—Poor, Invalid, Aged and Simple Coming by Hundreds—Evils of the Padrone System.

New York Sun, June 8.

The 170 Italian peasants who were imported by the brothers Baccari have been put to work at some distance from this city building a railroad. Signor Cerruti, of the Italian Emigrant Aid Society, and an Italian gentleman of means, who is interested in the case, will follow them in a few days to watch them.

"It is all very well to talk about this Baccari contract being at once a philanthropic and a legitimate commercial affair," said Signor Cerruti yesterday, "but those of us who have been watching Italian immigration for years know better what it is. There has been a great improvement in the character of the immigrants from Italy in the past few years, but there is still room for reform. Forty or 50 per cent of those who come here are not such as either the Americans or their countrymen would advise to leave their native land and settle in America. Some are old, others are victims of chronic illness, others are too young, still others are sent because they are burdens upon their people, and very many are unprovided with money, unaware of what they must endure here, and unfitted for maintaining themselves, as they must do. Until we have a law forbidding padrones to bring over adults, just like the law applying to children, this will be the case. To account for others that arrive who are unfit to come, there is found to be official looseness or carelessness in Italy as well as a custom prevailing there to a greater or less extent of lending immigrants the means to come here at exorbitant rates of interest, or charging them double that expended on them.

"The law in Italy is all right," continued Signor Cerruti, "and the Government of Italy sends neither convicts nor paupers here. The paupers come in the ways I have described, or are sent here by their friends because they are lazy and shiftless, and cannot get along at home. The improvement in the condition of the immigrants, however, is to be traced to the system and direction they meet with when they land, by which they are cared for and provided with employment, rather than to any improvement in the character of the immigration."

"Do the Italians who are established here assist those who come?"

"O yes, to a great extent. They are a good-hearted people—almost too good-hearted. If they were only as wise as they are generous there would be little to find fault with. Last winter there were thousands here without work or means. We expended $200 or $300 a month on bread for them, and the Italians who had anything, no matter how little, did all that they could."

"Do not those who meet with misfortune write home, and deter others from coming?"

"On the contrary, when they are penniless they borrow $5 or $10 to send to their relatives. We have known of plenty of such cases. Most of them leave families behind, and they want them to think they are doing well. It is said that there are but 25,000 or 30,000 Italians in New York. I am satisfied, however, that when all who belong here are in the city, there are 50,000 here. In the summer they are away at work, but the rest of the time they are here. We met with sad cases among those who ought not to have come. Hundreds come here expecting to be secretaries or interpreters, and have to do mechanical and even menial work. The other day we had a man of good birth, an ex-army officer, who came here for employment. He could not speak English, and he had no trade. We got him apprenticed to the piano-making business in Albany. He was shocked, but what better could he expect. In a few years he will be earning good wages. For others we have got places as office-boys. They come back and say they have to carry beer for the men where they work. We explain how helpless they are, and if they mean well they keep at work. The worthless ones come here two or three days, then complain that we do not mean to help them, and go away. Yesterday a widow with nine children came here. That was hard. We will get her some work at washing. Her eldest girl, aged 15 or so, we will put at sewing, and somehow we must provide for the others. It is difficult to see how she was allowed to leave Italy.

"What will become of the Baccari laborers?"

"In six months seventy of them will be here helpless. They will have been found too old, too sick, or in some way unsuited to the work. We shall be obliged to send them back to their homes. The others will remain and be provided with work, but not on such terms as we think consistent with dignity or American principles. They will live and work and be able to send a few dollars home once in a while. We have found that the padrone laborers are swindled at every turn. They are let out to railroads, and, though the railroads pay well, they pay to the padrone as sub-contractor, and he pays the men what he pleases. He charges them what he pleases also for their food and clothing and whatever else they need. We have known the padrones to buy cheese at three cents a pound and sell it for 12 cents, to purchase damaged macaroni and sell it as good macaroni, and on bread alone we have known them to make several dollars a day. We, who are interested in this matter, want to put a stop to these things. We do not want the padrones to make money and encourage others to continue this sort of immigration. We have found that instead of Baccari's men being peasants from his estate whom the brothers have rescued from misery, only thirty-five or forty are from his land, and the rest were picked up from several counties, in at least two provinces. They were better off at home. The authorities permitted them to come in their condition of poverty and helplessness because one of the brothers was a State Senator, and he said he would look out for them, and that it would be all right. They are simple-minded. They are chosen from that sort. We have found that the padrones know what peasants will best suit their purpose.

"Of course there are many stout, clever fellows with dollars in their pockets among the Italian immigrants, and we hear from many at home who say they will sell their land and come here and buy farms if we advise them to do so. To all such we say, 'Wait.' What we want is a large tract of land somewhere in the Southwest, with a guarantee as to climate, soil, and other material matters, to which we can direct those who come. We can build up a flourishing colony under those circumstances, and we shall soon succeed in obtaining what we want, I feel sure. Our people have been to Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, and other Western States, and have failed for want of proper direction."

"What do you find to be the final result with ablebodied, earnest Italian immigrants in this country?"

"You find them in every town and village. They are barbers, shoemakers, farmers, and storekeepers. Some few are mechanics. Some of them, men who have energy enough to make a rock blossom, are doing well on land of their own where others have failed."

Superintendent Jackson was asked what kinds of people are coming to America whom Americans would not care to welcome and whose countrymen are sorry to see them here. He replied that none who come here answer that description.

"What people, then, are coming here absolutely penniless, unskilled, ragged, dirty, and without a true idea of what they are to expect when they get here?"

"Well, some of the Poles, Italians, and the Russian refugees answer that description. They are not, perhaps, such as we would wish for if we could select what we wanted, but that we cannot do. I include the Russians because, although they are aided by the society established for that purpose, they are coming in greater numbers, apparently, than can be provided for."

"Are not at least half the Italians who come penniless, and are not many of them old and others sick?"

"I do not know about that. They do not come to us for help, and that is the only means we have of judging of that. There never was such a demand for labor before as there is now. All who come can get work if they want it."

"Why, then, are so many found in our streets picking rags, grinding organs, and begging?"

"It must be because they do not elect to work. If they did, they could get employment. The Italians, Poles, and Russians are easily provided for, because, as a rule, only the men come here, and it is to them that we can give work. About 1,400 or 1,500 a month come here. In all, 17,000 came last year. Some of them return to us when they are ill, but otherwise they are not a charge upon us. Those who bring families, the Germans, Scandinavians, Hollanders, English, and Scotch, all have money, and take care of themselves."

SPOOPENDYKE.

He Wanted His Waterproof.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, pulling the shams off the bed, "where is my—my, where is my—you know what I mean. What did you do with it?"

"Your shawl-strap?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping the baby into the crib. "Oh, I know; your dumb-bells. Is that what you want?"

"Has that shawl-strap got sleeves in it?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, ransacking the sewing-machine. "Are those dumb-bells split up the back and torn around the collar? You know what I want, my rubber overcoat. Where did you put it?" and Mr. Spoopendyke pulled a pile of letters out of the pigeonhole to his wife's desk and spilled them along the floor.

"Where did you have it last?" murmured Mrs. Spoopenkyke, with her finger in her mouth and consternation in her eye.

"Had it on!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Where'd ye s'pose I had it? Think I had it for lunch? Don't you know where the measly thing's gone to? Spry around now and find it! Take your finger out of your mouth; I don't suppose it's in there! Get that coat before it clears up, will ye?" and Mr. Spoopendyke shook the clock and then peered into the mantel vases.

"I don't believe it's going to rain much anyway," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, who couldn't remember having seen the coat for a month. "When it looks like this it's always going to sunshine," and she followed him around the room in a flutter of apprehension.

"Of course it is!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Things are going to do just what you tell 'em to do. If you had a lot of tin figures in front and a streak of mercury up your spine, you'd only need a sheet-iron case and a wire handle to be a barometer! If you'll look along your measly information about the weather, p'raps you'll find that overcoat at the other end of it! Where's that coat! Going to let me stand here and soak while the moths picnic that coat into a shad-net? Take me by the elbow and lead me to the coat!" and Mr. Spookendyke tipped the sofa over so that he could see under it, and then slapped a plaster bust of Minerva against the wall, under the impression that the coat might have crawled into her ear.

"It's the strangest thing in the world!" giggled Mrs. Spoopendyke, hysterically. "Are you sure you wore it home?"

"If I didn't, how'd it get home?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, putting his hands on his knees and grinning in his wife's face. "S'pose it hired a hack and drove home? Oh, no! I didn't wear it home. The last I saw of it it had its hat over its ear and a female waterproof on its arm, piking up Fulton street as happy as an Alderman's funeral. What're ye standing there for? Got some indistinct notion that the dod-gasted coat has gone to get shaved, haven't ye? Who'd ye give it to? Been endowing a metaphysical chair in some kind of an old woman's home with it, haven't ye? Where's the coat? Develop the coat before I vitiate the insurance!" and Mr. Spoopendyke kicked his wife's workbasket across the room and rammed his arm to the shoulder up the chimney.

"Do you remember where you wore it last?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, suddenly becoming calm and analytical.

"I wore it on my back!" protested Mr. Spoopendyke, who didn't remember whether he had taken it to church or to a hospital. "Maybe you're under the impression that I tied it to a stick and wheeled it along on the buttons! On my back, I tell ye! On this particular back!" and Mr. Spoopendyke almost broke his arm pointing out the attraction referred to. "Most folks fit up their rubber overcoats with a bent wire and a focus and wear 'em for spectacles, but I hadn't time; so I wore it on my back! Bring forth the coat!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, spinning around like a top. "Fetch out the measly coat before the proprietor of these premises makes up his mind whether he'll build a house here or mortgage the lot!"

"You wore it the last day it rained, and when it cleared off in the afternoon I noticed that you had on your spring overcoat," said Mrs. Spoopendyke quietly.

"Great head!" grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, beginning to feel uncomfortable, and wondering how it was coming out. "With your perceptive faculties and meteorological education, you only need one more leg and a clear night to be a dod gasted street telescope at 10 cents a peep! What of it? 'Spose I did wear a spring overcoat! It's spring, ain't it?"

"And I don't know," continued Mrs. Spoopendyke, "but I think you had it on over your waterproof. If you'll look, you may find the rubber coat inside of the other now."

Mr. Spoopendyke growled and snorted his way to the closet, like a foghorn, and found—things as his wife had predicted.

"Smart, ain't ye!" he grumbled, as he hauled out the waterproof. "Great powers of inductive reasoning! Some day I'm going to fit you up with a stiff neck and a pot of beans and start a Concord School of Philosophy with you."

And with this threat Mr. Spoopendyke threw the coat over his arm, and all the way to Coney Island entertained his friend Specklewottle with a description of his habits of order, "which are so perfect, sir, that I could put my thumb on anything I wanted, sir—if my wife would only let things alone!"

SEA-GULLS AND CRICKETS.

How the Cornfields of the Mormon Pioneers Were Saved from Destruction.

Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

There is no biped for which the old farmer of this country has more genuine affection than the utterly valueless—in a marketable sense—sea-gull. This rather pretty bird was quite abundant in this valley the present year—in fact, it is stated that only once before were there so many. In the fields a few miles below the city, a week or two ago, thousands of them could be seen. They followed the plowman along the furrow, and were almost as tame as chickens. Wherever there was a newly-plowed field, there you could see the gull, and as fast as a furrow was turned up the birds would fly behind the plowman and commence devouring the insects which were thus exposed to sight. They seemed perfectly fearless. And they have good reason to be fearless here, for the farmer looks upon them as his friend, and they seem to understand fully that he holds them in that light. They fly all about him, within three or four feet, and while perhaps unwilling to submit to being caught, they will allow any other familiarity that can be practiced, for they themselves take a great many good-natured liberties. They will not touch grain or anything that the farmer desires should remain untouched; they only eat the worms and insects which are injurious to the soil and to crops. Years ago a law was passed making it an offense to kill one of these birds. The law is probably yet on the statute-books, but is literally a dead letter, because there has been no occasion to call the law into life. A farmer—in fact any person acquainted with the habits of the sea-gull—would almost think of wantonly killing one of his own chickens as of intentionally harming one of these queer birds. As before stated, a law was passed by the Legislature making it an offense to kill a sea-gull. It was passed for this reason:

In the second year after the pioneers had arrived here—in 1848—the large black crickets common to these mountainous regions made their appearance in this and some other valleys in clouds—figuratively speaking. They did not fly, but came hopping down the mountain-sides in myriads. So vast were their numbers the mountains were black and seemed literally alive with the great big, black, ugly things, each one about the size of a large man's thumb. It was at a time when the crops were promising; everything looked green; the future outlook seemed bright, and the heart of the sunburned and toilworn pioneer grew lighter as the prospects of a plentiful harvest and greater comforts grew more and more tangible with each day's growth of the healthy grain. But blacker than the clouds of coal-black crickets which came hopping down the mountain slopes in countless numbers, leaving barrenness and desolation in their wake, were the clouds of despair which filled the heart of the weary husbandman as this new and unlooked-for curse came slowly but surely toward the pride, the joy, and the promise of the early settler—his fields of waving corn and grain. The foe was utterly unconquerable so far as human efforts were concerned; there was nothing the heartsick farmer could do but stand idly by and see the labor of the season destroyed. Children gazed with wonder and terror; women looked with eyes full of tears, and strong men watched with hearts of despair. It was an awful hour. But lo! a wonder! The sky is filled with large birds; they fly toward the scene of the disaster, and they alight in the fields where the crickets hold supreme sway. Then comes a change. At once the flocks of birds begin to eat the crickets. From morn till night they continue, never ceasing. When filled until they can hold no more they vomit up the black mass, and again continue to eat the crickets. This is kept up day after day until not one of the devouring host is seen; the crops are saved, and the birds fly away. This bird was the one which could recently be seen in the fields, and which was then more abundant than at any time since the event above mentioned. It was not surprising that the pioneers should return thanks to God for his succor, and that forever after the seagull should be looked upon as a dear friend, to be protected and encouraged.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Cleaveland, Cummings & Shelley About to Occupy Their Splendid New Quarters—Remarkable Progress of a Young Dry-Goods House.

Much has been written concerning the remarkable growth of Chicago and her enterprises, and The Tribune, as a faithful chronicler of events, has always noted with pleasure each upward or onward step. The history of the young house of Cleaveland, Cummings & Shelley, their beginning, growth, and progress, is one of the typical events in the general increase of this city. Starting only two years ago in a single room on Franklin street, limiting their business to that of dress goods exclusively, the demands of the trade throughout the great Northwest forced them early in 1881 to secure larger quarters and to enlarge the scope of their business. Securing the upper floors of the building they then occupied, thus giving them four floors and a basement, they greatly enlarged their stock, opened new departments, and stripping for the race flung their banners to the breeze, a new candidate for public favor, a new, if not a great, wholesale dry goods house, as fully equipped and as completely organized as any of the older houses in the same line of trade. Recognizing at the outset that the success of any new house is dependent not alone upon the energy, tact, or experience of the men, but as well upon the most faithful catering to the wants of the trade, this young house boldly adopted a scale of prices for their wares which was intended to convince the most captious that they meant to have a share of the trade, and with that share meant to achieve success. Believing in the grand idea that the agent between the producer and consumer of merchandise should be near to the consumer—in fact, one of them—they endeavored to utilize the belief in securing for their patrons the very brightest, the newest, best, and handsomest styles in advance of all other sources. With these ideas, strong in their weakness, for the "battle is not always to the strong," this young house inaugurated its career. From the beginning the trade gave them ample encouragement—so much so, in fact, that very early it became evident that a very large business could be established if with sufficient capital. This was readily obtained, and this week finds the firm in occupation of their new store, 173 and 175 Adams street, in the very heart of the new wholesale district, in close neighborhood with some of the largest and leading commercial institutions, as well as all the leading hotels. The new store now occupied by this firm is almost a dry-goods palace, so complete are its appointments. A brief description may not be out of place. Facing to the south, a few feet east of Fifth avenue, the building rears its noble proportions skyward, five stories and basement in hight, with front of pressed brick and cut-stone facings, conveying to the eye an impression of great architectural beauty, combined with strength and comfort.

In the centre of the room, whose dimensions are 50 by 176 feet, the architect has skillfully placed a hexangular light shaft 20 by 40, from the basement to the glass dome surmounting the roof, which, besides furnishing in quantities the desideratum of light, gives also to the entire edifice its crowning beauty. The fittings, appointments, and arrangements have all been made expressly for the comfort of this firm and its convenience in the transaction of its business. Heated throughout by steam, with two steam elevators, the building seems to be perfect for the purpose for which it was built. The firm is composed of J. O. Cleaveland, C. B. Cummings, and William F. Shelley, general partners, and Washington Libby, special partner. The general partners are men of ripe experience, indomitable energy, and rare mercantile ability, and combine the elements of successful business management. Mr. J. O. Cleaveland has been almost twenty years prominently identified, in some of the leading houses, with this market, and is well known as one of the most popular salesmen, besides, from his experience while in charge of one of the largest departments in the city, he has also established a wide acquaintance with the leading manufacturers. Mr. C. B. Cummings is well known throughout the State, having for many years resided and transacted business in Pekin, Ill. He brings to this business the dignity of a rich and ripe experience, and an absolute familiarity with all branches of the business. With capital, experience, and ability his services are of great advantage to his firm. Mr. William F. Shelley, the financial manager of the firm, came here from Keokuk, Ia., two years ago at the organization of this firm. His ability as a financier is well understood, and the affairs of the office and credit-bureau are ably managed by him. His reputation in his old home following him here is one that he may well feel proud of. The Tribune welcomes this new house, and, ever watchful of Chicago's interest, will always extend its helping hand in encouragement of just such progress as in this firm's history is shown.

A BLIND MANUFACTURER.

How a Sightless Man Dispenses with a Guide, and Is Making His Fortune.

New York Sun.

Moses Schwartz, a trunk manufacturer of Brooklyn, is totally blind, yet he is proprietor of several trunk stores, and is a prosperous business man, and does business with many customers who do not detect his misfortune. When he was a boy he ruined his eyes by putting a match in a pan of gunpowder, and although his sight was ruined for life, and he was advised to spend his life in an asylum for the blind, he resented such expressions of sympathy, and said that he intended to make his way in the world by means of his remaining senses. He was passing St. Paul's churchyard one day, and, being attracted by the noise made by the "fakirs" who stand by the iron fence to sell their wares, he halted and opened a conversation with one of them. "I am blind," he said, "and am not going to beg or steal. I think I can stand here and earn a living as you do. Now, tell me where I can buy a stock."

The next day he was at the churchyard fence with a small lot of goods, and he at once found that, though his sight was gone, he could cry his wares with a good pair of lungs, and make his fingers serve him in assorting money and making change. For years he remained a familiar figure in Broadway. He found that his sense of hearing became more acute, and he acquired a sensitive touch. Having a mechanical turn, he began the manufacture of trunks in a small way, and now he runs a factory. He can make a trunk as well as any of his workmen. He has devised several things in trunk-making, and he avers that one patented article now yielding a good income to another was originated by him.

In walking the streets Mr. Schwartz uses no guide. He holds his head erect, and carries a cane with which he deftly feels his way. His pace is slow, and he seems to have no difficulty in getting along. His firmness of manner and dignified bearing create a space about him, and persons who do not know his blindness instinctively turn aside to let him pass. If by chance he strikes against any one he politely begs pardon, touches his hat if the collision chances to be with a lady, and passes on. "It is foolish," he says, "for a blind man to have a boy or a dog to lead him. It teaches him dependence, and, from what I can learn, men who have guides do not get along as well as I do."

"Are you never run over by vehicles?"

"I have been once or twice. I was knocked down by a lady's phaeton in Schermerhorn street once, because I miscalculated the distance of the vehicle on account of the tar pavement, which deadened the sound of the wheels. But I have a trick for saving myself when I'm knocked down."

"What is that?"

"I roll over and over just as fast as I can sideways, until I'm sure I'm out of danger of being crushed. Then I jump to my feet, call out I'm all right, and go on my way."

"Few persons know that you are blind."

"Yes, that's true. My present wife did not know it until after we got in love with each other. I go into company as much as I can, and as I can talk and sing, I get along pretty well. I had, however, to tell my wife of my infirmity on one occasion before we were married, to excuse my awkwardness in a dance. I bumped against some of the others in the figure so often that they became angry, and I had to confess my blindness. I go to the theatre very often, and nearly always have a front seat in the balcony. I'm fond of the music, and I like comedy very much."

"How do you decide upon your stock of leather goods?"

"By the sense of touch and the sense of smell. I can tell you all the different kinds of leather by sample—by the oily feeling and smell. I never was deceived yet. In fact, I get along so well that some of my rivals have started the story that I am not blind—that I only pretend to be."

BICYCLE RACE.

Boston, June 9.—In the fifty-mile bicycle race to-night the best American record was beaten by John S. Prince, who made the distance in 2 hours, 56 minutes, and 15 seconds.

The Inquisitive Man of Pawtucket.

Providence Journal.

Yesterday afternoon as one of the ladies of Pawtucket was walking on the street she was accosted by a man—a stranger—who politely begged her pardon, but, really, he would like to know what her dress cost, as he liked the looks of it, and wanted to get a similar one for his wife. Much amused she kindly informed him of the cost of the material and the number of yards, as near as she could remember, and he went away satisfied.

Why Not Tonight

apply Dr. Wing's Remedy to painful corns, bunions? Cure is perfect. 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Warranted to Kill

cockroaches, bugs, etc. Arend's Infallible Insect Powder. Only depot, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Summer Silks."

Printed Surahs, Choice Styles and Colorings Plain and Satin Foulards, Checked and Striped Surah and Glace Silks, Black and White Checked Summer Armures, Dark Gray Striped Glace Silks, Plain Surahs in Choice Shades for Combination; Light Brocades and Fancy Stripe Satins for Petticoats.

Also, Special Inducements in

Satin Rhadames

At $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

Black Gros Grain Silks

At $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50,

Not equaled in this market.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PAPILLON

Immediately removes inordinate itching of the body, accompanied by chafing or pimples. Hives eruptions, boils, carbuncles, itch, or stings, are relieved at once. Physicians recommend it; friend tells friend, and all who have ever used it speak its praise.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KNABE

PIANOS

"SOUND THEIR OWN PRAISES"

AT

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

136 STATE-ST.

Nerve Tonic and Brain Food.

TRADE MEDETUR. MARK.

These Pearls of Strength are a positive cure for Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Nervous Debility, Nervousness and Indigestion. They supply nerve and brain power and revive the system.

PRICE $1.00 per BOX.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

Chicago, Ill., General Agents.

(For Sale by Druggists in This City.)

GREAT PROSPECTS.

Sudden Dissipation of the Dismal Apprehensions of a Week Ago.

The Report of the Illinois Authorities Wonderfully Reassuring as to Wheat.

On June 1, 1881, Wheat Promised 51; It Now Is Reported at 103.

Itemized Reports on All the Crops from Twenty-Six Counties of Illinois—Corn Bad.

A Fine Showing for 55,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in Indiana—Dakota and Kansas.

An Unusually Large Crop of Wheat, of Good Quality, Being Harvested in Arkansas.

The Official Report of the Secretary of the Agricultural Department of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The following wheat table has been prepared by Secretary Fisher, of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and gives great encouragement concerning the prospects for an abundant crop of this cereal. From some of the earliest returns received at the Department of Agriculture very full reports have been prepared concerning the grain and fruit prospects in twenty-five counties, which are given herewith. The reports from other counties will be sent from day to day as the returns make it possible to complete the data. The correspondents of the department are so distributed over the State as to give each reporter a small territory not exceeding ten square miles. The prospects for corn, it will be seen, are not of the most hopeful character:

THE REPORT.

The prospects for wheat throughout the State are very encouraging, as will be seen from the following tables, which give the condition in each county on the 1st of April, May, and June, 1882, as well as on June 1, 1881.

In each of the three grand divisions of the State the prospect is favorable for an average, or better, yield per acre.

The army-worm has stripped off the blades of wheat in some of the southern counties, but no reduction in yield is anticipated by wheat-growers who have had experience with this insect.

The cold rains which have delayed corn-planting and other farming operations have kept the millions of chinch-bugs in check and prevented them from seriously injuring the grain crops.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Winter wheat promises 4 per cent more than an average yield per acre in the northern portion of the State.

At corresponding date in 1881 there was a prospect for only 63 per cent of an average yield per acre, or 41 per cent less than on the 1st of June, 1882:

Counties.	Average condition April 1, 1882....	Average condition May 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1881....
Boone	107	102	107	52
Bureau	100	110	106	70
Carroll	92	....	100	5
Cook	90	90	85	90
De Kalb	100	105	100	80
Du Page	102	95	100	80
Grundy	....	100	100	43
Henderson	101	107	110	10
Henry	105	....	....	....
Iroquois	103	115	104	68
Jo Daviess	108	105	106	62
Kane	100	100	104	82
Kankakee	110	113	94	78
Kendall	96	100	110	65
Knox	108	109	100	67
Lake	106	106	105	52
La Salle	96	96	99	96
Lee	108	103	102	37
Livingston	108	100	103	37
Marshall	105	110	120	95
McHenry	100	105	110	58
Mercer	106	105	102	....
Ogle	107	113	112	58
Peoria	98	112	108	78
Putnam	106	107	105	96
Rock Island	100	108	109	51
Stark	105	102	100	100
Stephenson	105	106	106	25
Warren	106	107	114	70
Whitesides	....	105	100	40
Will	105	107	92	76
Winnebago	106	106	103	50
Woodford	97	102	100	66
Average	103	105	104	63

All the counties except Cook, Kankakee, and La Salle report the condition above an average.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

The condition has not materially changed in the central counties since May 1, and from present prospects there will be more than an average yield per acre.

The condition June 1, 1882, promises 59 per cent more wheat per acre than June 1, 1881. Some of the largest wheat counties in the State are in this division.

Counties.	Average condition April 1, 1882....	Average condition May 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1881....
Adams	92	75	81	50
Brown	80	100	101	35
Calhoun	101	102	99	83
Cass	115	120	102	25
Champaign	115	116	111	41
Christian	95	92	117	18
Clark	78	90	104	51
Coles	96	103	127	33
Cumberland	92	103	114	46
De Witt	105	125	92	50
Douglas	106	108	104	48
Edgar	101	100	109	69
Ford	100	95	95	72
Fulton	113	120	116	38
Greene	95	93	86	66
Hancock	116	110	104	68
Jersey	110	96	78	84
Logan	107	108	97	50
Macon	101	106	100	38
Macoupin	55	61	47	47
Mason	112	106	100	35
McDonough	106	115	95	15
McLean	106	112	106	47
Menard	109	112	108	16
Montgomery	89	96	91	26
Morgan	101	110	95	45
Moultrie	105	102	97	14
Piatt	103	[illegible]	106	40
Pike	101	116	116	11
Sangamon	98	100	96	50
Schuyler	101	108	100	56
Scott	87	92	99	22
Shelby	95	103	124	6
Tazewell	107	100	105	49
Vermilion	114	112	116	45
Average	100	103	101	42

Adams, Scott, Ford, Greene, Jersey, Logan, Macoupin, McDonough, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie and Sangamon, report the condition below an average. In some of these counties the yield will be very near an average.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The condition of wheat has slightly improved in Southern Illinois the past thirty days, and an unusually large average yield per acre is almost assured:

Counties.	Average condition April 1, 1882....	Average condition May 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1882....	Average condition June 1, 1881....
Alexander	110	108	108	95
Bond	98	105	96	38
Clay	100	100	103	28
Clinton	112	97	95	22
Crawford	95	97	97	44
Edwards	107	100	115	18
Effingham	105	92	105	27
Fayette	90	99	102	45
Franklin	100	107	113	19
Gallatin	103	105	106	72
Hamilton	105	103	105	23
Hardin	106	108	98	63
Jackson	121	106	112	62
[illegible]	98	111	111	41
[illegible]	97	107	111	24
[illegible]	110	100	97	75
[illegible]	98	98	114	60
[illegible]	98	93	87	65
[illegible]	98	102	100	31
[illegible]	103	103	100	83
[illegible]	110	110	110	84
Perry	105	109	113	43
Pope	110	99	110	52
Pulaski	116	111	106	95
Randolph	118	110	106	47
Richland	94	103	113	23
Saline	100	105	115	62
St. Clair	115	99	104	46
Union	107	103	103	95
Wabash	100	100	104	34
Washington	106	100	117	37
Wayne	100	106	100	27
White	110	107	108	97
Williamson	100	112	117	55
Average	103	103	106	49

Only five counties in Southern Illinois report the condition below an average—viz.: Bond, Clinton, Crawford, Johnson, and Madison.

June 1, 1881, there was a prospect of only 49 per cent of an average yield per acre compared with 106 per cent June 1, 1882, a difference of 57 per cent in favor of the growing crop.

ALEXANDER.

The corn area is not as large as last year, and the condition is not up to an average. The insects have seriously injured corn. The army-worm has in some localities necessitated much replanting. Chinch-bugs threaten much damage to corn. Sorghum cane is up to an average in condition, and the area is as large as in 1881. Winter wheat is above an average in condition. The army-worm has stripped some fields of blades and they are now at work on the heads. Oats are up to an average in condition, and rye promises more than an average yield per acre. The area of tobacco is much larger than last year, and the condition promises more than an average yield per acre. Meadows and pastures have been greatly damaged by army-worm. The area is about the same as last year. Irish potatoes are above an average in condition. The area is not quite as large as in 1881. More sweet potatoes planted than last year, and the prospects are good for about an average yield per acre. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries. An average bloom of cherries, grapes, and currants. Prospects are encouraging for more than an average crop of apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants. An average crop of grapes and raspberries, over three-fourths of an average crop of cherries, and over two-thirds of an average crop of strawberries.

BUREAU.

Corn area is about as large as in 1881, and the condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Some fields of corn were up May 15 and have been frozen down twice. The area of sorghum cane is larger than last year, and the condition indicates over three-fourths of an aveage yield per acre. Winter wheat is above an average in condition and has made a very rank growth. Spring wheat is up to an average in condition. Oats and rye promise to make more than an average yield per acre. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition—the area is not quite as large as last year. Irish potatoes are up to an average in condition—the area is much above that of 1881. Soil on drained land is in excellent tilth. Undrained land has been packed by the heavy rains and turns up lumpy and hard. The unseasonable, cold weather has been unfavorable for fruit, and supply of early and tender varieties will be limited. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, and blackberries. An average bloom of plums, over three-fourths of an average bloom of currants, and less than half an average bloom of gooseberries. Prospects are favorable for more than an average crop of raspberries, blackberries; over three-fourths of a crop of plums and grapes; two-thirds of a crop of apples and currants, and less than half an average crop of peaches, cherries, and gooseberries.

CLARK.

The area of corn is not quite as large as last season; the cold, wet spring has been unfavorable for corn, which has made but little growth, and does not promise much over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; some corn on drained land was up April 6. Broom-corn is not quite up to an average in condition, and the area is less than last season. The acreage of sorghum cane is nearly as large as last year; condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and first heads appeared May 18. Chinch-bugs are present in force, but cold, wet weather has prevented them from injuring wheat. Spring wheat is up to an average in condition. Oats promise more than an average yield per acre. Rye is nearly up to an average in condition. Area of tobacco is nearly as large as in 1881, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. Grass has not made good growth owing to the cold, wet season, and meadows and pastures are not up to an average; meadows were badly burned out during the drouth last season. Irish potatoes are above an average in condition; the area is larger than last season. Sweet potatoes are nearly up to an average in condition; the area is less than last year. Ground breaks up hard and lumpy, except where drained, and much labor is required to get seed-bed in good condition for planting. There was more than an average bloom of raspberries and blackberries; an average bloom of peaches and plums; over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, grapes, strawberries, and gooseberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of pears, cherries and currants. Prospects are good for more than an average crop of blackberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; two-thirds of an average crop of plums, gooseberries, and currants; over half a crop of peaches; and less than half a crop of apples, pears, and cherries.

CRAWFORD.

Some of the early-planted corn on drained land was up May 5. Corn planted has been greatly retarded by rains, and the area planted is not as large as last season; condition promises more than three-fourths of an average yield per acre. The area of sorghum-cane is one-fourth less than last season; the condition is favorable for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is nearly up to an average in condition. Chinch-bugs have reduced the yield, and in some localities the hail damaged the wheat. Oats are much above the average in condition. Barley promises nearly an average yield per acre. The area of tobacco is larger than last season, and the crop looks promising for nearly an average yield per acre. Meadows are not up to an average and still show the effects of the serious drouth last summer. Pastures are making satisfactory growth considering the cold and excessively wet spring. The area of Irish potatoes is some larger than last season, and the condition promises more than an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes are up to an average in condition. Undrained land is hard and turns up lumpy, the result of heavy rains. There was an abundant fruit bloom; more than an average of apples, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, and blackberries; an average bloom of cherries and grapes; over three-fourths of an average bloom of strawberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of gooseberries; over half an average bloom of currants. Prospects are favorable for more than an average crop of blackberries; an average crop of grapes and raspberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of strawberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of apples and plums; over half a crop of peaches and gooseberries, and less than half a crop of pears, cherries, and currants.

CUMBERLAND.

Corn area 10 per cent less than last year, and the condition indicates but little over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; much of the early-planted corn will be replanted, owing to cold and excessive rains. Broom-corn promises about half an average yield per acre; the area about the same as last season. Sorghum-cane is nearly up to an average in condition; area is larger than in 1881. Winter wheat is above an average in condition. Chinch-bugs are present in large numbers, but have been kept in check by the continued rains. Oats are above an average in condition. Rye promises an average yield per acre. Flax is making slow growth, and its condition does not give encouragement for more than half an average yield per acre; the area is not as large as in 1881. The tobacco area is less than last year; condition promises less than half an average yield per acre. Meadows are up to an average in condition, but making slow growth; area same as last year. Pastures are about up to an average in condition; area nearly as large as last season. Irish potatoes promise more than an average yield per acre; more planted than in 1881. Sweet potatoes are nearly up to an average in condition; acreage larger than last season. Apples promise over three-fourths of an average crop; bloom was larger than usual. Peaches will not make quite an average yield; bloom was abundant. Pears promise about half an average crop; bloom was an average. Plums less than three-fourths of an average crop; average bloom. Cherries promise about one-third of a crop; more than an average bloom. Grapes will make three-fourths of an average crop; bloom was large. Strawberries will not make over two-thirds of an average crop; the bloom was not up to an average. Raspberries bloom nearly up to an average and the crop will be 10 per cent less than in 1881. Blackberries are above an average in condition, and the bloom was larger than usual. Currants and gooseberries will not make one-third of an average yield; currant bloom was one-third less than usual; the bloom of gooseberries was nearly up to an average; soil is in bad condition.

EDWARDS.

Corn in some localities was planted earlier than usual, and some pieces were up April 1; the area is larger than last season, and the condition promises an average yield per acre. Chinch-bugs are present in force, and laying eggs on the corn. Sorghum cane looks well, and the area is as large as in 1881. Winter wheat is much above an average in condition; the chinch-bugs have damaged wheat-fields in the vicinity of timber belts. Oats and rye promise more than an average yield per acre. The area of flax is much larger than last season, and the condition promises an average yield per acre. Tobacco looks well, and the area is larger than in 1881. The army-worm has injured meadows and pastures, which, with the damage from drought last season, makes the prospect for even three-fourths of an average hay crop doubtful. Prospects are encouraging for an average crop of Irish and sweet potatoes. Soil is in fine condition, considering the open winter and frequent rains. There was more than an average bloom of blackberries; an average bloom of apples, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and raspberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of peaches, plums, and gooseberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of pears and currants. Prospects are encouraging for more than an average crop of plums and blackberries; an average crop of grapes, strawberries, and raspberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of apples and gooseberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of peaches and currants; over half a crop of pears, and less than half an average crop of cherries.

FAYETTE.

The area of corn is larger than last season; condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; the early-planted corn was up May 1; the cold, wet weather makes the corn look yellow; stand is fair; growth slow. Broom-corn is not up to an average in condition; area same as in 1881. More sorghum planted than last year; condition favorable for nearly an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is heading out, and promises more than an average yield per acre. Oats are above an average in condition; short, but good color. Rye is nearly up to an average. Flax is up to an average in condition; area 10 per cent less than in 1881. The area of tobacco same as last year; condition promises more than an average yield per acre. Area meadows unchanged; new meadows are looking well; old meadows damaged by drouth last season. Pastures are up to an average, and the area is some larger than last season. The area of Irish potatoes is larger than in 1881, and the condition promises a large yield. Sweet potatoes are nearly up to an average in condition; the area is as large as last season. There will be over three-fourths of an average yield of apples and peaches; the bloom was nearly as large as last season. Pears promise two-thirds of an average crop; bloom was one-fifth less than last season. There was an average bloom of plums; condition promises nearly two-thirds of a crop. There was an average bloom of cherries, raspberries, and grapes; prospects are favorable for about an average crop of grapes and raspberries; two-thirds of a crop of cherries and strawberries. Blackberries promise more than an average crop, and the bloom was larger than usual. There will be over half a crop of gooseberries, and less than half a crop of currants; the bloom of gooseberries was one-fourth less than usual, and the bloom of currants one-third less.

HARDIN.

Corn area is larger than last year, and the condition is favorable for nearly an average yield per acre; on drained land, corn has seldom promised better at this season; much has been replanted on undrained land, and is doing fairly well; rather too yellow to give much promise. The area of sorghum cane is less than last season, and the condition indicates something over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Wheat harvest will be early; the army-worms have stripped off the leaves of wheat, and the chinch-bugs are working between showers, but the present prospects are favorable for about an average yield per acre. Oats will make over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Rye is up to an averge in condition. The army-worms are injuring meadows, and the prospects are not encouraging for much over two-thirds of an average yield of hay per acre; the area of meadows is one-fifth less than last year. Pastures, where not injured by the army-worm, are nearly up to an average in condition. About one-fourth less area planted to Irish potatoes than in 1881; condition is favorable for three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes are up to an average in condition, and the area is as large as in 1881. Excepting the drained lands, the soil is clammy and baked, and in poor condition for plowing or cultivating crops. There was an average bloom of strawberries and blackberries; nearly an average bloom of plums and peaches; over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, pears, and cherries; about three-fourths of an average bloom of currants and cherries; and nearly two-thirds of an average bloom of raspberries and gooseberries. The prospects are good for an average crop of plums; nearly an average crop of blackberries; over three-fourths of a crop of strawberries; over two-thirds of a crop of peaches, grapes, gooseberries, and currants; one-half a crop of apples, pears, and raspberries; and less than half a crop of cherries.

KANKAKEE.

The area of corn is some larger than in 1881; the condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; some corn was up as early as May 10, on drained land; a large portion of the corn area is not planted. Broom-corn promises three-fourths of an average yield per acre; the area is some larger than last season. The area of sorghum cane is not as large as last season, and the prospects are not favorable for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Winter and spring wheat are nearly up to an average in condition, and on drained land the prospects are fine. Oats, except on wet land, are above an average in condition. Rye promises more than an average yield per acre. The area of flax is not as large as last season, and the condition is not up to an average. Clover on undrained land badly winter-killed. Meadows promise over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; area same as last year. Pastures are short, and have generally been over stocked. The area of Irish potatoes is larger than last year, and the condition is favorable for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes are up to an average in condition; area one-fifth less than last season. Excepting drained land, soil is wet, soggy, and cold, and where dry, hard and cloddy. There was over an average bloom of peaches, cherries, and blackberries, an average bloom of pears and plums, over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, grapes, currants, strawberries, and raspberries, and two-thirds of an average bloom of gooseberries. The prospect is favorable for over an average crop of blackberries and peaches, an average crop of raspberries, over three-fourths of an average crop of pears, plums, and grapes, two-thirds of a crop of apples and strawberries, and less than half a crop of cherries, grapes, and currants.

LAKE.

More corn planted than in 1881; the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre; much of the early-planted corn had to be replanted on undrained land, owing to the cold, wet season; some corn on drained land was up May 26. The area of broom-corn is less than last season; the prospects are not encouraging for much over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Sorghum-cane does not promise quite three-fourths of an average yield per acre; the area is about the same as last year. Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and spring wheat promises nearly an average yield per acre. Oats are nearly up to an average in condition. Rye promises more than an average yield per acre. Area of barley is some less than in 1881; condition is favorable for nearly an average yield per acre. The area of flax is one-fourth less than last year; condition is nearly up to an average. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition; area about the same as last year; the season has not been favorable for rapid growth of grass. Irish potatoes are nearly up to an average in condition; area some larger than last season. The fruit bloom was better than last year, and apples, cherries, strawberries, and raspberries above an average; there was an average bloom of blackberries, gooseberries, currants, pears, plums, and grapes. The prospect is encouraging for an average crop of apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, and currants, and over three-fourths of an average crop of grapes and blackberries.

LEE.

The area of corn is not quite as large as last season, and the condition promises but little over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; the earliest appearance of corn above ground was May 24; there will be more replanting than usual. Winter wheat is above an average in condition; but little grown; in the early settlement of the county winter wheat was the main crop. Spring wheat is up to an average in condition. Oats and rye promise an average yield per acre. Spring barley is nearly up to an average in condition; area same as last year. Meadows are in fine condition; area same as last year. More Irish and sweet potatoes planted than in 1881; condition promises an average yield per acre. The soil is full of water, and the rains continue. Tile is the farmers' salvation, and the demand exceeds the supply. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, raspberry, and blackberry bloom was up to an average or better, and there was nearly an average bloom of grapes and currants, and over three-fourths of an average bloom of gooseberries and strawberries. The prospect is encouraging for over three-fourths of an average crop of apples, pears, strawberries, and gooseberries, half a crop of plums and cherries, nearly an average crop of currants, and an average or better crop of grapes, raspberries, and blackberries.

LIVINGSTON.

Some early-planted corn made its appearance above ground May 19; some pieces of corn on drained land are large enough to plow, while much of the undrained land will not be dry enough for some time; the area is not as large as last season, and from present prospects there will not be two-thirds of an average yield per acre. The area of sorghum cane is about as large as last season; condition indicates about half an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is above an average in condition. Oats are above an average in condition. Rye promises nearly an average yield per acre. The area of flax is one-third less than last season, and condition indicates about three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Meadows are nearly up to an average in condition, but still show the effect of the drouth last season. Pastures are short—were generally overstocked last fall and early in the spring. The area of Irish potatoes is as large as last season, and the condition is nearly up to an average. Sweet potatoes promise about three-fourths of an average yield per acre. The ground is thoroughly saturated with water, and, except drained land, could not be in worse condition for plowing and planting. There was more than an average bloom of blackberries, an average bloom of peaches, over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, and over two-thirds of an average bloom of currants. The prospect is favorable for more than an average crop of grapes and raspberries, over half a crop of peaches, pears, plums, and strawberries, and less than half a crop of apples, cherries, gooseberries, and currants.

LOGAN.

Some exceptional pieces of corn on drained land was up April 20; much of the corn is yet to plant, and without more favorable weather the acreage will be less than last season; the cold, wet weather has been unfavorable for corn, necessitating much replanting; the condition gives encouragement for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. The area of sorghum cane is as large as last season, and condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. Wheat is not looking well on wet lands; on drained land there will be nearly an average yield per acre. Spring wheat looks badly, and will not make over two-thirds of an average yiel per acre; the hailstorm May 26 damaged wheat in the course of the storm; the spring wheat is being injured by chinch-bugs. Oats and rye are nearly up to an average; on tile-drained land these crops will make more than an average. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition; grass has made slow growth, owing to cold, wet weather. Pastures have generally been overstocked. More Irish potatoes planted than in 1881; condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. The undrained lands are cold, heavy, and packed. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches, and blackberries, an average bloom of pears, plums, cherries, and grapes, over three-fourths of an average bloom of strawberries and raspberries, and over two-thirds of an average bloom of currants and gooseberries. Prospects are favorable for an average crop of blackberries, over three-fourths of a crop of apples and grapes, over two-thirds of a crop of strawberries and raspberries, and over one-half a crop of peaches, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants.

MACON.

The area of corn is nearly as large as last season; the condition promises three-fourths of an average yield per acre; some of the earliest planted corn was up May 10; the wet, cold season has necessitated much replanting. Sorghum cane does not promise over two-thirds of an average yield per acre; the area is less than last year. Winter wheat is up to an average in condition, and is heading out well. Chinch-bugs are plenty, and depositing their eggs, which are not likely to hatch out until after the wheat is hardened or harvested and out of danger. Oats are above an average in condition, and rye promises to make an average yield per acre. The area of flax is about one-fourth less than last season, and the condition is not favorable for much over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Meadows are nearly up to an average in condition, and the acreage is about the same as last year. Pastures are short; stock was turned out earlier than usual, owing to scarcity of feed. Irish potatoes are nearly up to an average in condition. Sweet potatoes promise well. Area Irish and sweet potatoes as large as last season. Soil is hard and in bad condition, the result of heavy rains. There was more than an average bloom of peaches, pears, and blackberries; an average bloom of plums, cherries, grapes, and raspberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants. The prospect is good for more than an average crop of blackberries, an averge crop of plums and grapes, over three-fourths of an average crop of peaches and raspberries, over two-thirds of an average crop of apples, cherries, gooseberries, and currants, and over half an average crop of pears and strawberries.

MACOUPIN.

Corn area will be larger than last season; corn is making but little growth, and the color is bad; rains have delayed planting; prospects are favorable for half an average yield per acre; corn on drained land looks well. The area of sorghum cane is one-fourth less than last year, and the promise is not encouraging for more than three-fourths of an average yield per acre. There will not be half an average yield per acre of winter wheat; much of the wheat has been drowned out except on drained lands, where the crop looks well. Chinch-bugs have not yet done much damage. Spring wheat promises about three-fourths and oats over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Meadows and pastures are not up to an average in condition; much of the grass was killed by the drouth last season, and meadows are weedy. The acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes is larger than last season, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. Chinch-bugs are present in large numbers, and there is some complaint of damage from army-worms in meadows and wheat-fields. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches, raspberries, and blackberries, an average bloom of pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and strawberries, over three-fourths of an average bloom of gooseberries, and over two-thirds of an average bloom of currants. Prospects are favorable for over an average crop of blackberries, an average crop of raspberries, over three-fourths of an average crop of apples, plums, and grapes; over two-thirds of a crop of peaches, strawberries, and gooseberries; and over half a crop of pears, cherries, and currants.

MADISON.

Corn area is some larger than last year, and on drained land will make an average or better yield per acre; on undrained land the corn looks yellow, has made but little growth, but with favorable season may make from half to three-fourths of an average yield per acre; some corn was up as early as March 20. The area of sorghum-cane is some larger than last year, and promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Wheat is in bloom; much of the crop on wet land has been injured by the excessive rains. The chinch-bugs have injured some fields of wheat; the prospects are encouraging for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre throughout the county; there is complaint of damage to wheat resulting from the Hessian fly. Oats and rye are above an average in condition. Tobacco is nearly up to an average in condition; the area is as large as last season. Meadows, where not pastured too closely last fall and winter or injured by the drouth last summer, are looking well. The army-worm has made its appearance in some parts of the county. The area of Irish potatoes is larger than in 1881, and the prospects are favorable for nearly an average yield per acre. The area of sweet potatoes is as large as last season; condition promises an average yield. The soil on drained land works well; the wet lands are packed hard, and there is no life in the soil. There was more than an average bloom of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and blackberries; an average bloom of apples and raspberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of cherries and gooseberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of currants and strawberries. Prospects are encouraging for over an average crop of apples, peaches, plums, grapes, and blackberries; an average crop of raspberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of pears; over two-thirds of an average crop of cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants.

MARION.

Corn is up to an average; there is much complaint of poor stand, result of drouth last season, which prevented maturing of seed; the corn area is less than last season; early planted corn was up the middle of April. Broom-corn is up to an average in condition; the area about same as in 1881. There is a large increase in the area of sorghum cane, which promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and generally of rank growth, and fears are entertained of lodging. Army-worms are at work on wheat. Oats and rye are above average in condition. The area of flax is much larger than last season, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. Castor beans are up to an average in condition; the area as large as in 1881. Meadows were seriously injured by the drouth last season, and the prospects are not encouraging for much over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Pastures are nearly up to an average in condition. The area of Irish potatoes is nearly one-half larger than last season, and the condition is encouraging for more than an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes are above an average in condition; the area is same as in 1881. Army-worms and chinch-bugs threaten to do crops much damage. Soil is a little too wet to work well. There was more than an average bloom of apple, plums, cherries, and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of peaches, grapes, and raspberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of pears, strawberries, and gooseberries, and less than half an average bloom of currants. The prospects are good for more than an average crop of plums and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of apples, grapes, raspberries, and currants; over two-thirds of a crop of strawberries; half a crop of peaches, and less than half a crop of pears, cherries, and gooseberries.

MARSHALL.

The corn area is larger than last year, and the condition gives encouragement for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Corn made its appearance above ground May 12; has made slow growth, and is not of good color, except on drained land; season has been too wet and cold; stand poor. Sorghum cane promises about two-thirds of average yield per acre; the area is less than last season. Winter and spring wheat are above an average in condition. Oats and rye promise an average yield per acre. Tobacco is nearly up to an average in condition; the area is the same as in 1881. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition; the area of grass lands is less than in 1881. The area of Irish potatoes is some larger than last season; condition is nearly up to an average; there will be over three-fourths of an average yield per acre of sweet potatoes; the area about as large as in 1881. The soil is heavy, hard and in bad condition for plowing and planting, except on drained land. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches, plums and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and raspberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of currants and gooseberries. Prospects are encouraging for more than an average crop of blackberries; an average crop of grapes; over three-fourths of an average crop of strawberries and raspberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of apples, peaches, plums, currants, and gooseberries, and over half a crop of pears and cherries.

M'LEAN.

The area of corn is nearly as large as last year; there is considerable yet to be planted; stand is uneven and growth backward; some early-planted corn was above ground May 10; the prospects are not favorable for over two-thirds of an average yield per acre; more replanting than usual. Sorghum-cane has made but little growth, and the prospects are not encouraging for half an average yield per acre; the area is as large as last season. Winter wheat is above an average in condition; rank growth of straw. Spring wheat is up to an average in condition; commenced heading out May 25. Oats and rye are nearly up to an average in condition. The area of barley is nearly one-fifth less than last season; condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Meadows are not quite up to an average in condition; the season has been too cold and wet for the rapid growth of grass. Pastures are rather short. The area of Irish potatoes is not quite as large as last season; condition promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes promise about three-fourths of an average yield per acre. The acreage is one-fifth less than last season. There was more than an average bloom of peaches and grapes; nearly an average bloom of apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, raspberries; an average bloom of plums; less than three-fourths of an average bloom of gooseberries, and less than half an average bloom of currants. The condition of fruit indicates over three-fourths of a crop of apples, grapes, and blackberries; about half a crop of peaches, pears, plums, cherries; two-thirds of a crop of strawberries and raspberries; a few gooseberries and currants.

MENARD.

The earliest corn was up May 1; the corn area is less than last year, and condition does not give encouragement for two-thirds of an average yield per acre; the weather for one week in May was suitable for plowing or planting; much land not planted; some corn-fields not plowed, owing to the continued rains; corn on drained land looks fine. Sorghum-cane promises about three-fourths of an average yield per acre; area as large as last year. Winter wheat is above an average in condition; the growth is rather too rank. Spring wheat is nearly up to an average in condition. Chinch-bugs are at work on wheat blades in large numbers, but the frequent rains keep them in check. Oats and rye promise more than an average yield per acre. Spring barley is nearly up to an average in condition; but little grown in the county. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition; area some less than last season. Irish potatoes are above an average in condition, and the area is larger than in 1881. Sweet potatoes promise about as large a crop as last season. A week of warm weather would greatly improve prospects for crops of all kinds. There is some complaint of rust on wheat in localities. The soil, excepting drained lands, is compact and works hard. There was more than an average bloom of apples, peaches and blackberries; an average bloom of pears, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, raspberries and strawberries, and over two-thirds of an average bloom of gooseberries. Prospects are encouraging for more than an average crop of apples and blackberries; an average crop of grapes and raspberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of strawberries, and less than half a crop of currants, gooseberries, peaches, and pears, and a few plums and cherries.

MERCER.

On drained land there is a good stand of corn; on wet land corn is yellow, and making but little growth, and much corn land has not been planted; some few pieces were up May 14; the area is about as large as in 1881. Sorghum-cane is nearly up to an average in condition, and the acreage is as large as last season. The new fields of winter wheat in the county are above an average in condition. Spring wheat promises over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Oats on drained land look well. The prospects are encouraging for more than an average yield per acre of rye. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition, and the area is as large as last season. Irish potatoes are up to an average in condition, and the area is as large as last year. The area of sweet potatoes is nearly as large as last season, and condition about up to an average. Soil is packed with heavy rains, and, excepting drained lands, does not pulverize well. There was more than an average bloom of peaches; an average bloom of pears, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, plums, and cherries, and over two-thirds of an average bloom of gooseberries and currants. Prospects are encouraging for an average crop of plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of apples, cherries, gooseberries, and currants; over two-thirds of an average crop of peaches, and less than half a crop of pears.

MORGAN.

The stand of corn is poor, and, excepting on drained land, is yellow and weak; the prospect is not encouraging for two-thirds of an average yield per acre; the rains have delayed planting, and there will be a large area of late corn; some corn planted in April was up May 1. Sorghum-cane promises about half an average yield per acre; the area is as large as last season. Winter wheat is not quite up to an average in condition; has made a very rank growth of straw, and is heading out; heads are long, filling well. Oats are nearly up to an average in condition. Rye promises more than an average yield per acre. The cold and excessive rains have not been favorable for growth of grass, and meadows and pastures are not up to the average in condition. The area of Irish potatoes is much larger than last year, and the crop is above an average in condition. The crop of sweet potatoes promises to be as large as last season. Soil is cold, wet, and packed, except on drained land. There was an average amount of bloom of pears, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants; over three-fourths of an average bloom of apples, peaches, cherries, and strawberries; prospects are favorable for more than an average crop of plums, an average crop of grapes, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants; over three-fourths of a crop of apples and strawberries; over two-thirds of a crop of cherries; and over half a crop of peaches and pears.

OGLE.

The area of corn is some larger than last season, and early planted corn was up May 18; the stand is very uneven, and owing to the cold spring the growth has been slow; there is considerable corn yet to plant on low ground. Sorghum-cane is looking well; the area is as large as last season. Flax and buckwheat will be sown on lands that are still too wet to plant with corn. Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and promises an abundant harvest. Spring wheat promises well. Rye is above an average in condition. The area of barley is less than last year, and the condition is nearly up to an average. Acreage of flax is about the same as last year. Meadows and pastures are up to an average in condition, and the area is about the same as last year. Acreage of Irish potatoes is much larger than last year, and the condition promises nearly an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes are not up to an average in condition; the area is about the same as last year. The soil is wet, cold, and compact, and unfavorable for planting or growth of crops. Potato-beetles are plenty. No injury as yet from army-worm or chinch-bugs. Cut-worms doing some damage to corn on sod ground. There was more than an average bloom of apples, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants. There was nearly an average bloom of pears. Prospects are encouraging for nearly an average crop of apples, blackberries, and grapes. Over three-fourths of an average crop of pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, and two-thirds of a crop of currants.

RICHLAND.

The area of corn is much larger than last season, and the condition is favorable for over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; early-planted corn was above ground April 20; owing to the cool, wet season, corn has not made satisfactory growth, and is not of good color. The area of sorghum cane is larger than last season; condition gives encouragement for a little over three-fourths of an average yield per acre. Winter wheat is above an average in condition, and promises a very large yield per acre. Army-worms in some localities have stripped the blades of wheat, but it is too far advanced to be seriously injured. Oats promise well, and if this crop does not lodge the yield will be as arge per acre as any previous year. Rye is nearly up to an average in condition. Flax is about up to an average in condition, and the area is larger than last season. Army-worms are doing meadows and pastures much damage. Prospects are not encouraging for more than three-fourths of an average hay crop. The area of meadows is less than last season. Pastures are short, and fairly supporting a limited amount of stock in the county. Irish potatoes are up to an average in condition; acreage larger than last season. Sweet potatoes promise over three-fourths of an average yield per acre; the acreage is about the same as last season. There was more than an average amount of bloom of apples, plums, cherries, and blackberries, nearly an average bloom of peaches, grapes, and raspberries, over three-fourths of an average bloom of gooseberries, and but few currants. Prospects are encouraging for an averape crop of pears and blackberries; over three-fourths of a crop of apples, grapes, and raspberries; about two-thirds of a crop of peaches, plums, strawberries, and gooseberries.

ROCK ISLAND.

The corn area is larger than last year, and condition is favorable for more than three-fourths average yield per acre; some few pieces of corn were up May 15; season has been unfavorable for corn; seed is remarkably good, and growing as fast as season will permit. Broom-corn is up to an average in condition, and area is about same as in 1881. Sorghum-cane promises to make as large crop as last year. Winter wheat is above an average in condition. Spring wheat is looking well. Chinch-bugs are in the wheat, but cold rains have prevented them from doing damage. Oats and rye are above an average in condition, and making good growth. Meadows and pastures are nearly up to an average in condition. Clover was injured by the freezing and thawing weather last winter and spring. The area of Irish potatoes is nearly as large as last season, and the crop promises to make an average yield per acre. Sweet potatoes will make an average yield per acre, and the area is as large as in 1881. The soil, except on drained land, is in bad condition for growth of crops. There was more than an average amount of bloom of grapes; an average bloom of apples, plums, raspberries, and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average bloom of cherries, strawberries, and gooseberries; over two-thirds of an average bloom of peaches and currants. The prospects are favorable for an average crop of grapes and blackberries; over three-fourths of an average crop of apples and raspberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of strawberries and currants; over half a crop of peaches and gooseberries; and less than half a crop of plums and cherries.

SCOTT.

Some of the early-planted corn was up April 25; the season has been very unfavorable for corn-planting, and the area planted is nearly one-fourth less than last season; condition is not favorable for three-fourths of an average yield per acre; corn is making slow growth, except on drained land. Winter wheat is nearly up to an average in condition. The army-worm is stripping off the leaves in some wheat-fields. The chinch-bugs have not injured wheat, owing to frequent rains. Oats are making rank growth, and promise to make over an average yield per acre. Rye is nearly up to an average in condition. Meadows and pastures are not up to an average in condition. Clover was winter-killed. The area of Irish potatoes is larger than last season, and condition promises more than an average yield per acre. The area of sweet potatoes is one-third less than last year; this crop is not up to an average in condition. Soil is in bad condition for plowing and planting, owing to the rains and low temperature, and vegetation is not making usual growth. There was more than an average bloom of apples and peaches; an average bloom of pears, plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries; over three-fourths an average bloom of strawberries and currants. Prospects are favorable for an average crop of grapes, raspberries, and blackberries; over two-thirds of an average crop of strawberries; over half a crop of pears, and less than half a crop of cherries, gooseberries, currants, apples, peaches and plums.

Favorable Reports from Points in the Northwestern Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—The *Pioneer-Press* has crop reports from points on the line of the Northern Pacific and the Southern Minnesota Roads. In Northern Minnesota and Dakota the weather is fine, with cool nights, and grain of all kinds is growing well. In the southern counties the weather is warm and bright. Corn is growing rapidly and wheat is doing well, though in some localities it needs rain. The following are the reports from northern counties:

MINNESOTA.

Sauk Rapids—Weather cloudy and warm; crops looking nicely.

Royalton—Farmers say that wheat and all other grains promise to be a very fair crop. Corn is doing well, regardless of late chilly nights; weather fine for all grain, particularly for corn; one-third more acreage sown this year than previous; weather warm last four days; slight indications of rain.

Little Falls—Crop prospects in this vicinity are good. Wheat, oats, and barley are looking well; good color and well stooled. Corn is a little backward on account of cold weather; weather at present, however, very fine.

Aldrich—Crops all looking well; fine growing weather; need some rain.

Verndale—The weather has been warm and pleasant for the past week. It is cloudy today, and looks favorable for rain; crops all doing nicely. Farmers report the prospects never better for a good crop.

New York Mills—Crops looking well in this vicinity.

Frazer—Crops all in good condition, and prospects for an increase of 25 per cent over last year good; weather partly cloudy and sultry.

Muskoda—Crops looking well in this vicinity.

Glyndon—Crops showing six or eight inches, and in fine condition; an increase in yielding predicted of about one-fifth over last year; weather excellent for crops.

Moorhead—We have had continued good weather for the past ten days. Everything is further advanced than last season at this time, and prospects of a good crop.

DAKOTA.

Mapleton—Wheat and all grain is looking well; weather rather dry.

Casselton—Weather warm and pleasant; all growing crops doing well.

New Buffalo—Weather partly cloudy and warmer; crops looking well, but need rain.

Tower City—All crops looking splendid, farmers say even better than at this time two years ago.

Spiritwood—Owing to the backward spring, grain is not very far advanced, but looks healthy, and the favorable condition of the weather now is improving it rapidly; acreage much greater than last year; farmers hopeful.

Jamestown—The weather for the last few days was good for growing crops, which look exceedingly good, and farmers are much encouraged at the prospects.

Eldridge—Crops in this section are looking fine; weather favorable; had a fine rain here yesterday.

Bismarck—Weather warm, cloudy and threatening; copious showers throughout Burleigh County yesterday did the crops much good; they now all look well; prospects are very good and encouraging.

Amenia—Crops looking fine; farmers say they never looked more flourishing at this time of year; warmer weather.

Hunter—Weather clear and warm; crops looking splendid; prospects never better for a good harvest.

Blanchard—Weather cloudy, with light showers; crops all looking finely.

Mayville—Crops doing nicely; weather showery, but not too wet for growing grain.

THE FOLLOWING CROP REPORTS

have been received from points on the Southern Minnesota Railroad:

Rushford—Good prospects in this vicinity; wheat and barley are looking fine; corn is picking up since warm weather.

Fountain—Small grains are doing well; getting a little dry; corn has been backward, but is getting started on the last few warm days; farmers generally feel encouraged.

Spring Valley—Prospects for small grain very good; corn improving fast in the last few days of warm weather.

Ramsey—The crop prospect in general is good at present; wheat in splendid condition and other grain doing well; corn very backward but advancing nicely in this fine weather.

Delavan—All small grain doing nicely; corn has improved fast the last few warm days, and is coming on in good shape; some replanting on account of cold weather.

Fairmont—Crops all looking fine; farmers say the prospects are good for a large yield of wheat and oats; corn is turning out better than expected.

Jackson—All small grain looking full; corn improving and the outlook for the crop is more favorable.

De Forest—Small grain has not looked so well for the past five years as at present; the small acreage of wheat sown is splendid; even flax sown on breakings is looking well and promises a big crop; corn is backward but being pushed forward by this fine weather.

Sandborn, Dak.—Small grain improving fast; fair prospects for a good crop of wheat; corn all coming up and looks well; weather warm.

Edgerton, Dak.—Small grain looking good; could not be better; corn is backward but is growing very fast now; flax is still behind the season, but may still yield a fair crop with favorable weather.

Fulda—Small grain of all kinds looking fine; corn doing very well since the warm weather set in; many farmers still sowing flax.

Flandreau—Wheat and all small grain looking well and doing first-rate; corn small but has been growing very fast for the past few days.

Egan—All small grain looking fine, and prospects could not be better; corn rather late, but that planted early is looking good.

Madison—Prospects of small grain favorable; corn doing well considering its lateness.

Glorious Accounts Regarding Dakota's Crop Prospects.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., June 8.—From all sections of South Dakota the crop news is very encouraging. The spring has been backward, but the cool and wet weather has made a splendid stand of small grain. Hundreds of farmers in the older portion of South Dakota, who have heretofore become discouraged in regard to wheat, do not cease to regret that they did not make arrangements for a larger acreage of wheat this year. Without pretending to predict for the future, wheat is looking finely at this time. The weather has been such as to keep back a too rapid growth, and hence the grain has rooted well, and now the summer seems to be really here—the mercury stands at 90—it will shoot up rapidly.

The late frosts, which were so general all over the North and East, did some damage here, though nothing very bad, for while snow fell and ice formed both South and East, there was only a heavy frost here. Then, too, the season had been so wet that comparatively little corn had been planted, and still less was up. In riding along a few days after I noticed the frostbitten blades, about an inch and one-half high, but growing well, notwithstanding the backset. It has very rarely happened that corn-planting has been so late, as not a little was put in after June 1—May 10 is the usual time in that section—but farmers are cheerful, since the ground is moist; and if the weather keeps warm there is plenty of time for a good corn crop. In many places complaints are made that wild plums and what little tame fruit and berries there are have been seriously injured, but Dakota people do not depend upon home fruit. In the main points the above report will cover almost all of Southeastern Dakota, and will apply equally as well to Northeastern Nebraska and also to Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota.

Great Good News from Indiana Regarding the Wheat Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—The decided improvement in the condition of the wheat crop in this State which took place during May has been fully maintained during the present month, and the indications now are that the yield this year will exceed that of 1880, which was the largest crop ever grown in Indiana. A reliable authority estimates the present crop at from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. In 1880 it was 47,000,000. This estimate is of course conditioned upon favorable weather from now until harvest. The crop is in an advanced condition and cutting will begin in another week in the southern counties of this State. It is believed that nearly the whole crop will be gathered by the 1st of July. While corn planting has been hindered a good deal by the cold, wet weather, it has gone forward rapidly during the past ten days, and it is now evident that the acreage will be at least equal to, if it does not exceed, that of 1881. Generally speaking it is not as forward as it was at this date last year, but with favorable weather there is yet abundant time for a full crop to be grown. Oats and potatoes may be said to be in an average condition, grass a little below an average, and apples three-fourths of an average. The wool clip is a little larger in quantity than that of 1881. Hogs are in good condition, showing but a small per cent affected by disease. The types of disease prevailing are lung fever and cholera. On the whole, the present crop prospect in Indiana for 1882 may be considered a very satisfactory one, notwithstanding the severe frosts of April.

Arkansas Reports an Unusually Large Crop of Wheat—Corn and Cotton Not So Good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 9.—Crop reports from a majority of the counties in the State indicate an average prospect for cotton and corn for this season of the year. Some counties report a decline in the prospective cotton crop. The acreage is smaller than usual, owing to the early disadvantage of wet, cold weather, and the plant small and looking unhealthy. A majority of the counties, however, report cotton in fair condition, with an average acreage. The wheat crop is being harvested in many localities and the universal report indicates an unusually large crop. The acreage in wheat is much larger than common, and the yield is fine. Independence and Jackson Counties and others in southern portions of the State heretofore unaccustomed to raising much wheat report a good acreage and large yield. The fruit crop is generally reported very fine everywhere. The indications are that more grain has been planted this year than heretofore, and with excellent results. Altogether the farming outlook is not discouraging. The growing of more grain and stock in this State is indeed encouraging, and gives strength to the belief that, with energy and economy, both of which are being practiced, the farmers of Arkansas will be in as good condition, if not better, after next gathering time, as for many years.

The Farmers of Knox County, Illinois, Confident of a Good Harvest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 9.—Your correspondent has presented THE TRIBUNE with no crop item this season, and perhaps it is about time old Knox County was heard from. The past two months has been the wettest in this section for years. The farmers have been unable in consequence to do more than two-thirds as much seeding as formerly. Only about two-thirds the usual corn crop has been planted, yet a number of acres more will be planted with the hope that it may mature for feeding purposes. There is double the number of acres in winter wheat this season than last, and it promises well. Very little spring wheat was sown. The grasses are abundant and better than for years. Apples promise a better yield than for several previous seasons. Other small fruits also promise fair. The outlook now is that the husbandman will be richly compensated for his toil.

The Crops in Dickinson County, Kansas, in Excellent Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABILENE, Kas., June 9.—Crops in Dickinson County are now in excellent condition. Wheat will be ready for harvest next week, estimated yield, about twenty-eight bushels per acre. Russian wheat is in splendid condition, and will be ready to harvest in two weeks: estimated yield, thirty-five bushels per acre. Rye promises a big yield; acreage about four times larger than last year. Millet is in splendid condition; 30 per cent more acreage than last year. Oats and barley are good; about the same acreage as last year. Corn is fair; rather late; 40 per cent more acreage than last year. Fruit fair; peach crop big; weather the past few days warm; more favorable for corn.

The Crops in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 9.—The weather has been splendid all week. Corn is shooting up rapidly, and farmers are commencing to cultivate. Advices received in this city give most glowing accounts of the crops. Nothing is backward.

Indications that the Best Crop on Record Will Be Harvested in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9.—Fine weather for corn; warm, showery. Fruit is the best for years. The same is true of grain. Farmers are hopeful, if the weather continues good, that the best crop on record will be harvested.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, east to south winds, local rains and partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather during the day, east to south winds, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness and local rains, variable winds mostly from northeast to southeast, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

The rivers will fall slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest in Lower St. Lawrence Valley and highest on the Atlantic coast. Fair weather prevails in New England, the Middle States, and the Lake region. Partly cloudy weather and local rain were reported from the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. Slightly cooler northwest winds prevail in New England and New York and east to south winds were reported from the remaining districts, with a slight rise in temperature, except in the Lake region, where it is slightly cooler. The following temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 48; Montreal, 59; Quebeck and Alpena, 52; Mount Washington, 40; Cleveland, 56; Duluth and Denver, 55; St. Paul, 64; San Francisco, 53. Indications are that fair weather will prevail in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by warmer partly cloudy weather and light rain Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 9—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	75	61	W	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	57	51	W	Light	0	Fair.
Bismarck	72	..	N.E.	Fresh	.08	Fair.
Buffalo	69	55	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	80	75	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Concho, Tex.	93	82	S.E.	Gale	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	74	58	S	Light	..	[illegible]
Chicago	66	61	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	83	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	69	60	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	81	71	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denison	85	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	85	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	.09	H.rain
Des Moines	79	71	S.W.	Light	.12	Fair.
Detroit	70	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair.
Dodge City	81	73	S	Brisk	.13	Lt.rain
Dubuque	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	..	50	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	64	55	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Escanaba	65	56	N	Light	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	79	69	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	73	..	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	70	60	N	Light	0	Hazy.
Galveston	80	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	69	56	W	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	73	64	N	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Indianapolis	81	75	..	..	..	Lt.rain
Keokuk	81	74	S	Light	.07	Clear.
Las Animas	83	76	E	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	81	72	S	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	87	76	..	Calm	0	Fair.
Louisville	77	74	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	90	76	S	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	55	46	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	85	74	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	69	58	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	68	63	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	85	76	..	Calm	0	Clear.
North Platte	80	68	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	84	72	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	57	56	W	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	79	66	W	Fresh	0	Fair.
Port Eads	84	79	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	63	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chattanooga	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	64	55	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	87	80	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	71	63	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	84	71	S.E.	Light	.12	Clear.
Shreveport	85	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	83	76	S	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	87	74	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Paul	80	69	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	78	..	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton	92	73	S.E.	High	0	Clear.
Toledo	77	62	E	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	..	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	83	60	E	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Washakie	70	54	S.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.830	57.6	79	E	10	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.84	61.9	69	E	6	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.776	66.7	59	N.E.	6	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.74	66.0	62	N.E.	6	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.747	61.5	64	N.E.	4	0	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 70.5.
Minimum temperature, 51.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.784.
Mean daily thermometer, 61.7.
Mean daily humidity, 64.3.

BEN HILL.

His Arrival at Atlanta, Ga.—His Recovery Very Doubtful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—Ben Hill Jr., who reached Atlanta today with his father, having accompanied him the entire trip, said to your correspondent tonight: "Father stood the trip as well as could be expected. He rested well this afternoon, morphine having been given him to secure composure and sleep. I hardly think that Eureka Springs did him any good. They did not do him any harm, however, and the trip was only made to satisfy those of Mr. Hill's friends who believed in the healing properties of this noted resort." My informant did not seem to speak very hopefully of the condition of the Senator. Many of his warmest friends and admirers speak quite despondingly of his chances of recovery.

ARKANSAS LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 9.—An association of Arkansas lumberman met at Arkadelphia yesterday and effected an organization, with J. R. Bierne as President, and R. B. W. Keys Secretary and Treasurer. The lumber interests of the State are being swelled into magnitude, and immense shipments of walnut, ash, poplar, and white oak lumber are being made from along the line of the Hot Springs Narrow-Gage and the Iron Mountain Railroads to the North.

ACQUITTED OF ARSON.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Elmer Quinn and David Goodrich, the inmates who fired the Asylum for Imbecile Youth Nov. 18, 1881, by which the State lost some $300,000, were today acquitted of arson on the ground of insanity at the time the crime was committed.

See the beautiful easels at C. E. [illegible] Co.'s, [illegible] State street.

THE RAILROADS.

Another Trunk Line Between Buffalo and New York.

Why Vanderbilt Mended His Fences with the Canada Roads.

Trunk-Line Passenger Agents Still Trying to Harmonize Views.

The Nickel-Plated People Want a Through Line to St. Louis—Their Plans.

A New Trunk Line Between New York and Buffalo Which Promises to Play Havoc with the Eastern Pool.

A new trunk line between New York and Buffalo is now in the course of construction, and will be completed in a few months, which gives the New York Central and Erie Roads more concern than the construction of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis gives to the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne Roads. The new competitor with the New York Central and Erie Roads is the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. This road, up to about a year ago, was simply a local line running from New York and the Pennsylvania coalfields to Binghamton, N. Y., with a branch from Binghamton to Oswego, N. Y. At Binghamton connection was made with the Erie, and at Syracuse with the New York Central. The road was principally a coal road. About a year ago it was decided to extend this line from Binghamton to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thus make it a trunk line. Since then the dirt has been flying, and the work of construction has been quietly but energetically prosecuted, and the new road is now nearly completed. But little blowing has been done regarding the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and few people in the West have been aware of the importance of the new project. This new trunk line, when completed, will be a dangerous rival to both the New York Central and Erie Roads. It will be about the same length as the Erie, and from Binghamton to Buffalo runs nearly parallel and within a short distance of that road. The new extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is one of the most substantially-built roads in the country. Everything has been done in the most solid manner and with a view of making it a popular through route. The President of the new road is Mr. Samuel Sloan, formerly President of the Michigan Central, an able and most energetic gentleman, who is not likely to make any compacts with Vanderbilt or the other Eastern magnates, but who will run and manage his line independently for all it is worth.

A TRIBUNE representative had an interview lately with Robert Harris, Vice-President of the Erie, regarding the new competition and its importance as a competing line with the existing trunk lines. Mr. Harris said that the fact cannot be denied that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, when completed to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, will have the effect of drawing business from both the New York Central and Erie Roads. Although it runs parallel with the Erie from Binghamton to Buffalo, yet he thought it would injure the New York Central far more than the Erie. The Erie, Mr. Harris said, got but little business from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at Binghamton. Nearly all of its business, which was principally coal, went over its Syracuse, Binghamton & New York line to Syracuse, where it was given to the New York Central, with which road it had a contract. The loss of the heavy coal traffic from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western would, in Mr. Harris' opinion, seriously impair the revenue of the New York Central. Mr. Harris could not say what effect the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western would have upon the trunk-line pool. He hoped that the road when completed would join the pool and thus avert serious competition. There can be no doubt that the prospective loss of the traffic from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the prospects of a serious conflict with that road had much to do with the anxiety lately shown by Vanderbilt to establish amicable relations with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads of Canada. Mr. Vanderbilt is evidently desirous of preventing a combination between the Canada roads and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and he seems to have succeeded in this. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will, however, have the New York, Chicago & St. Louis as a western outlet, unless Vanderbilt should also succeed in getting hold on this line. The fact also that President Cowen of the Reading, a competitor with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the Pennsylvania coal business, was a party to the conference between Vanderbilt and the Presidents of the Canada roads, shows that it is Vanderbilt's desire to crowd and embarrass the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Secures Large Extensions East of the Rocky Mountains.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express is rapidly gaining control of all the express business west of the Missouri River. The Adams Express, which has done the express business jointly with the Wells-Fargo over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Atlantic & Pacific Roads, withdrew from those roads June 1, and assigned all its property, etc., on those lines to the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, who will also assume control of the express business of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads west of the Missouri River, which comprises the following lines: The main line from Plattsmouth and Omaha to Denver; the Nemaha line from Nebraska City to Calvert; the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad from Atchison to Lincoln and Columbus; and the Republican Valley Railroad and its branches. These lines, which embrace 1,300 miles of railroad, have been occupied by the American Express and the United States Express, which vacate in favor of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. An office will be opened in Denver by Wells, Fargo & Co., and they will run messengers through to that point from Kansas City. It will be observed that where Wells, Fargo & Co. a little over a year ago had not a mile of express-route they will now operate exclusively over 3,250 miles of railroad. The system is called the Eastern Division, and the portion covering the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and branches and Atlantic & Pacific Railroad will remain under the control of E. L. Patch, Division Superintendent at Kansas City, while the newly added territory in Nebraska and Colorado will be under the direction of W. J. Hancock, Division Superintendent at Council Bluffs. In addition, the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express will also operate over the Mexican Central lines from El Paso to Chihuahua and the Sonora Railroad from Benson to Guyumas. The company will also assume control of the express business of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as soon as several lawsuits now pending between the Rio Grande Company and Adams Express are settled. It is stated that these arrangements will not affect the rates, and that the business in all respects will be conducted as formerly.

Sale of Land—New Time-Table—Construction—Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway officials today sold about 5,000 acres of land near Birnamwood, Shawano County, to a number of New York capitalists. The property will be utilized for the manufacture of charcoal, ascetic-acid, and alcohol, and a plant costing $25,000 is to be established at once for this purpose. The capitalists have secured the right to a French patent, which, by the use of retorts, is made to condense smoke from burning wood. By a peculiar process six gallons of 85 per cent alcohol and forty pounds of ascetite of lime, the base of ascetic-acid, are extracted from one cord of wood, leaving sixty bushels of charcoal. It is the intention to invest a large amount of money in addition to the first cost of the plant.

A new time-table goes into effect on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway next Sunday. One Waukesha and one Oconomowoc special will be put on to connect with Chicago trains. The Waukesha train will leave this place at 6 p. m., arriving at the summer resort at 7:15. Returning, it will leave Waukesha at 8:15 p. m. The Oconomowoc special will leave Milwaukee at 5:55 p. m., and arrive at the resort at 7:25. Returning, it will leave Oconomowoc at 8 a. m.

The contractors, Wells, Harrison & Green, state that the working gangs on the Chippewa Valley & Superior line have been largely augmented during the past few days. It is desired to open the road to traffic by the time of the completion of the Mississippi pontoon bridge, about July 10. The intention of the officials is to draw the larger part of the lumber in the Chippewa Valley along the new route to the River Division of the St. Paul Road, and thence to have it shipped South. A prominent mill man says that the amount of lumber manufactured in the Chippewa Valley up to date is considerably in excess of the amount at the corresponding period last season. The bulk of available logs is being rapidly reduced, but there is yet a sufficient quantity to keep the mills in operation for some time. The absence of the usual spring freshet has caused some drawback, though not working serious damage. Lumbermen in that vicinity are confident of a prosperous year.

General Passenger Agent A. V. H. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, has issued a circular officially announcing the resignation of his assistant, Mr. J. H. Page, who goes to Pennsylvania.

The Nickel-Plate People Will Enter the Contest for the Possession of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—It may be set down as certain that plans are in existence whereby the Nickel-Plate people propose to enter in the contest for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway when it is sold by the Sheriff next month. These plans are broad and deep, and, having these qualities, are necessarily important. The joint ownership formed by the Nickel-Plate people with Mr. Jewett in securing the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton is still maintained in this new deal for the Indianapolis & St. Louis, but in this latter move the Erie and Nickel-Plate are joined by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. The primary plan of the Nickel-Plate people is to secure a through line to St. Louis in connection with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis. This will be done by way of the Nickel-Plate from Buffalo to Fostoria, thence over the Lake Erie & Western, which is part of the Seney system, to Muncie, and by building a line from Muncie to a point on the western extension of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western near Indianapolis, which has long been contemplated, thence from Indianapolis to St. Louis over the Indianapolis & St. Louis. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western comes in to secure a Cincinnati connection over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western now has a new line ready for operation from Indianapolis to Springfield. The proposal includes an exchange of business with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio at this point, and another exchange of business between the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis at Indianapolis, giving the Indiana, Bloomington & Western excellent Cincinnati connections. With this tripartite arrangement perfected, the Erie's alliances in the West will certainly be of the best, with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and Indianapolis & St. Louis to the Southwest, the Nickel-Plate, Chicago & Marion to the Northwest, and the Chicago & Marion and Indiana, Bloomington & Western located between the two in the West to draw from, the business of the Erie should materially increase in the future. These are the plans as they are now proposed. It remains to be seen whether they can be carried out or not. If they are carried out it will probably be Mr. Jewett who appears to bid for the Indianapolis & St. Louis when that road is sold.

The Kansas & Nebraska Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 9.—Manager A. A. Talmage and General Passenger Agent F. Chandler, of the Missouri Pacific, stated to your correspondent yesterday that regular passenger trains on the new Kansas & Nebraska Pacific would go on Sunday, July 2, between St. Louis, Omaha, and Atchison. It is the intention to beat the time of all other cannon-ball routes. Its advantage is apparent, as fast trains leave Omaha ahead of the cannon-ball motion overland at Papillon Junction, taking on Chicago and St. Louis passengers and proceeding east at once. This causes considerable commotion in this centre. June 15 has been decided upon as the day to celebrate the completion of the new road from St. Louis to Omaha. Elaborate preparations are making for the occasion. Free excursion trains will be run over the line as far north as Louisville, Neb. The citizens intend making this the event in the history of Missouri River towns. All manner of free exhibitions are perfected, the program being very extensive. All local societies will participate. Distinguished visitors and the officials of roads will be present. Senator Ingalls is expected to deliver an address.

Trunk-Line Passenger Agents Trying to Arrange Matters Satisfactorily Among Themselves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The General Passenger Agents of the trunk-line railroads to the West have been holding daily meetings in Commissioner Fink's office for some time past for the discussion of the pooling arrangement and the general subject of the management of the passenger traffic. The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway Company claims the right to charge a lower rate of fare from New York to St. Louis than that charged by the other lines, on the ground that they have no through train to St. Louis, passengers being obliged to change cars at Cincinnati, and that the trip by the Erie road occupies twelve hours longer than by the other trunk lines. Mr. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie, brought this subject before the meeting on Thursday, and again today, and some discussion was had upon it, but without resulting in any definit conclusion. The main business of the meeting today was the consideration of the emigrant travel and the arrangement of rates of fare for summer excursions.

Railroad Earnings of the Country During Last Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Mr. Henry V. Poor, the compiler of Poor's "Railroad Manual," says: "It is too early yet to give a decisive answer to inquiries in regard to railroad earnings last year, as all the figures have not yet been arranged and compared. The probability is that they will show a very large increase on the entire railroad system of the country. I am unable to state the exact percentage at present. The railroads in the middle division, including the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, etc., show an increase of $30,000,000. The New England States have gained about $4,000,000, and the Southern States also show a considerable increase. The figures for the Western States are not yet in a condition to enable me to arrive at any conclusion. There is one thing to be considered, however—I do not know how the rates per ton compare with those of the previous year. The companies may have hauled a great deal more freight and received much larger gross earnings; but whether they have made as much money or not remains to be seen."

Officials on a Junketing Tour.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 9.—A special train of three cars arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Cleveland, with G. B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Company, and party, who will remain here over night and go north on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road tomorrow morning. They will put in a week hunting and fishing in the lakes of Northern Michigan.

Burlington Trains Will Enter the Union Depot at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 9.—Assistant-General-Manager Kimball and Solicitor Poppleton, of the Union Pacific, left for the East this morning. It has been definitly settled that Burlington trains will have the privilege of the Union Depot as soon as they commence running—about July 1.

The North Shore Road of Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The first call of 50 per cent has been made on the shareholders of the North Shore Road. The first payment of half a million will be made to the Government on the 28th, and the line transferred to Senecal's syndicate on July 1.

The Hon. James G. Blaine.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—The Hon. James G. Blaine and S. B. Elkins, of New York, accompanied by a number of Boston capitalists, are here on a tour of inspection of the Standard Coal and Iron Company's property, in which they are interested. They left for the East tonight.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has changed the name of Wilson Branch Station, on the North Division, to Walker, to conform with the name of the post-office.

Mr. Rodney Ainsley has been appointed Ticket Agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad at Kankakee, Ill., in place of Mr. S. F. Sullivan, resigned.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 20 for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the company in the sum of $1,000,000, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in 350 European emigrants. The Lake Shore brought in nine car-loads of European emigrants. Nearly all of these are destined for points in the Northwest. The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought in yesterday two special trains with Canadian emigrants, one containing 293 people and the other 300. These are going to settle in Manitoba.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, since it got over its troubles recently from the flood on the Red River, has been taxed to its utmost capacity in getting forward promptly all the emigrants and freight destined for Manitoba. In order to overcome the blockades at various points on the line it has just leased for thirty days five locomotives from the Northwestern, its own supply not being sufficient to do all the work.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway Company held in Boston, June 8, the Hon. Ginery Twitchell was elected President in place of William L. Burt, deceased; William V. Reynolds was elected General Manager, and C. T. Church Chief Engineer. The latter takes the place of E. M. Leuffer, resigned. The headquarters of the President will be at Boston, and that of the General Manager and Chief Engineer at Mechanicville, N. Y.

F. Harriott, General Freight Agent, and C. S. Wight, Assistant General Freight Agent, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Sol. Harris, General Freight Agent of the Associated Roads of Virginia; E. F. Needham, General Freight Agent of the River Line; C. S. Sawyer, General Manager of the Continental Line, and R. M. Frazer, General Freight Agent of the Marietta & Cincinnati, arrived in the city yesterday morning from St. Louis and left in the evening for Milwaukee. The gentlemen composing the party say they are simply making a pleasure trip.

L. S. Whitman, writing on Chicago & Alton letter-head from Macon City, June 3, and claiming the title of freight and ticket agent, and using the stamp of the Macon City ticket-office, requested a pass of Mr. W. F. White, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The same man, writing on Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé letter-head, dated Meriden, May 24, and claiming the title of freight and ticket agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and using the stamp of the Meriden ticket-office, requested passes from the passenger department of the Chicago & Alton. The man, of course, is a fraud, and is not connected with either road. Railroad officials are warned against him.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Commissioner of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association, gives notice that from and after this date the rates on lumber in car-loads of 24,000 pounds or over destined to Council Bluffs or beyond (except to points in Colorado and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway) will be as follows: From Detroit or Toledo, 28 cents per 100 pounds; from Chicago or Milwaukee, 28 cents; from Fulton, Lyons, Clinton, and Comanche, 18½ cents; from Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport, 18 cents; from Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, or Montrose, Ia., 17 cents; from Keokuk, Ia., Quincy, Ill., or Hannibal, Mo., 16 cents; from St. Louis, 15 cents; from East St. Louis, 17 cents.

The *Arkansaw Traveler* is authority for the following: "Several weeks ago, when Jay Gould was in Little Rock, he was visited in his special car by a strange-looking, oddly-dressed man. 'Mr. Gould,' said the visitor, 'will you be generous enough to give me ten minutes of your time?' 'Yes,' said the millionaire, in a dry, last-year sort of voice. 'Ten minutes, thank you, sir; write the check.' 'What check?' said the millionaire, in a kind of last-month voice. 'Perhaps I'd better explain. A noted mathematician has calculated your income to be $1 per second. With you, of course, time is money face value. Now, you have given me ten minutes, amounting, you see, to $600. Have you got the money about you, or will you give me a check?' The millionaire looked at the man in silence. 'I'll do the fair thing. Make it $500. Hanged if I don't be easy with you. Make it $400—blame it, say $200.' Mr. Gould looked long and inquiringly at the man, but didn't smile."

RELIGIOUS.

Convention of the New Jerusalem Church.

The sixty-second annual convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States assembled yesterday morning in the New Church temple on Van Buren street. The handsome church was well filled by the delegates and visitors.

The President, the Rev. Chauncey Giles, of Philadelphia, appointed the Rev. Messrs. T. F. Wright, E. C. Bostock, and Job Benson a Committee on Credentials.

The Rev. R. R. Rodgers, of Birmingham, Eng., was welcomed and invited to participate in the doings of the convention.

Mr. Rodgers spoke briefly, expressing his thanks for the welcome and his joy to be among his brethren. He said there was a close bond of union between the Church over the water and the one here, for the ends and creed were the same. He would prefer to be a listener, however, rather than a participator in the business of the convention.

The President then made his opening address, which was quite lengthy, reviewing the wants and needs of the Church and its ministry, and what the convention sought and ought to accomplish. The great need was a unity of purpose and a purpose of unity in their deliberations, and the convention would be a source of strength to the Church and people.

At the afternoon session, Judge Plantz, of Ohio, presiding, the Committee on Credentials reported the following

MINISTERS AND DELEGATES PRESENT:

President—The Rev. Chauncey Giles, Philadelphia.

Canada—Ministers: W. F. Luesk, J. E. Bowers, Edwin Gould.

Illinois: Ministers: Cyrus Scammon, W. F. Pendleton, O. L. Barler, L. P. Mercer, E. C. Bostock, J. J. Lehnen, G. Busmann, J. J. Ragatz, Stephen Wood. Delegates: Alex Officer, J. Y. Scammon, A. E. Small, C. H. Cutler, C. C. Bonney, R. A. Keyes, W. Northup, D. L. Pratt, J. M. Hill, W. B. Richards, J. R. Putnam, O. Blackman, C. F. W. Junge, O. Benson, H. S. Maynard, William Niles, Sebastian G. Lay, H. Lightner, M. C. Bissell, Joseph Burton, George Copeland, John R. Bennett, George F. Root.

Maryland—Ministers: J. B. Parmelee, Jabez Fox. Delegate: Joe Barnard, Washington.

Massachusetts—Ministers: Joseph Pettee, S. M. Warren, W. A. Hinkley, W. H. Mabew, T. F. Wright, W. Goodard Jr., H. E. Goddard, William J. Cutler, F. A. Dewson, R. M. Pulsifer, J. Ropes, Edwin C. Pierce, Simeon W. Keene.

Michigan—Ministers: J. R. Hibbard, E. Laible. Delegate: J. B. Wayne, Detroit.

Missouri—Ministers: Adams Peabody, H. C. Dunham.

New York—Ministers: J. C. Ager, C. H. Mann, S. S. Seward. Delegates: Dr. John Ellis, Nathan Hobart, A. Goodell, M. Bodine, C. G. Thomson, W. J. Parsons, J. L. Jewett, John R. Waters, F. J. Worcester, H. W. Guernsey, Carl De Silver, Thomas Nichols, G. W. Calton, James Roberts, O. N. Ropes, Thomas Root, J. D. Blauvelt, John Czerney, R. MacDonald.

Ohio—Ministers: E. A. Beaman, John Goddard, F. Sewall, G. F. Stearns, A. J. Bartels, A. F. Frost. Delegates: Otis Hinkley, W. O. Bates, B. F. Goodheart, T. A. Plantz, Cyrus Grant, Dr. H. P. Hawlin, Dr. O. P. Baer, Dr. Joseph Howell, H. H. King, Dr. William Murdock, P. B. Cabell, C. H. Allen, J. B. C. Moore, R. H. Andrews, S. B. Spear, S. S. Carpenter, M. N. Hobart, C. S. Chiever, George Merrill, Joseph Hargran, W. P. Hurst, P. W. Steinbrecker, William Dodd, F. H. Lawson, M. A. Hurst, M. G. Browne, Philo B. Stevens, George Judson, A. M. Wager, Louis Nicholson, John Farrar.

Pennsylvania—Ministers: W. B. Benade, L. H. Tafel, John Whitehead. Delegates: Dr. F. E. Boericke, J. R. Starkey, Charles P. Stewart, Enoch S. Price, E. J. E. Shreck, Felix Brencke, A. J. Tafel, J. L. Koethen, Alfred Matthias, Albert H. Childs, C. F. Rott, Dr. David Cowley, Silas A. Riggs, Edward V. McCandless, Ralph Means, Samuel P. Irving.

REPORTS.

The Treasurer's report gave in detail all the moneys belonging to the different funds of the church, the receipts and expenditures. The whole amount of property in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of May was $11,754.

The report of the Executive Committee was read. It suggested several changes in the constitution and bylaws, and recommend the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

The Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs presented a lengthy report. In reference to the substitution of the Revised Version of the New Testament for the Old, which was referred to the committee at the last convention, they report that, while the new version is a valuable contribution, and of worth to students of Biblical history, it is deemed best to retain the old version in their church services. A plan was also submitted for the organization of the ministry.

The report of the Board of Missions showed the receipts to have been about $1,800 and the expenditures $1,900. There was a balance on hand, however, of $226.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence read letters from the missionaries in Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland, all of whom spoke hopefully of the future. In Scandinavia, especially, were the followers of Swedenborg every day becoming more numerous.

The convention then adjourned till half-past 7.

At the evening meeting the temple was crowded, and papers were read by several of the delegates.

The Rev. S. M. Warren read a short paper on "The New Dispensation a Distinct Step in the History of the Church," which outlined the progress made since the days of Swedenborg.

The Rev. A. F. Frost's subject was, "Speaking to Reason with the View of Authority."

"The New Church in Its Relation to Science" was the theme of the Rev. Frank Sewall's discourse. He examined the method of the present system of scientific culture, and the necessity existing for a higher form of it.

The Rev. T. F. Wright had for his subject "The New Literature and Art." He traced the history of art and the rise and cultivation of the world of letters in an able and comprehensive essay.

The Rev. F. H. Tafel spoke of "The New Life." He dwelt on the life that exists in the New Jerusalem, where all love what the Lord loves, and hate what the Lord hates.

At the conclusion of the essays a sociable was held in the parlors, and a very pleasant time was had for a couple of hours by the visitors and their entertainers.

The Welsh Presbyterians.

The second session of the Welsh Presbyterian Semi-Annual Synod was held in the church corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets yesterday, the Rev. J. Moses, Moderator. The morning was occupied in the appointment of committees and hearing reports. The Revs. H. B. Howells and T. E. Hewes reported that the missionary labors in the West had been very successful, and the call for ministers was in excess of the supply. They stated that the educational fund was ample to accommodate more young men in this field. A committee, consisting of one from each presbytery—the Rev. H. P. Howell, of Waukesha, including Chicago and Milwaukee; the Rev. J. J. Roberts, of Welsh Prairie; the Rev. W. Charles, of Dodgeville, Wis.; and the Rev. R. W. Roberts, of La Crosse—was appointed to prepare a history of the formation and growth of the churches in the synod. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions of condolence to families of deceased members.

In the afternoon a committee reported in favor of forming a new synod in the West, and the report was adopted. The new synod includes Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Rev. D. G. Davies, of Ohio, was received into the synod. The remainder of the day was passed in receiving delegates. The first delegate was the Rev. Hugh Hughes, of the Wesleyan Church of England and Wales, from Birkenhead, Eng. He made an address, and was followed by the Rev. G. Lamb, of Liverpool. The next synod is to be held in Dodgeville, Wis., next October.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Hughes preached a sermon to a congregation which completely filled the church. Following is the list of delegates: The Revs. J. Moses, of Waterville, Wis.; J. J. Roberts, of Columbus, Wis.; W. J. Jones and R. Evans, of Cambria, Wis.; J. R. Daniel, of Fox Lake; R. H. Evans, of Waukesha; David Pugh, of Rock Hill, Wis.; J. Roberts, of Racine; W. S. Howells, of Milwaukee; R. Griffiths, of Columbus; D. Harris, of Chicago; J. K. Roberts, J. R. Jones, and D. Davies, of Oshkosh; J. H. Evans and W. Charles, of Dodgeville; Griffith James of Mineral Point, J. T. Morris of Ixauia, J. Davies of Blue Mounds, David R. Williams of Cataract, R. Hughes of Long Creek, Ia., T. E. Hughes of Williamsburg, J. E. James of Red Oak, Ia., R. T. Williams of Missouri, T. C. Davis of Pittsburg, E. C. Evans of Remsen, N. Y., E. R. Jones of Jackson, O., D. R. James of Lake Emily, W. J. Hughes of Dakota.

In this, which is the Wisconsin Synod, there are 45 ministers, 185 elders, 3,450 full members, and 1,718 probationers.

This evening the Revs. Lamb and Hewes will speak in the Welsh Church, and on Sunday the Revs. W. Charles and W. J. Jones, of Wisconsin, preach in the morning; the Revs. T. C. Davis and R. Evans at 3 p. m.; and the Revs. J. Daniel, of Wisconsin, and the Rev. Hugh Hughes, of Birkenhead, in the evening.

Father Galligan Assigned to the New Catholic Parish at the Stock-Yards—Other Clerical Changes—Archbishop Feehan's New Policy.

THE TRIBUNE stated recently that the Rev. Father Dowling was to be assigned to the new parish at the Stock-Yards. It now appears that the place was offered to him, but that he declined to accept it. It has now been tendered to Father Galligan, who used to be assistant at St. Patrick's. This new parish, which is quite an extensive one, territorially speaking, is bounded on the north by the South Slip of the Chicago River, and on the east by Morgan street, the southern and western limits not having been fully defined as yet. Father Galligan will be succeeded at the Church of the Holy Name, where he has recently been on duty, by Father Gill, of St. Columbkill's Church, who will in turn be succeeded by Father Hagan, of the Church of the Nativity. The place of the latter has not yet been filled, and probably will not be for some days. Some one of the several newly-ordained young priests will probably be assigned to duty to succeed him. Father Gray, late of Peoria, in the Diocese of Peoria, will succeed Father Hodnett, of Dixon. The boundaries of Father Hodnett's new parish will be Kinzie street on the north, Van Buren on the south, Hoyne avenue on the east, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad tracks on the west.

This creation of new parishes seems to foreshadow a new policy on the part of Archbishop Feehan. One would be inclined to believe that it is his idea that every pastor ought to know each and every member of his congregation, and that, as a consequence, he has divided up those parishes, which were already too large, and intrusted them to young, energetic, and zealous priests, such as Fathers Hodnett and Galligan. It is thought not improbable that several other changes will take place within a short time. It is rumored, for instance, that St. Patrick's parish will be divided, the portion south of Van Buren street being taken off from it and given to some young priest, and also that that portion of the Holy Name parish lying west of Clark street will be set off by itself.

Messrs. Kehoe and N. N. Gosselin, of the Diocese of Covington, and Ed Griffin, of the Diocese of Chicago, students at St. Viator's College at Kankakee, had the order of deaconship conferred on them yesterday at the Cathedral of the Holy Name by Archbishop Feehan. They will probably be ordained as priests today.

Program of the Forthcoming Baptist Convention at Dundee, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 9.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Lakeside Baptist Associations (consolidated) will be held at the Baptist Church at Dundee, beginning on Wednesday, June 14. The attendance of delegates from the churches of the district is always full, and a large number of others interested are expected, and preparations have been made for their reception and entertainment. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will return all who attend for a third regular fare. Trains leave Chicago at 7:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m.; returning, leave Dundee for Chicago at 3 p. m., 6:55 a. m., and 8:30 a. m. Those leaving Chicago at 7:15 a. m. change cars at Elgin. The Rev. A. W. Clark, of Dundee, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The following program has been prepared:

Wednesday, June 14, 2 p. m.—Sunday-School Conference led by B. F. Jacobs; maps, blackboard exercises, etc.

4 p. m.—Children's meeting, led by Miss Burdette.

Evening session—Sermonon "Sunday-School work," by the Rev. P. W. Henson D. D., followed by verbal reports from schools, and discussion.

Thursday, June 15, 10 a. m.—Annual sermon by the Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D.; election of officers; reading of the letter from Dundee church.

Afternoon—Reading of letters from the churches; thanksgiving and prayer services.

Evening—Addresses by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D., and the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., on "Associational Work."

Friday, June 16, 8:30 a. m.—"Principles and Methods of Benevolent Work in Our Churches"; discussion opened by the Rev. J. T. Burhoe; doctrinal sermon by the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, D. D., followed by reports of committees and miscellaneous work.

Roman Catholic Confirmation Services at Streator, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 9.—A large number of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met Bishop Spalding at the noon train today and accompanied him to the pastoral residence of Father Byrne. In company with the Bishop were Fathers O'Neil of Ottawa, Father Phillips of Minonk, and Father Halpin of Dwight, all of whom are guests of Father Byrne, and who attended the confirmation services at St. Michael's Church this afternoon. About 200 children and a few old people were confirmed by the Bishop. The services were very imposing and highly interesting. This evening Bishop Spalding lectured at Oriental Hall to a crowded house on "The Catholic Church." The lecture was a good one and very instructive, the proceeds of which are to go to the building-fund of the new pastoral residence.

The Wisconsin Synod of German Lutherans.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—The Wisconsin Synod of German Lutherans closed a five days' session in this city this afternoon, and has decided to establish a Northwestern German Lutheran seminary at some point either in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Minnesota jointly with the Illinois and Minnesota synods.

Camp-Meeting of Seventh-Day Adventists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., June 9.—The camp-meeting of Seventh-Day Adventists is in full blast here, with a large attendance of speakers from abroad and many tents. It will close on the 18th.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Milo P. Jewett, the Scholar, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—Prof. Milo P. Jewett, one of Milwaukee's best, well-known, and highly-esteemed citizens died today after an acute illness of about three weeks, aged 74 years. The immediate cause of his death was typhoid pneumonia, but the rapid breaking down of his constitution became apparent to his friends three months ago. Although he had been at the head of the large house of Jewett & Sherman since 1867, he was better known in educational and religious circles. His fame had preceded him here owing to his connection with Vassar College and other Eastern institutions. Prof. Jewett was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was born on the 27th of April, 1808. His father, an eminent physician, was a man of literary tastes, possessing a valuable collection of books. Prof. Jewett received his preparatory education at Bradford, Vt., and in 1828 graduated from Dartmouth College. He spent the next year as Principal of Holmes Academy, at Plymouth, N. H., and three years in the Andover Theological Seminary. Having spent his winter vacations during his college course in teaching school he had gained a reputation as a successful instructor, and upon the invitation of Josiah Holbrook, of Boston, founder of the lyceum system, he spent his vacations during his theological course in lecturing on common schools in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. His work produced the happiest results. Through J. Orville Kyler, a fellow-student of Prof. Jewett's, who became interested in the matter, a movement was inaugurated in New York City that resulted in the common-school system in the Empire State. Such had been Mr. Jewett's success in teaching that he resolved to follow it as a profession instead of entering the ministry, and accordingly, before graduating from the Theological Seminary, he accepted an appointment as one of the first Professors in Marietta College, Ohio. Before entering upon his duties he spent several months among the Congregational churches of New England soliciting college funds, basing his plea upon the perils which threaten our civil and religious liberties from the progress of Roman Catholicism in the Mississippi Valley, being the first to sound the alarm in a series of popular addresses. Prof. Jewett entered upon his work in Marietta College in 1834. In the autumn of 1835 or 1836, at the first State Educational Convention of Ohio, at Cincinnati, he, with Prof. Calven Stowe and William Lewis, was appointed a committee to urge upon the Legislature the establishment of a new common school-system. They were not only successful in their undertaking, but also procured an appropriation for sending Prof. Stowe to Europe to investigate the Prussian school system. His report awakened universal interest, and led to Horace Mann's famous mission, with its grand results. A change of views led Prof. Jewett to resign his position in Marietta College, and in January, 1839, he established the Judson Female Institution at Marion, Ala. This soon became the most flourishing institution for young ladies in the Southwest. In connection with his school he published the *Alabama Baptist*. In 1856 he purchased the Cottage Hill Seminary at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., entering upon the most intimate and confidential relations with Matthew Vassar Sr., the well-known brewer. Finding him wealthy, childless, and ambitious to perpetuate his name, Prof. Jewett suggested to him the idea of a college that should be for young women what Yale and Harvard are to young men. As a result of this suggestion Mr. Vassar revoked his will, which left his estate to create a hospital at Poughkeepsie, resolving to build and endow during his lifetime the proposed institution for young ladies. Thus Vassar College came into existence, being incorporated in 1861, and was then the only endowed institution for young ladies in the world. Prof. Jewett was the trusted counselor and inspirer of Mr. Vassar in the noble work. He planned and organized the institution, being chosen its first President. In April, 1862, at the Trustees' request, he visited Europe, spending eight months in visiting the universities, libraries, art-galleries, etc., in all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent. Two years later he resigned the college Presidency, and in 1867 removed to his late home in this city. Here he found congenial occupation to himself in the interest of education, philanthropy, and religion, as Commissioner of Public Schools, Trustee of the Milwaukee Female College, Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin, President of the Milwaukee Board of Health, President of the Wisconsin State Temperance Society, President of the Milwaukee County Bible Society, member of the Advisory Committee of the American Baptist Educational Commission, and Chairman of the State Baptist Centennial Committee. Politically he was a Whig and then a Republican. Most citizens will remember the fine, benevolent face of the venerable Professor. His mind was always bent upon philanthropic enterprises. Mentally he was clear, vigorous, and excellently trained. It may be said of his life that it was preëminently useful. In his social and business relations he had fine ideas, and his energy, learning, and practical sense enabled him to make fitting application of his greatest theories.

The Rev. Joseph Gordon, at Vandalia, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 9.—In the death of the Rev. Joseph Gordon, which occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, Vandalia mourns the loss of one of her oldest and most esteemed citizens. He was taken ill about a week ago, his complaint being such as are incident to old age. The deceased was born in Monaghen County, Ireland, in 1802, making him at his death 80 years of age, and came to this country when only 13 years old. In 1845 he began preaching as a Cumberland Presbyterian, and in 1848 he joined the New School Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Alton Presbytery. In 1849 he moved to Vandalia and organized the first Presbyterian Church, of which he was the regular pastor for seven years. Since that time and until the last three or four years of his life he labored principally as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Southern Illinois. He was also a prominent Mason, and held the office of Secretary of the Vandalia Lodge for twenty-five successive years. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and did all that was within his power to advance the cause. A wife, son, and three daughters survive him, seven children being dead. A large circle of friends mourn his death. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the Presbyterian Church. The Masons will not take charge of the body, it being the request of the deceased that no demonstrations be made at the grave.

The Rev. James Craik, an Aged Rector, of Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—The Rev. James Craik, D. D., rector of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church for the past thirty-eight years, died at his home, two miles from this city, this midnight, aged 76 years. He had been in bad health for some time past.

Judge J. H. Linn, of Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Judge J. H. Linn at his residence in Mountain Home, Baxter County. He was 53 years of age, and widely known throughout Northwest Arkansas and Southern Missouri.

TURF MATTERS.

Yesterday's Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Today was warm. There was a large concourse of spectators present. The track was like ground pepper. Betting was brisk.

First race, purse $200, for maiden 2-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Starters: Slocum, 105 pounds; Centreville, 105 pounds; Pearl Thorn, 100 pounds; Mary Quinn, 105 pounds; Idle Pat, 105 pounds; Visavis, 105 pounds; Early Bird, 100 pounds. Pools: Pearl Thorn, $175; Visavis, $155; Idle Pat, $15; the field, $25. Pearl Thorn got the best off the send-off and was never headed, winning in hand by two lengths, Idle Pat second, Visavis third, Slocum fourth, Early Bird Fifth, Centreville sixth. Mary Quinn was left at the post and cantered home. Time, 1:17¾. French pools paid $9.90. Post betting 4 to 3 against the winner.

Second race, Brewers' Cup, sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added, $200 to second, third to save stakes; two and one-quarter miles. Starters: John Davis, 118 pounds; Checkmate, 118 pounds. Pools: Checkmate, $100; John Davis, $10. John Davis took the track and led for a mile and three furlongs, and then Checkmate took up the running and finished under a pull two lengths in front of his competitor. Time, 4:01. French pools paid $5.40. Post betting 1 to 15 against the winner.

Third race, club purse $250, for 3-year-olds, of which $50 went to the second; one mile heats. Starters: John Henry, 110 pounds; Fiona, 105 pounds; Monogram, 107 pounds. Pools: Monogram out; John Henry, $200; Fiona, $80. Monogram made the most of the running, and won very easily by half a length, Fiona second. John Henry quit bad a furlong from home. Time, 1:45. French pools paid $5.90. Post betting 1 to 9 against the winner.

Fourth race, for maiden 3-year-olds, purse $250, of which $50 went to second; seven furlongs. Starters: Alfretta, 105 pounds; Trickum, 105 pounds; Lizzie McWhirter, 105 pounds; Willie Parker, 107 pounds; Harry Doswell, 107 pounds; Glenarm, 107 pounds. Pools: Lizzie McWhirter, $155; Glenarm, $100; Trickum, $65; the field, $41. Alfretta went off with the track, but was quickly headed by Harry Doswell, who showed the way to the half, then Lizzie McWhirter took up the running. There was a closing and hard fight at the head of the straight, and a driving finish resulted in a victory for Glenarm by a length, Lizzie McWhirter second, Alfretta third, Harry Doswell fourth, Trickum fifth, Willie Parker sixth. Time, 1:31. French pools paid $11.30. Post betting, two to one against the winner.

Fifth race (extra race), purse $300, of which $50 went to second; three-fourths of a mile heats. Starters: Eva K. (formerly Morgan Belle), 112 pounds; Susie Jennings, 116 pounds; Bengin, 121 pounds; Pride, 112 pounds; Jack Haverly, 114 pounds.

First heat—Pools: Pride, $425; the field, $425. Bengin got away in front and was not headed during the heat, winning by three lengths, Pride second, Jack Haverly third, Eva K. fourth, Susie Jennings last. Time, 1:17¼.

Second heat—Pools: Jack Haverly, $400; Pride, $300; Bengin, $175; the field, $12. Susie Jennings was drawn on account of lameness. Pride and Haverly went away head and head. At the third furlong Bengin headed them, but fell away again at the five-furlong post. Pride won the heat in a gallop by three lengths, Jack Haverly second, Bengin third, Eva K. distanced. Time, 1:19.

Third heat—No auction pools. Pride took the lead and was never headed, winning the heat and race by three lengths. Time, 1:24. French pools paid $10.90. Post betting even money against the winner in the first heat, 3 to 2 against in the second heat, and 1 to 10 against in the third heat.

The Races Yesterday at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—The unfinished race of yesterday, the 2:25 class, was first disposed of, all but three horses having been sent to the barn, not having won a heat. The following is the summary of today's trial:

Forrest Patchen	0	1
Rosa Wilkes	3	3
Dan Donaldson	3	2

Time—2:27¼; 2:23¼.

Two-forty class, purse $600, $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, $60 to fourth; ten entries; five starters. Summary:

Maud T.	1	2	2	1	3	2	1
Florence M.	5	1	3	2	2	1	2
Walnut	4	5	1	3	1	3	3
Wade Hampton	2	3	4	4	4	r. o.	
Toledo	3	4	5	5	5	r. o.	

Time—2:30¼; 2:28¼; 2:28½; 2:28¼; 2:29¾; 2:36; 2:37¼.

Two-twenty class, purse $800, $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth; eight entries; five starters. Summary:

Anne W.	3	3	1	1	1
Drover	1	2	3	2	5
Croxie	2	1	2	5	3
Voltaire	4	4	5	4	2
William H.	5	5	4	3	4

Time—2:24; 2:21¼; 2:24¼; 2:25; 2:26¼.

The Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, June 9.—The following are the summaries of the races trotted at the Mystic Park course today:

Class 2:45, to harness:

Lulu F.	1	1	1
Previous	2	2	7
Backman Maid	3	3	5
Ruey B.	4	5	2
Lady Story	5	4	4
Nat Otis	6	6	6
Muriel	7	5	3
Ichabod	8	8	dr
Bell Mahone	9	9	4

Time—2:29¼; 2:31¼; 2:29¼.

Class 2:20, to harness:

J. P. Morris	1	1	1
Parana	2	2	2
Kentucky Wilkes	3	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼.

The Races at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 9.—The attendance at today's races of the West Virginia State Fair Association was larger than on any other day. The events were a trot in 2:35 class for a purse of $400, a county trot for $100, and a special purse to Mattie Hunter to beat her record of 2:12¾. About 3:30 a heavy shower came up and caused a postponement of part of the races till tomorrow. Two heats were trotted in the 2:35 class, the horses coming in as follows: Hoosier Girl first, Bob Hays second, Neshanock third, Little Sam fourth, Josie H. fifth. Time, 2:35¼. French pools paid $9.40. In second heat the order was: Josie H. first, Hoosier Girl second, Little Sam third, Bob Hays fourth, Neshanock fifth. Time, 2:40. French pools paid $7.90. In the county trot only one heat was trotted, as follows: Mambrino Eagle first, Belle second, Jim distanced. Time, 2:53¼. Pools paid $8.90. John Spian drove Mattie Hunter one heat in 2:30¼, on a half mile track.

The Races at the Coney Island Track.

NEW YORK, June 9.—At the Coney Island course today the one-mile race was won by Carlie B., Nellie Peyton second, Montauk third. Time, 1:45¼.

The seven-furlong race for all ages was won by Laura Glass, Duke of Kent second, Frankie B. third. Time, 1:30¾.

The mile and one-eighth race for all ages was won by Capias, Clarendon second, Baby third. Time, 1:57¼.

The mile and one-quarter race was won by Strathspey, Skylark second, Viola third. Time, 2:09½. When the flag fell Rob Roy wheeled suddenly and fell.

The hurdle race of a mile and one-quarter was won by Ohio Boy, Buster second, Moscow third. Time, 2:19.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

The Brookfield Bank Raiders Corraled in an Old Hut—They Surrender on Being Promised a Safe Conduct to Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Great excitement was created here this morning by the announcement that the Brookfield Bank robbers had been captured near Kirksville by a large posse of men. The bank was robbed about 3 o'clock on Wednesday, and immediately 100 men or more started in pursuit, and shortly after daybreak this morning the desperadoes surrendered, after being driven from point to point for over thirty hours. On Thursday the trail was lost for a while, but late in the afternoon it was again found, and the bandits were driven into a piece of timber twelve miles from Kirksville, where they took refuge in an old log hut. They at once fortified themselves and made loop-holes in the sides of the house by knocking out the plaster between the logs. From this point of vantage the robbers opened fire on their blockaders, and three horses were shot and two men hit with bullets, one getting a ball through the hand, which afterwards imbedded itself in the stock of his rifle. All night long the posse guarded the house, expecting the men to make a dash for liberty under the cover of the darkness, but no such attempt was made. It would have been a sorry failure, for in the bright moonlight every entrance or exit to the house was plainly visible to the watchers in the woods, while the shade of the thickly-leaved trees kept the captors securely hidden from the prisoners in the hut. Nothing occurred during the night, and the day dawned with sleepless men both inside and out of the imprisoned fort. At daylight preparations were made to burn the hut. This was unnecessary, however, as about 6 o'clock the desperadoes called out that they were willing to surrender, provided they could be guaranteed safe conduct to jail. They expressed themselves as decidedly averse to being lynched, and insisted on a fair trial, much after the style of Capt. Jack in the lava beds. After a short consultation the Sheriff announced that the terms of their proposition were accepted, and they were told to march out with hands up. Fearing a ruse, the guard was kept on all sides of the house and a strong line drawn up in front of the door and sufficiently under cover to be safe in case of treachery on the part of the prisoners. Soon the door opened and the "man with the long nose" appeared with his hands only partially raised. The members of the posse had no confidence in him, however, and a hundred weapons clicked as they were brought to bear upon him. His hands went high right off. Then the other three followed him out and the Sheriff went forward and deprived them of their weapons, and they were taken to Kirksville under a strong guard. The men gave their names as Frank and James Mason, Ed. Fox, and G. Wood. All have been fully identified. Frank is well known, having at one time taught school in Lynn County, and practiced medicine. About four years ago he began horse-stealing, and has been at it ever since. Gov. Crittenden has sent congratulatory telegrams to the officers at Kirksville thanking them for their good work.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Punishment of a Man for Using the Mails to Defraud the Public—The Daily List of Burglaries, Thefts, and Other Crimes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—John J. Maginnis, the "department store," "people's mirror," and "marriage directory" man, of Sandwich, Ill., and Eau Claire, Wis., pleaded guilty before the United States Court this morning to using the mails to defraud the public. He was fined $75. Post-Office-Inspector Puicifer left this noon for Fort Wayne, Ind., where he has on hand the case of Hills, who swindled Chicago wholesale merchans by ordering goods of them to stock a fictitious store. Two burglars, Charles Ritchie and John Hickey, who entered several houses at Reedsburg and a store at Dane Station, last month, were to-day sentenced in the Municipal Court here to three years in the penitentiary.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9.—In the Halifax election cases the jury in the United States Court found L. H. Bell and D. Bryant Jr. guilty.

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 9.—Mrs. Guadalupe Flores was assassinated on the street at Los Gatos last night. Her former husband, John Worsly, recently released from the penitentiary, it is supposed, murdered her in revenge for her having obtained a divorce and remarried during his incarceration.

CARBONDALE, Pa., June 9.—Edward Hurd, of Susquehanna, while driving through the woods, was shot dead by a tramp and his body robbed.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Fred W. Newburg, the forger who secured some $20,000 from the State Treasury, and against whom fifty-two indictments were returned, was taken to the penitentiary today for a term of six years, having pleaded to two indictments only.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—James A. Williams, who killed Fred Hicks, a prominent citizen of Columbia County, last June, was captured in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, by Sheriff Daniels, on the 8th, and has been lodged in jail at Magnolia. A large reward was offered for Williams' arrest.

NATCHEZ, Miss., June 9.—Wood and Fletcher, sentenced to be hanged today, have been granted a rehearing.

CAIRO, June 9.—A man named John Kelly was arrested last night about half a mile south of Columbus, Ky., and proved to be one of the gang who robbed the post-office at that place the night before last. The watches stolen were found near where he was captured. Kelly gave the whole thing away. Diligent search is being made for the rest of the gang. Nothing besides the watches was recovered.

CAIRO, Ill., June 9.—This morning J. G. Reeves, a saloonkeeper, struck Charles Vandervoort, a switchman on the Illinois Central Railroad, on the head with a wooden beer mallet. The blows will probably result fatally. Vandervoort owed Reeves, and after paying his bill began using very strong language towards Reeves, with the above result.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A special from El Paso, Tex., says: "A party of American railroad hands attacked a number of Mexicans in camp at Jago ranch this morning. A desperate fight followed, during which three Americans and a number of Mexicans were killed."

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 9.—Four Chicago thieves were captured here at midnight tonight, and will be taken back on the train in the morning by the detectives.

JEALOUSY.

A Miserable Hovel in Pennsylvania the Scene of the Brutal Murder of a Wife by Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—In a miserable hovel located along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad five miles from this city resided Patrick McSweeny, wife, and four children. McSweeny was a laborer employed at the Glenwood Steel Works. He has been on night turn for several weeks, and his wife said yesterday, has been acting queerly. This afternoon Patrick arose, ordered his stepson, Patrick Toole, to leave the shanty, and, seizing an ax, struck his wife a fearful blow behind the right ear. The blade was very dull, but went crushing through the bone to a depth of one inch and a half. McSweeny called on a neighbor, told her to take care of his children, and started for Pittsburg. Nathan Miles, colored, followed him, notified the officers, and Patrick was arrested. His wife died at 7 o'clock. Patrick is partially insane, and was actuated by jealousy. He is 41 and his murdered wife was 38 years of age. She was a widow when McSweeny married her five years ago.

A PRIZE-FIGHT POSTPONED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—Weeden and Maloney, the pugilists, who were to fight near Line Island, on the Ohio River, next Monday, announce a postponement of the mill until some future date on account of their threatened arrest by the West Virginia authorities. It is thought that this is only a ruse, however, and that the encounter will take place as arranged.

ANOTHER BRIGHTON RIOTER IDENTIFIED.

James O'Brien, one of the strikers arrested for complicity in the Brighton Park affair, who was turned out on account of a lack of evidence, was rearrested yesterday, and booked last night at the Harrison Street Station on three charges, one of which is intimidating the fireman and engineer of the train with a revolver. It is said that these two individuals have positively identified him as one of those who jumped on the engine and at the muzzles of their revolvers forced them to remain quiet.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Five New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 126 Canalport avenue, No. 67 Milton avenue, No. 296 West Erie street, No. 619 Centre avenue, and No. 213 Newberry avenue. Deaths were reported from No. 8 Spring street, and Theodore Benjamin, taken from No. 347 West Lake street, died at the post-house.

No Small-Pox on the Coptic.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—On examination no small-pox was found on the steamship Coptic, and the passengers were allowed to land today.

One hundred baby carriages to select from at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 260 Wabash av.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor
A DRAFT ON ANTIQUITY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY!
HAVERLY'S
CONSOLIDATED
MASTODON MINSTRELS!
This week will be presented, after weeks of careful preparation, a Minstrel Festival composed of the gems of "YE OLDEN DAYS," all the old songs which charmed the hearers of twenty years ago, beautifully sung and rendered by the famous band.
June 19—COMLEY AND BARTON OPERA CO.

RINK OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st.
CROWDED HOUSES. GREAT SUCCESS OF
HAVERLY'S OPERA COMPANY,
In "The Mascot."
VALJEAN, the Egyptian Juggler. ALFRED SIXTON, the Paganini of the Xylophone. Every Evening at 8 o'clock. Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. Chorus—25. Orchestra—18. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Seats for sale at 125 and 120 State-st. No Liquors Sold. Monday, June 12, Philadelphia Church Choir Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
REMEMBER, ONLY TWO MORE PERFORMANCES
THIS AFTERNOON at 2,
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, of
TONY PASTOR
And his Elegant Company, A Grand Olio, and the Comic Play,
FUN ON THE STAGE.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night—JAMES O'NEILL and Company in A CELEBRATED CASE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
J. A. HAMLIN..........Manager.
RESERVED SEATS now on sale for the engagement of
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,
FROM DALY'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, IN
THE PASSING REGIMENT!
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE NEXT WEEK.

TONIGHT POSITIVE PRODUCTION OF STEPHENS AND SOLOMON'S OPERA.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
J. A. HAMLIN..........Manager
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
H. M. S. Pinafore.
TONIGHT,
Claude Duval.
Next Week—AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY IN THE PASSING REGIMENT.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
And Annual Concert of the
CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
Assisted by Full Orchestra, at
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,
Wednesday Evening, June 14, 1882, at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the Chicago Music Co., 152 State-st.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY!
SEVENTH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
Of the New Drama, written by William Young and J. F. Wilson, the
HOUSE OF MAUPRAT.
With the great star cast, including Joseph Wheelock, Milnes Levick, E. L. Tilton, A. S. Lipman, C. A. McManus, Miss Isabelle Morris. Next Week—Eighth to Fourteenth Performance of "HOUSE OF MAUPRAT." Seats can be secured one week in advance.

TOM CANNON
Will wrestle William Muldoon, the self-styled champion, or Andre Christol, the French champion, for
$500 OR $1,000 ASIDE,
in the Greco-Roman style, or catch as catch can. To show that I mean business I have put up $100 at Mr. Paddy Ryan's, State-st. First come first served.
(Signed) T. CANNON.

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EXPOSITION.
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In the Grandest Exposition Buildings in the United States.
Exhibitors from Every State in the Union.
The Great National Exhibition of Art and Industry.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
No charges for Space or Steam Power. Special arrangements made for transportation of Exhibits and Visitors. For full particulars address
WM. H. STEWART, Sec'y.

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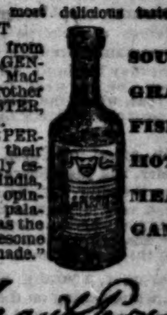
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'



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"TELL LEA & PERRINS [illegible] sauce [illegible] table [illegible] wholesome sauce [illegible]"
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK.

CENTAUR
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.
The Great Healing Remedy.
In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.
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BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. B. Sopries, of Colorado, is at the Sherman.

J. Persch, Boston, Mass., is at the Leland.

William Richardson, Quincy, Ill., is at the Leland.

Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

J. B. Tacksberry, of Winnipeg, is at the Sherman.

Dr. W. H. Daly, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Tremont.

George L. Lord, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

J. W. Myers, of St. Louis, is a guest at the Tremont.

Hugh W. Hughes, of Vermont, is at the Sherman.

Judge H. W. Blodgett, of Waukegan, is at the Pacific.

Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., is at the Pacific.

Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, is stopping at the Pacific.

William H. Davis, of Easton, Pa., is at the Palmer.

Carl Auton, of Magdeburg, is stopping at the Palmer.

John Kerr, of New Zealand, is a guest at the Palmer.

H. E. Roberts, of Boston, is registered at the Tremont.

J. P. Wilson, of Montreal, is stopping at the Sherman.

J. J. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Palmer.

J. A. McNear, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Palmer.

Ira J. Adder and wife, of Iowa, are guests at the Palmer.

John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, is at the Grand Pacific.

D. N. Benjamin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Tremont.

C. W. Gray, of Worcester, Mass., is stopping at the Tremont.

Isaac Staples, of Stillwater, Minn., is stopping at the Sherman.

C. F. Brinkerhoff, of New York City, is a guest at the Sherman.

Judge and Mrs. J. L. Pendern, of Leadville, are at the Pacific.

Arthur Burt and S. J. Rutherford, of England, are at the Sherman.

William W. Burke, of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Garfield, of Jamestown, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

J. Foley and E. C. Pratt, of New York City, are guests at the Tremont.

J. H. Hauce and J. M. White, of New York City, are at the Palmer.

J. S. Clarkson, editor of the *Register*, Des Moines, Ia., is stopping at the Pacific.

The Rev. George B. Whipple, of Faribault, Minn., is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

W. J. Comley, of the Comley-Barton opera company, and wife, of New York City, are at the Pacific.

Dr. J. B. Duff, of this city, left last night for New Orleans, where his mother is lying seriously ill.

C. T. Wright, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Sol Hass, General Freight Agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, Richmond, Va., is at the Palmer.

Master-in-Chancery Waite will resume the investigation of the Sheriff's office at his office at 10 o'clock this morning.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $24,254, of which $18,610 came from whisky, $5,075 from tobacco and cigars, and $233 from beer.

Rudolph Codisk, of No. 125 Canalport avenue, who was kicked by a horse Thursday, as detailed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, died of his injuries yesterday.

There has been a material reduction in the price of beef within a few days. In West Side markets where steaks sold a week ago at 15 to 25 cents they are now 12 to 20 cents.

There died at 1 o'clock Thursday night, in this city, Mary Burke, aged 60 years, who has been for sixteen years a beloved, faithful, and devoted nurse in the family of Col. Williams.

The Committee on Jail and Criminal Court Building met yesterday and audited a number of bills, among them the Sheriff's dieting bill for the quarter ending May 30, amounting to $5,857.

Hermann Woeltgen was arrested yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Dietsch on a capias for $3,000 debt sworn out before Judge Anthony by Dietrich Schnackenberg. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000 and was released.

Herbert Kroser, employed by Palmer, Fuller & Co., fell from a lumber-pile yesterday afternoon and was badly injured, two ribs being broken, while he was strained and bruised about the back. He was removed to the County Hospital.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 9 a. m., 67; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 70; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 71; 5 p. m., 70; 8 p. m., 64. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.47; 8 p. m., 29.49.

Patrick Fitzgerald, the thief shot by Officer Dooley in the Twelfth street district some time ago, was not quite so well last night. He was lying on a cot in the corridor of the Desplaines street cell-room, looking exceedingly weak and feeling very badly. He may yet recover, though his wound is a serious one.

Thirty patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during the month of May, 91 in the dispensary, and 5 outside; total, 126. In merchandise there were received at the hospital a lounge, cotton cloth, books, papers, coffee, pickles, sandwiches, preserves, fruits, flowers, etc.

Complaints are made that within the past week or so the burglars have been doing successful jobs on the North Side, sometimes in open daylight, and occasionally almost within the shadow of the Chicago Avenue Station, and that the police in that neighborhood are powerless to do more than suppress the facts.

Mr. M. B. Enright, employment agent on Canal street, denies the charge of swindling some Swedish emigrants brought against him day before yesterday by three men whom he sent to Springfield, Mo., to work on a railroad there, and says that, when the case comes up for trial he will produce evidence to substantiate his assertion.

Burr Shelton, agent of Cook, Phillips & Wells, of this city, has just forwarded to Lincoln Park, from Webster City, Ia., a beautiful pair of buffaloes, now 2 years old. They were captured in Montana when young, and are very gentle. A place has been provided for them in the north end of the deer paddock.

Robert C. Heringer, a young man subject to epileptic fits, while fishing on the North Pier yesterday afternoon, was attacked by one of his fits and fell into the water. One of the attachés of the life-saving station made an attempt to save his life, but it was of no avail. The body, however, was recovered and removed to his late home, No. 492 North Franklin street.

Mrs. Rauts, of No. 3946 Drexel boulevard, had her pocket picked of $15 in the Boston Store yesterday afternoon, and Detectives Elliott and Wiley arrested Eddie Harper, a notorious thief, upon suspicion. In his possession was found the missing pocketbook and money. Harper and his companion, named Johnson, were taken to the armory and booked on a charge of larceny.

A 3-months-old child named Mary Donovan was accidentally smothered to death yesterday morning at its home, No. 167 West Sixteenth street. The child had been left in bed and asleep by its mother, and in some way it got its head tangled up in the clothes so that it could not breathe and died of suffocation before discovered by its mother. An inquest was held, the verdict exonerating the mother from all blame.

Dr. Turpin, the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, has completed all his arrangements for paying another dividend to the depositors, and will begin making payments Monday morning at the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, in the old Fidelity Building. The dividend amounts to 10 per cent, being the fifth the depositors have received. When the depositors get it they will have received 50 cents on the dollar.

Eddie Harper and another young man, whose name the detectives are not quite ready to divulge, were arrested by Detectives Elliott and Wiley yesterday and locked up at the Central Station. They are credited with picking a pocket of $80 in cash and $4 worth of meal-tickets. Eddie was turned out of the East Chicago Avenue Station only yesterday morning, where he had been locked up several days on suspicion of something which did not pan out.

Mr. Jacob Aspman, for many years connected with the parks of Chicago as a landscape architect, and latterly in charge of the tree-planting in Lincoln Park, died a few days ago from injuries received some months ago by a runaway. The bear-pits and seal-rocks in Lincoln Park were designed by him. By his death the public loses a valued servant. He was born in Sweden in 1821, and was formerly Director of the Royal Gardens, Stockholm, Sweden.

Fred Cropsey, lately employed as a driver on one of Parmelee's conveyances, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Gallagher and McDonald and locked up at the armory. It is charged against Cropsey that he swindled a lot of immigrants out of small sums of money by charging them outrageous prices when conveying them to and from the Union Depot. It is said that after making a good "haul" in that way recently he deserted his 'bus at the depot and skipped out, not being again seen until arrested yesterday.

Robert C. Heringer, an unfortunate young German, subject to fits, went fishing yesterday morning on the north pier, and about 9:15 o'clock was taken with a fit and fell into the lake at the south side of the pier. His body was recovered at 11 o'clock by the crew of the Life-Saving Station and taken to the morgue. Heringer was 22 years of age, a bookbinder by trade, and had not worked for about a year. He leaves a mother, stepfather, a brother, and two sisters at No. 492 North Franklin street, where he lived and where the funeral will be held Sunday.

Some time ago a saloonkeeper named Nick Lieber applied for a license to open a saloon in La Grange, just out of the Village of Lyons. The citizens of Lyons petitioned the Committee on Licenses not to grant this license, and Lieber brought in the names of forty-five voters who wanted the license issued. The matter was brought before the committee at a meeting yesterday, and both parties were represented by attorneys. After some talk it was agreed to recommend the issuing of the license. The citizens propose to file an injunction against the County Clerk to prevent him from issuing it.

Yesterday several officers were sitting and standing about the clerk's desk in the North Side Police-Station, when one asked to see the new revolver of a brother officer. The weapon had hardly been handed him, with an injunction, "Be careful, it's loaded," when a finger touched the trigger, and "bang" she went. The cops were as scared for a moment as if they had seen a burglar, and each looked at the other to see who was killed. Luckily the ball missed them all, and, striking the gas-pipe near the ceiling, glanced off and made a big hole in the plaster.

The semi-annual meeting of the Saloonkeepers' Union was held in Old Quincy Club-room, No. 9, yesterday. The President's report showed a satisfactory condition of affairs. The Secretary's statement gave the total receipts of the past six months $613, and the expenses $174, leaving $433 on hand. The election of officers for the next six months resulted as follows: President, C. Berg; Vice-President, J. Miehle; Recording Secretary, S. Jurgens; Treasurer, P. Daeter; Financial Secretary, C. Hau; Judicial Committee, J. Feldkamp, J. Bander, A. Mueller, C. Volke, V. Knobias, P. Maus, J. Prager. Mr. Jacob Bingenheimer was elected to fill the long-term vacancy in the Executive Committee.

The resident members of the Army of the Potomac held an adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening to arrange for attending the thirteenth annual reunion, to be held at Detroit the 14th and 15th inst. The Committee on Transportation reported that the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central had agreed to take members there and back for half-fare ($8), and Majs. C. W. Dean, No. 143 La Salle street, and E. R. P. Shurly, No. 103 Randolph street, were appointed to furnish such as wanted to go with the necessary credentials. It was also agreed to extend an invitation to the Union Veteran Club to join in the reunion. The most of those going will take the 9 o'clock train on the evening of the 13th over the Michigan Central. The members will next meet the third Monday in July at the same place to form a permanent local organization.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Redden found a horse and buggy standing unhitched by a sidewalk. He found out that it belonged to C. F. Wilcox, a salesman. He arrested Wilcox, and the two drove over to the Harrison Street Station. Upon arriving there the officer jumped out first, and just then Wilcox whipped up his horse and drove squarely against the officer, who was knocked down and badly bruised, besides having his uniform and white shirt badly torn. He looked as though he had just emerged from a threshing-machine. But he got hold of Wilcox again and lugged him into court, where he was docketed for assault to do bodily injury, Redden swearing that he had been intentionally driven against by the defendant. Justice Wallace held Wilcox to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

Mr. Taylor, the janitor of the lower half of the County Building, and Mr. Webster, the special policeman stationed in the hall, had an encounter last evening which might have proved serious had not Jack Stephens and Mr. Hamilton interposed their wooden legs between the two combatants. Mr. Webster is quite an old gentleman, and Taylor is crippled badly in one hand, so that it was a battle of incurables all around. The special has instructions from the County Board to regulate, among other things, the practice of carrying on ribald conversations across the jail yard with female inmates of the jail, and finding that employés about the building were mostly to blame for it, he yesterday remonstrated with Taylor when he caught him at it. Taylor claims he was conversing with the matron and not with a certain red-headed damsel, who is chiefly to blame for all complaints on the subject.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE.

The annual examinations of the graduating class of the Chicago Musical College occurred last Saturday at Apollo Hall, and were conducted by the following gentlemen: Piano fingering, musical expression, science of music, explanation of different forms of musical composition, Dr. F. Ziegfeld; harmony, Mr. Albert Ruff; history of music, Mr. J. J. Hattstaedt; harmony, Messrs. E. Heimendahl and Louis Falk. The class was highly successful in answering the questions put.

The gold medal and diploma of the college will be awarded to the following young ladies Wednesday next: Miss Lizzie M. Campbell, Miss Hattie J. Cronkhite, Miss Marcella Gunning, Mrs. A. H. Hull, Miss Bertha C. Hummel, Miss Mary R. Kellogg, Miss Mary A. McManus, Miss Nellie A. Noyes, Miss Julia U. Ross, Mrs. A. E. Ruff, Miss Stella B. Soper, Miss M. Henrietta Stoltz, Miss Lilian R. Upson. The teachers' certificate will be awarded to Miss Hattie C. Blair, Miss Anna Carson, Miss Olive J. Draper, Miss Louise Drake, Miss Rose E. Dugan, Miss Lizzie M. Holderman, Miss Annie McGrath, Miss Clare Osborne, Miss Sade H. Robinson, Miss Minnie M. Taber, Miss Doll M. Thayer, Miss Addie M. Vaughan, Miss Emma J. Vaughan, Miss Alena Washburne, Miss Ida M. Wolfe.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Mayor has decided upon W. H. Wells as the successor of G. B. Armstrong in the Library Board, and his name will be sent to the Council about the end of the month.

The Committee on Printing have agreed to recommend the award of the city printing to an evening paper for 18 cents per square, but could not agree on the question of whether or not anything should be printed in German.

The terms of office of Messrs. De Laney, Curran, Stiles, Steusland, and Niehoff, members of the Board of Education, expire July 1. All the Mayor will say as to their successors is that A. C. Stovey will succeed Mr. De Laney.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Mrs. Emma Schrath, to erect a two-story building of flats, No. 358 Mohawk street, to cost $4,800, and one to H. H. Martindale, to erect a blacksmith-shop, No. 432 Lake street, to cost $3,000.

The Committee on Harbors and Bridges yesterday discussed the proposition to remove the bridgetender's house on the Clark street bridge without coming to any conclusion. A property row is involved in the dispute, and the committee will view the premises before taking any action.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to report in favor of the passage of the ordinance allowing the Lake View authorities to connect their sewers with the Fullerton avenue conduit. They are to pay the expense of the connection, and also $1,500 a year for the first five years, $2,000 for the second five years, and $2,500 a year for the following ten years for the privilege.

Complaint is made by the Health Department that the policemen are not enforcing the ordinance against the throwing of filth into the streets. The non-enforcement of the ordinance, it is estimated, is costing thousands of dollars every year, and since the city has no money to waste in this direction it would not be out of place to have the Mayor issue an "order."

The Committee on Health and County Relations have approved of Ald. Wickersham's ordinance relating to attending the funerals of persons dying of small-pox, and have also agreed to recommend that the old County Hospital building, corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, be turned over to the county authorities on the condition that they fit it up and maintain it for the cure of persons suffering from venereal diseases.

The Board of Education at its last meeting had under consideration the forfeiting of the lease of the school property corner of Harrison and Clark streets, held by Messrs. Goggin & Munger. The facts in the case are that the lessees are not only behind in their rent for about a year, as charged, but that they have allowed the taxes to accumulate against the property to the amount of about $1,545, and that it has been forfeited to the State on account thereof.

Capt. Bullwinkle, of the Fire Patrol, has a pet bear, and yesterday this particular advance card of forthcoming menageries was the cause of complaint. The animal it appears has been allowed unusual privileges, and in the enjoyment of them has been placing his teeth in the lower anatomy of some of his admirers. The Mayor is in receipt of complaints on the subject, and unless the animal is taught better manners it is liable to become at no distant day the subject of a "police order."

PAY YOUR LICENSES.

The Mayor, after reading the statistics on the question of general licenses, yesterday said he would see to it that the police paid more attention to the subject than they have heretofore. He attributed their neglect to the fact that they had been watching the strikers; but now that the strikes are substantially over, he expects to see them pay more attention to the license business, and promises to see that they do. To those who have not paid their licenses he authorizes the statement that they will be called upon in a few days through the courts, especially the owners of dogs, and he further desires to impress them with the fact that it will be cheaper for them to pay up than to be sued. There is a register of the owners of dogs it appears, and his Honor's name is on the list, and this morning he will be among the first to step up to the Captain's office.

LIPMAN AND HEALY.

A QUEER "ARRANGEMENT" BETWEEN THE PAWNBROKER AND THE CLERK.

The fact that Judge Blodgett refused to discharge Abe Lipman from bankruptcy has been published, but there were some circumstances connected with the case which have not been. Lipman's books showed payments of $4,000, a few days before he failed, to John J. Healy, Clerk of the Superior Court. His attorney claimed that this money was a trust fund—court fees which Healy had turned over to Lipman, who was one of his bondsmen, for safe-keeping at the time when several savings-banks failed, and people generally were frightened. Lipman swore before the Register that he had never paid Healy any interest. The ledger, however, contained entries covering a period of two or three years of payments to Healy. When asked to explain, he said he had no explanation to make, but after a little pressing he stated that he didn't want "to give a good man away," and added that he and Healy were political friends; that they entered into an "arrangement," in case Healy were elected, to let Mr. Jacobs have a situation, Jacobs to pay Lipman so much a month, and he to turn the money over to Healy. This explanation was regarded as

A LITTLE THIN,

and Judge Blodgett held that the payment of $4,000 to Healy was preferential, and on that ground refused to let Lipman off.

Mr. Jacobs, who is the file-room clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he was kept in his place, when his time ran out, by Lipman's influence, and he had paid Lipman $25 a month when he received $75, and was now paying him $35, as his salary had been raised to $1,100 a year.

He didn't know Mr. Healy in the transaction at all. His idea was that Lipman owed Healy $5,000 and paid him $4,000 and he (Jacobs) was making up the other $1,000 by the monthly payments. But that was a mere supposition.

Mr. Healy said he paid Jacobs his salary every month, and none of it ever came back to him through Lipman. He had had two accounts with Lipman—one of court money, which he deposited with him because Lipman was on his bond, and the other an individual account. Lipman paid him the court money, but all he had received for $1,200 of his own was $75, a third of which went to the Assignee. Lipman paid him no interest for the money, but made him a present now and then of some little thing he took a fancy to when in his store.

Mr. Lipman had nothing to say to the reporter about the matter, but did not deny that he had the "arrangement" with Mr. Healy. What took place between Mr. Jacobs and himself, he said, was private. He could explain everything when it became necessary.

FELKER'S "FAKE."

LEAKE DOESN'T THINK IT WILL WORK—DOYLE VERY APT TO BE SENTENCED ON JUNE 19.

United States District-Attorney Leake returned from Washington yesterday, and a TRIBUNE reporter asked him if it was true, as rumored, that charges had been preferred against him.

"I heard nothing about them," said he, "and knew nothing of the rumor until I got home. If any charges had been made against me, I would have been apt to find it out. Sam Felker was quite diligent in telling Congressmen that it was 'quite important' that there should be a change in the District-Attorney's office in Chicago, but I didn't hear of any changes he had to make."

"What is the status of the Doyle case?"

"Well, it is safe to say that, up to the present time, nothing has been done which amounts to anything. His friends have not substantiated any charge made against anybody connected with the Treasury Department, and, unless they furnish more than they have, Doyle will be sentenced on the 19th of this month. Secretary Folger is a very clear-headed man, and he will do what is right, and whatever he does will be entirely satisfactory to the country. The people will know what he does, and why he does it. They may rest assured that there will be

NO NONSENSE.

Both he and the Attorney-General are acting with calmness and circumspection. They are experienced lawyers, and will make no mistakes. Unless Doyle can furnish clear and satisfactory evidence which shows absolutely that some one in the department gave up the plates, he will surely be sentenced."

"Do you believe the $20,000,000 story?"

"No; nor does the Secretary or Attorney-General. There is no evidence to support it. Not a single bond, except those found on Doyle and the three put up as collateral with the Peoria bank, has been heard of, and it is impossible for any to be in honest hands and not turn up. All the bonds of that issue were due July 1, 1881, and the coupons attached Jan. 1, 1881, and if honest men had the coupons they would have been presented for payment. If any were presented, it would be known in a moment where the bonds were. No one connected with the Government knows of a single one of the bonds except those we have, and no knowledge of any more being printed except what Brockway testified to on the stand, and he is unworthy of belief. He stated that about $250,000 were printed. We have $207,0.0, and have not been able to learn of any more. If $250,000 were printed, the $43,000 have been hidden by the dishonest people who had them, and the bonds will never come to the front, because the bare possession raises the presumption of complicity with Brockway and Doyle."

Gen. Leake would not say whether he had seen the plate which Felker turned over to Secretary Folger, or give any information about it, his manner indicating that the matter was a State secret.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Hinman avenue is at last to be straightened where it crosses the South Evanston line. One thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed to buy parts of lots necessary to make the change, and work will be begun as soon as this is paid in. Hinman avenue then will be one of the many fine drives of Evanston, lined as it is with shady elms and fine residences, fourteen of which have been built within the last year.

Kimball, Vose & Co. are just completing a $13,000 house, modern in style.

It is proposed to make Alumni Day, June 21, of more than usual interest this year. Literary exercises will be held at 3 p. m. under the campus oaks. The Rev. F. M. Bristol, of Chicago, will be the orator of the day. Mr. H. S. Boutell, of the law firm of Boutell & Waterman, will be poet, and the Rev. U. S. Mathews, of Springfield, chaplain. A steamer will carry pleasure-loving excursionists, and the day will be closed with a reception to the new President, Dr. Cummings, at which a city caterer and witty speakers will be present.

The seniors are favored with a great number of receptions. Thursday Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Foster entertained them, this evening Miss Emma Prindle will receive her classmates, and on the following Tuesday Dr. Cummings will tender the outgoing class a reception.

HYDE PARK.

The annual election of Fire Marshal was held last night at the Village Hall. Mr. H. G. Goodrich, President of the Village Board of Trustees, was elected Chairman, and Mr. T. S. Gillett Secretary of the meeting. The credentials of delegates from the seven fire companies of the village were presented and approved.

Fire-Marshal C. A. Pendleton was nominated for reëlection, and the nomination was carried unanimously by acclamation with an accompaniment of cheers.

The unanimous reëlection of Mr. Pendleton is a deserved compliment, as his record has been very satisfactory.

The Hyde Park School Board met last night in the high-school building, a full board being present. The report of the committee fixing the salaries for the school year beginning September, 1882, was presented and adopted. It was decided to hold the closing exercises of the Cornell School in the schoolhouse Thursday, June 22, and those of the high-school at Ford's Hall, Hyde Park, Friday, June 23.

BLUE ISLAND.

A man named George Hess, whose home is in Indiana, was drowned in the Calumet River Thursday evening about three miles below Blue Island. He was in a small boat with two other men for an evening row, and in moving about in the craft was thrown into the water by a sudden lurch. Up to yesterday morning his body had not been recovered.

HOMEWOOD.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday beside the track of the Illinois Central Railroad near Homewood, a station about twenty-five miles from Chicago. The body was poorly dressed and badly mangled. It is supposed that the man was a tramp and met his death while attempting to steal a ride on some train.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New Comic Opera of "Claude Duval."

The opera of "Claude Duval" was given at the Grand Opera House last evening, after two postponements, for the first time in this city. It is the joint work of Messrs. Stephens and Solomon, the authors of "Billee Taylor," had a long run at the Olympic Theatre in London, and was quite successful during its brief career at the Standard Theatre in New York, where Mr. Carleton may be said to have "created" the title rôle in this country. The opera itself is founded on a legendary incident in the career of *Claude Duval*, the famous highwayman. In one of his raids on Newmarket Heath he captures at one stroke an outlawed gentleman, *Lorrimore*, and a coachful of travelers, among them old *McGruder* and his pretty niece, *Constance*, *Lorrimore's* sweetheart. As *Lorrimore* has at some former time done him timely service in a tavern brawl, *Duval* helps him to escape under a gypsy disguise, and sets the *McGruder* party free on condition *Constance* will dance a coranto with him—the first act closing with a tableau founded on Frith's picture on this subject. Later, while prowling about *McGruder's* domain at Mildew Manor, *Duval* makes love to *Constance*, but yields her to *Lorrimore* on discovering their relations, and again saves his rival from arrest by changing costumes and allowing himself to be taken off by the soldiers under false pretenses. Escaping he returns to head the plundering of the manor by his band, just in time to rescue his rival a third time by overpowering the military and inserting *Lorrimore's* name in a blank pardon which he has mysteriously obtained. A comic side plot is supplied by the loves of *Duval's* lieutenant *Blood-Red Bill* and *McGruder's* spirited sister *Betty*. But the humorous element is not very prominent in this piece, the authors relying evidently, in this respect, more on the genius and ingenuity of the actors than on any wit embodied in their share of the performance. The music is neither especially original or strong, but is simple, and in competent hands might be made bright and pleasing. It reminds one at times of the ballad music which found favor a hundred years or so ago. The overture introduces a number of the airs of the opera, opening with a march which reappears in the second act. The chorus of village maidens in the first act is not unlike the chorus of charity girls in "Billee Taylor." *Blood-Red Bill* has a character song, "William's sure to be right," in the third act, the theme of which has been heard at intervals during the progress of the piece, and which is a good thing, although recalling to the hearer the "All on account of Eliza" in "Billee Taylor." The song, "Hush, hush, yes, most distinctly hush," was sung here in "The Snake-Charmer," having been interpolated into the second act of that piece. In the second act of "Claude Duval" a Gypsy chorus, "Mum's the Word," and *Duval's* "Robbers they call us," are taking, but not equal in strength to the Flower-girl's chorus, written in old English ballad style, in the third act, and *Claude's* song, "King of the Road." The best soprano solo is *Constance's* pretty ballad, "The Willow and the Lily," which is one of the prettiest bits in the opera, as the soldiers' chorus in the finale of the second act, "The March of the Coldstream Guards," is the best of the choral music. The finale of the third act, like "Pinafore" and other operas, brings in a number of the themes which have been heard during the rendition of the piece.

So much for the opera itself, which, like "Manola," is so unfortunate as to receive its first presentation at the hands of an incompetent organization. Notwithstanding the fact that the company has been constantly engaged in rehearsing the opera during its unwarrantably long stay here, neither words nor music were familiar to those in the cast last night. A set of marionets would display more grace and dramatic capacity than most of the principals, and the male chorus sang persistently out of time and tune, never having apparently cultivated much of an acquaintance with either. As it was given, the opera was considerably "cut," and the curtain did not rise on the first act until half-past 8. "Among the blind the one-eyed man is king," and on this principle Mr. Cauffman easily carries off the honors of the evening. His first entrance on horseback was quite effective, and he sang very acceptably the number of his part. Mr. M. F. Donovan is an alleged tenor. He has one or two notes which he can take true, but they were not in his part last night, and his dramatic talent has been so obscured by the requirements of the parts he has assumed that it has so far remained invisible. Mr. De Lange is the stage manager, and may therefore be credited with the arrangement of the very pretty tableaux with which the acts terminate. His assumption of a singing part in any piece is ridiculous. Mr. Boniface was amusing in the small part of *Sir Whiffle Whaffle*. Miss Jennie Prince as *Constance* made the most of a small, weak voice, and won an encore for her "Willow Lily" song. The other members of the cast call for no especial mention. An opera filled with highwaymen ought to be adapted to the capacity of the Philadelphia Church Choir Company. It has bid every composer it has encountered here, "stand and deliver," and, having seized his ideas, had not the wit to understand them, and so has adopted the usual highwayman's method of butchering them at wholesale. The organization as a whole, considering its pretensions, is the worst we have been inflicted with, and if the Quaker City holds any more such concerns it had better keep them at home, for the walking is bad between Chicago and the choir-afflicted City of Philadelphia.

Musical Notes.

Mr. James Gill will take Mr. McWade's place in the opera of "Zenobia," as the former has to sing with the Church Choir company at Milwaukee June 16 and 17.

Mr. John J. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, has been engaged to take the place of the late George A. Conly as basso with the Emma Abbott opera company for the next season.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera is named "Princess Pearl." They evidently have faith in the initial letter as it is evidenced by "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Patience."

Mmme. Claar-Delia, of Frankfort-on-Main, has just concluded an engagement with an American impresario for a four months' starring tour in the United States, to commence on Oct. 1, for the neat little sum of $40,000.

In answer to the question, "Who is the greatest living tenor?" the editor of *Music and Drama* says: "Fancelli, in the matter of voice, is probably the finest tenor now living, but he is an indifferent actor. Gayarré and many others are in every way superior to Campanini, who may be described as the 'ladies' favorit' here, hence his success. In England he has held a secondary position. But it is ridiculous to compare Gayarré with Rubini, Duprez, Tamberlik, Giuglini, Marino, et multis aliis, who, in point of fact, have no successors. Ravelli has a far better voice than Campanini ever possessed, and with increased experience will outshine him as a lyric artist."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* announces that the St. James Hotel in that city is to pass into the possession of the New England Conservatory of Music. The building will cost $700,000, and will contain a hall with a seating capacity of 1,200, and rooms for 550 boarders, and class-rooms sufficient to accommodate 3,000 students, in classes of four, with two lessons per week. The managers have engaged a corps of the best teachers from London, Paris, Florence, Milan, Stuttgart, and Leipsic, and have entered upon their work on the most liberal basis, with the intention of making this the leading institution of its kind in this country.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

The committee in charge of the demonstration to take place tomorrow in honor of the late Gen. Garibaldi have decided on formation of line as follows: The Italian societies will form on Michigan avenue with left resting on Congress street. French societies will form on Congress street with right resting on Michigan avenue. The American Liberal League will form on Van Buren street with right resting on Michigan avenue. Scandinavian societies will form on Jackson street, right resting on Michigan avenue. Industrial Reform Club and other societies participating will form on Adams street, right resting on Michigan avenue. The line will move on Michigan avenue north to Monroe, west on Monroe to Wabash avenue, Wabash avenue to Washington, west on Washington to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Lake, west on Lake to Franklin, south on Franklin to Washington, east on Washington to La Salle, south on La Salle to Monroe, east on Monroe to Haverly's Theatre. On leaving the theatre the procession will move north on Dearborn to Washington, west on Washington to La Salle, north on La Salle to the headquarters, corner of Lake street, and disband. The Hon. Leonard Swett, his Honor Mayor Harrison, Col. W. P. Black, Messrs. Jarvis and Lyons will deliver addresses at Haverly's Theatre. Societies desirous of participating, who have not reported, are requested to apply at once to the Chief Marshal for position in the line.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A Tumble in the Leading Cereal to Fool the Crowd and Shake Out the Tailers—The July Deal—Happy Bulls and Unfortunate Shorts—A "Boom" in Corn.

There was considerable excitement on the Board of Trade yesterday over the break in the markets. The tumble in wheat was accounted for in various ways. Some reasoned that the clique had arranged for a big bull day, and were sadly disappointed when the market broke away from them and went helter-skelter down hill. The clique recovered their composure, however, and some of the on-lookers said they never lost it, but had let prices break away in order to deceive the crowd, stimulate fresh short-selling, and shake out the tailers. The offerings were free enough, and the clique were supposed to be liberal sellers. The July squeeze is looked upon as a big game of "freeze-out." The shorts went into the market and oversold both No. 2 and No. 2 spring for July delivery, in the face of the fact that the press, commission-men, and everybody else have published to the world for weeks past that a combination, with almost unlimited capital at its back, had bought up this wheat. For this reason, the shorts this time are getting very little sympathy, and, although there is some howling, and some talk of calling a committee, it is believed they will come to the conclusion that "discretion is the better part of valor," and

SETTLE UP WITH THE COMBINATION.

Since June 1 No. 2 spring seller June has advanced 11 cents per bushel, and the bulge, which has been greatest in the past week, has forced a large army of shorts to close up their trades. Already the proprietors of this deal have reaped a rich harvest of money, and the prospects favor a large addition to the crop. The new-style wheat was quoted at $1.09 on the first day of the month, and yesterday at $1.18¾—a rise of nearly 10 cents per bushel in nine days. The boys who sold this wheat were nicely caught. They were afraid of the old July deal, and did not think the clique would venture into the new one. The betting on the receipts of winter wheat in July is about "alf and alf," some thinking they will be far in excess of the clique's expectations. The owners of the cash wheat here have decided to ship about half a million bushels to Canadian millers as soon as vessels can be had. The talk about calling a committee to name a marginal price is looked upon as mere froth. The boys say they have had enough of committees lately, and think if a margin price were asked for the shorts would at once be called on to put up 10 per cent additional margins, thus making themselves losers instead of gainers, while the clique is so rich that the money they would have to put up would not disconcert them in the least, but would give them excuse for taking quick revenge by putting up prices much higher on

THE UNFORTUNATE SHORTS.

The boys found much amusement yesterday over Mr. Dunham's departure for New York. They say he has skipped out to avoid the talk, and perhaps censure, that he would be likely to meet if he remained here. As it is generally believed that his partner, Bill Young, brother of Alex. Young, and both of Milwaukee, forms one of the component parts of the July wheat clique, it is naturally inferred that the firm here is doing some of the clique's business.

Corn broke about two cents a bushel yesterday and then rallied to 70 cents for July. The report in circulation the day before that Deacon Hobbs intended to deliver a lot, was not believed at first, the boys reasoning that he would not deliver a bushel. They acted on this supposition, and, seeing their mistake yesterday, sold again. On Thursday, a party sold 15,000 bushels of corn on track in Kansas at 80 and bought July here at 71, making nine cents a bushel and saving freight. Yesterday a dispatch from Council Bluffs said the condition of the corn-fields had improved 100 per cent. This helped the weak element.

With the President and two-thirds of the Directors, more or less, in the employ of alleged cliques, the question arises, What sort of consideration is that April-Wheat Committee's report likely to receive?

THE NEW BUILDING.

The real estate managers are pushing things quietly. They hope to have the foundation walls of the new building all laid before next winter. This will bring the building up to the first floor at the end of autumn.

Mr. John Black has returned from Europe.

Mr. A. S. Burt is back from Nebraska.

QUIN BOHANAN.

A Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree Returned by the Jury—Some Particulars of the Life of the Noted Desperado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9.—The trial of the celebrated Quin Bohanan, which was closed and given to the jury yesterday, was decided this afternoon, when, after a disagreement for twenty-five hours, a verdict of murder in the second degree was brought in. The jury also recommended that the culprit be sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The jury stood at first eight to four in favor of finding for murder in the first degree. Judge Pound will deliver the sentence tomorrow. The verdict gives general satisfaction to everybody but the immediate friends of the murdered man.

Quin Bohanan a few years ago achieved the reputation of being one of the most desperate characters along the Western borders. His name was a terror along the Missouri River, where he is known to have committed several murders, and led the life of a thief and outlaw. His partner in crime was the notorious McWaters, who afterwards headed a revolt in the Nebraska Penitentiary, and was shot dead by one of the guards a few months following. Like Bohanan, he was a desperate character, with a reputation for lawlessness that extended all over the West. Several times before being finally placed in prison he was run down by the officers of the law, but he somehow managed to escape, once by killing one of his guards, and another time by the assistance of his wife, who sent him a loaf of bread which she had baked with a large knife in the centre. He concealed the knife on his person, and at the first good opportunity made a break for liberty, using the knife to such good advantage that he regained his freedom; but he was shortly recaptured, tried for one of his many crimes, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. About this time Quin Bohanan fell afoul of the law and was also sent to the penitentiary. There the pair began to study plans for escape, which resulted in the revolt among the convicts in the winter of 1874, and called out the military of the State, and created intense excitement all over the West. A brief history of that event is as follows: One day while the Deputy Warden, who is now Warden of the prison, was making his daily rounds, he was seized by McWaters and Bohanan, and a man by the name of Geary, also a desperate character, and thrown to the floor. Ropes which had previously been secured were brought out and quickly the officer was bound hand and foot. Then followed a general rush for the guards and other officers of the prison, who were soon overpowered, and the whole establishment was in the hands of the convicts, with McWaters and Bohanan as leaders. The next move was to change their clothing for the garb of citizens, which was done to as great an extent as possible, and then a rush was made for the arsenal for arms and ammunition. Fortunately the door could not be opened, and no efforts of the mob could break it down. Soon it became known on the outside that the convicts were in revolt, and hundreds of citizens, armed with all sorts of weapons, gathered around the prison. The telegraph was brought into requisition, and a special train from Omaha brought a company of soldiers to the scene. It was then that the convicts discovered that they were headed off, but still they refused to surrender. The family of the Warden were held as prisoners by the convicts, and the Deputy-Warden was locked in a cell. For three days the revolt continued, and a surrender was only made when the convicts found that to continue the meeting would probably result in the death of many of their number at the hands of the military and infuriated citizens. McWaters was looked upon as the real leader in the revolt, but the part played by Quin Bohanan was certainly a lively one. McWaters was afterwards shot dead by one of the guards, just on the eve of another revolt which he had planned, and the year following Quin Bohanan, having served out his term of sentence, was discharged.

GRADUATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 9.—Senator Jones, of Florida, delivered the address to the graduates of the Naval Academy. Secretary Chandler followed with a short address and presented the diplomas. As he gave Cadet Nixon the first honor, the Secretary said: "I know this young man's family. He is an honest number one." [Applause.]

The diplomas presented, the battalion marched out of the chapel and formed three sides of a hollow square, the graduates taking a position in front. Here Cadet-Midshipman Nixon presented the Cadet-Midshipmen with their detaching orders, and Cadet-Engineer Theiss presented the Cadet-Engineers with theirs. The battalion then disbanded, and the ceremonies of graduation-day were over.

ARKANSAS VISITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 9.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne and William D. Washburn have arrived here to remain some weeks in quest of health and recreation. Congressman George R. Black, of Georgia, is at Eureka Springs, suffering from Bright's disease. He is much improved in health, and will leave in a few days for Washington. Cyrus H. McCormick is also sojourning at the springs seeking a restoration of health. Several delegations have been sent to Washington City to assist in urging the passage of Senator Logan's Army and Navy Hospital bill. There is much enthusiasm here on the apparent chances for success.

THE PERU PLOW-WORKS.

A Meeting Held at La Salle to Form a New Stock Company to Run the Works.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 9.—A meeting of business men was held tonight at the city-hall and $15,000 was subscribed towards a stock company to be formed for the purpose of running the Peru Plow-Works, which have been idle for several weeks. The old owners propose putting in the plant and the stock on hand at $60,000. Two expert plow men connected heretofore with other plow factories offer to put in $30,000 providing the citizens of Peru subscribe $35,000. The action of those present tonight was regarded as an indication that no difficulty would be met with in securing a subscription large enough to insure the formation of the company. When started the establishment will employ 150 men and turn out $250,000 worth of goods per year.

GENTLEMEN'S RESORT.

On entering the elegant establishment of Mr. H. S. Barnett, 104 South Clark street, the writer thought he had been led into the salon of an Oriental palace transferred to our duller clime by some good genii. Mr. Barnett has taken a new departure in establishing what should be par excellence the gentlemen's resort of Chicago, where the choicest wines and liquors and the finest brands of cigars can be had. The place is fitted up in most exquisite style, the floor being laid in English encaustic tile, the wall, to the hight of four feet, is finished in Italian tile in beautiful designs. Above this is elegant velvet paper, with rich maroon panels in gold moldings. Between the panels are hung choice paintings. The decoration of the ceiling is equally artistic. The pedestal for the show-case, the office, the screen, and the bar itself, even to the ponderous ice-box, are all of solid polished mahogany, carved and inlaid. In the office is suspended a magnificent bevel-glass mirror of exquisite design, while the back of the office and the screen also support mirrors. The central piece of the bar is the large mirror, considered one of the finest in the city. Mr. Barnett is a genial gentleman and a thorough business-man, and with such able assistants as Messrs. J. S. Donnelly and G. H. Hamilton his establishment is complete.

CHICAGO CHEWERS

seem nowadays to be repudiating many brands of plug tobacco that once were in high favor. The brave little new-comer, "Boot Jack," seems to be disturbing all competitors. It is a sweet cavendish made from carefully selected white burley stock by D. R. Musselman & Co., the Louisville manufacturers, famous through former brands. "Boot Jack" is daintily flavored, and is a "go."

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

On Sunday, June 11, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company make several important changes in time—the most important of which are the following:

On the Omaha Line trains heretofore leaving at 12:30 p. m. (except Sunday) will leave at 12 o'clock noon.

Trains for Winona, Mankato, Tracy, Huron, Ordway, etc., will leave at 9 a. m. daily, running through to Fort Pierre, with sleeping-car from Chicago to Tracy.

Green Bay day passenger for Janesville, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay will leave at 9 a. m. daily except Sunday.

St. Paul and Minneapolis trains leave at 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., as heretofore.

Minnesota passenger for Winona, Mankato, etc., will leave at 7:30 p. m. daily (except Saturday), running through to Sleepy Eye, Minn. The 9 p. m. St. Paul train has sleeping-car from Chicago through to Sleepy Eye, Minn., via Elroy.

The Lake Geneva trains will leave Chicago at 8:05 a. m., 3:15 p. m., and 4:15 p. m.

Trains for Waukesha leave at 8 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3 p. m., and 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, and at 8:30 a. m. Sundays.

Notice time-card in detail in another column.

TRAINS FOR LAKE GENEVA.

Beginning with Monday, June 12, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company will run the following trains between Chicago and Lake Geneva: Leave Chicago at 8:05 a. m., 3:15 p. m., 4:15 p. m., arrive at Lake Geneva at 10:50 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Leave Lake Geneva at 6:40 a. m., 7:35 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., arrive in Chicago at 9:55 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 7:10 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday. For full particulars apply at ticket office, No. 62 Clark street, and at depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

NEW TRAINS FOR WAUKESHA.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company change time tomorrow, and by that change make four trains a day each way between Chicago and Waukesha. They leave Chicago at 8 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3 p. m., and 5 p. m.; returning, arrive here at 10:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 7:15 p. m. This company has just completed four elegant parlor cars for service upon these trains.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

Where machinery is used the Drew oil-cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
W. T. Jones, Joliet, Ill.	25
Margaret Bradley, Irondale	18
Lawrence A. Curton, Chicago	36
Edith J. Thomas, Chicago	30
Adolph H. Johnson, Chicago	24
Maria O. Kesson, Chicago	24
John A. Andrison, Chicago	21
Kurin M. Andreason, Chicago	21
Henry W. Busse, Chicago	28
Augusta C. Hannemann, Chicago	27
Warner Harper, Chicago	28
Mahala Parkison, Chicago	19
Andrew G. Peterson, Chicago	27
Charlotte Norem, Chicago	23
Jakob Sobkowiak, Chicago	36
Josefa Arent, Chicago	36
Frank Engelhardt, Chicago	24
Minnie Huschki, Chicago	18
Alfred Person, Chicago	26
Lilda Anderson, Chicago	21
Michael Jaski, Chicago	60
Martha Kustas, Chicago	33
Albert Wendt, Chicago	32
Wilhelmina Radke, Chicago	30
Senen J. Anderson, Chicago	33
Anna B. Anderson, Chicago	30
John A. Johnson, Chicago	33
Ingri Peterson, Chicago	24
Christian F. Praunn, Chicago	50
Carolina Fitz, Chicago	[illegible]
Martin Luecke, Bethalto, Ill.	23
Sina Mansholt, Bethalto, Ill.	23
Michael Hyland, Chicago	22
Casey Harrigan, Chicago	23
Walter Wentworth, Chicago	47
Mary P. Chase, Chicago	33
Julius C. Byers, Chicago	29
Josephine Taylor, Chicago	27
Carl Erickson, Chicago	24
Sophia Anderson, Chicago	23

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—BOOMER—At New Buffalo, Mich., March 4, 1882, William K. Mitchell and Harriet C. Boomer, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—June 8, of pneumonia, James F. Roberts.

☞ Elmira and Canandaigua papers please copy.

JENNINGS—June 9, Francis, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Jennings, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Funeral from residence, 1360 West Jackson-st., Sunday, June 11, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family invited.

BLODGETT—At Hinsdale, June 8, Ahas H. Blodgett, aged 70 years.

Funeral at late residence Sunday at 1:30.

BUSHNELL—Friday morning, June 9, of typhoid fever, Sidney H. Bushnell, aged 72.

Funeral from his late residence, 187 Thirty-seventh-st., Sunday, June 11, at 1 p. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

PRATT—June 9, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Hill, 30 Winthrop-place, Mrs. Charlotte H. Pratt, aged 74 years.

O'DONNELL—June 9, at her late residence, 108 Siegel-st., Mary, wife of Robert O'Donnell, aged 55 years.

Funeral Sunday at 12:30.

☞ Lawrence (Mass.) papers please copy.

HARVICKER—At La Salle, Ill., June 9, George F. Harvicker, aged 36 years, the beloved husband of Mary C. Harvicker, of Chicago.

ESTEP—Carrie, beloved wife of W. H. Estep, at 10:30 p. m., the 8th inst., at her residence, 1141 Dunning-st., passed to rest, after almost seven years of terrible suffering.

Funeral from 1141 Dunning-st. Sunday by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL FRENCH CITIZENS WHO WISH to take part in the celebration of the memorial service to Giuseppe Garibaldi will assemble Sunday at 12 o'clock m. at the corner of Market and Adams sts. All are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. S. M. DAVIS WILL LEAD the noonday meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. Entrance 10 Arcade-court.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward at Folz's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF the Union College of Law will occur Thursday at 3 p. m. in the Music-Hall. W. P. Black will deliver an address to the graduating class on "Law and Lawyers." Miss Bessie Bradwell, the only woman in the class, and daughter of Judge Bradwell, will give the valedictory, and a farewell address will be made by one of the faculty.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, JUNE 12,
Commencing at 10 a. m. prompt, another choice line of
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
In Men's, Women's, and Child's Wear.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
TUESDAY, June 13, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
THURSDAY, June 15, 9:30 a. m.

CLEARING SALES

CLOTHING,	HOSIERY,	LINEN SUITS,
LACES,	UMBRELLAS,	DRESS SHIRTS,
TOWELS,	CRASHES,	MOSQUITO BAR,
CREVIOTS,	GINGHAMS,	CURTAIN LACE.

STRAW GOODS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.
THURSDAY, June 15, 11:30 a. m.
JAPANESE GOODS!
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

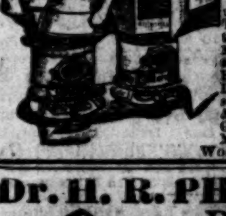
At Our Auction Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES
TO BE HELD
Wednesday, June 14,
We shall commence to clear out all Spring Styles, and no retailer should miss it. Assortment large and complete.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Regular Weekly Trade Sale
OF
Crockery and Glassware
Thursday, June 15, at 9:30.
1,500 Desirable Lots, to Close.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Our Usual Immense Saturday's Sale,
9:30 This Morning.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
AND
General Household Goods,
Crockery, Glassware, Chromos,
and General Merchandise,
150 Dozen Assorted Shovels.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OIL STOVES.
THE LITTLE GIANT.
WM. H. HESS, Manufacturer.



Is the MOST POWERFUL OIL STOVE made, absolutely NON-EXPLOSIVE, and the only one that can be kept PERFECTLY CLEAN and FREE FROM SMELL. Four sizes, from $1.50 to $10.00. Don't buy any other until you see the LITTLE GIANT, as it is the LATEST and VERY BEST MADE. Retailed all over the U. S., or at HEADQUARTERS, 160 LAKE-ST. At wholesale by Brintnall, Lamb & Co., C. W. Fish & Co., Gender & Paeschke Manfg. Co., Hess Stove Works, Watson Foundry.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st.

Best Gum Sets........$8
Best Plain Sets........$5
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

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SLEEVE PROTECTOR
ODORLESS.

Pat. Nov. 30th, 1880.

MADE OF ICOSANDRA GUTTA, which is impervious to moisture and unaffected by the acids and salts of perspiration. These dress shields have proven a success, shoulder shields for back and shoulders of same material.
Lady Agents wanted.
E. DEWEY,
Manufacturer,
75 Madison-st.,
Room 3.

Formosa Tea Impt. Co.,
88 STATE-ST.
FINEST COFFEES in the world. TEAS of absolute purity. Large variety of JAPANESE CURIOS at very low prices.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Lawn Mowers.
A complete line of the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers and Sweepers. We have a complete line of Garden Tools. Get our Catalogue.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

DRESS REFORM The BEST Corded Corset and Waist for Ladies and Misses; large assortment of Ladies', Misses', & Children's Dress Reform Waists, Shoulder Braces, etc., and Dr. Swett's Pastilles. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Ag'ts wanted. Mrs. S. W. PIKE, Room 44, 70 Madison-st.

BIRDS Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received until 1 p. m. Saturday, June 17, for furnishing, say thirty-five hundred barrels, Cement suitable for concrete for foundations of the New Board of Trade Building, to be delivered on grounds at Jackson-st. after June 15, as may be required.
Address JNO. M. BENSLEY,
181 La Salle-st.

Straw Hats. 2 cts. to $1.
5,000 Straw Hats, Latest Styles and Colors, Mackinaw, Panama, Satin Braid, Brown, and Green Derbys. To Different Styles Young Men's Hats.
Manillas, $2.00
Panamas, $1.50
LESTER'S, 10½ North Clark-st., near the Bridge. Marked in window.

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Best Gum Sets........$8
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To Different Styles Men's Hats.
Manillas, $2.00
Panama, $1.25
TERS, 10½ North Clark-st., near the bridge
in window.

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12mo, cloth, 325 pp., Black and Gold Stamp, $1.00.
This charming story of American life should be obtained by all lovers of GOOD READING. Being fresh and bright in conversational matter and original in design and execution, it cannot fail to please the most exacting reader. The volume is illustrated with a unique frontispiece.
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WITH BRIEFER REVIEWS OF
Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "The Graphic Arts."—The New Anonymous Novel, "A Reverend Idol."—Geo. Parsons Lathrop's New Novel, "An Echo of Passion."—Mary Healy's Parisian Novel, "A Mere Caprice."—And Other of the Most Important New Books of the Day.
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TERMS.—$1.50 per year, postage prepaid. Sample Copy sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.
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War Volumes of
"Harper's Weekly."
We would call the attention of persons who have not the files of Harper's Weekly during the War to
Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion,
Same size pages as the Weekly, containing 1,000 illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War—the plates of which have been destroyed. Price, 2 vols., Cloth, $12.00.
Owing to the edition being nearly exhausted, the price will, on and after July 1, 1882, be $14.00.
SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
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Ditson & Co. publish a large number of books that are purely American in design and composition.
ZENOBIA ($2) is a new Grand Opera, just out. It is by S. G. PRATT. The subject is a noble and heroic one, and the scenes are capable of being made most attractive. Will soon be given. Miss Annie Cary taking the principal role.
DON MUNIO ($1.50) by DUDLEY BUCK, is a Grand Cantata, founded on a legend of the Crusades.
46TH PSALM (80 cts.) by DUDLEY BUCK, is a favorite.
JOSEPH'S BONDAGE ($1.) By CHADWICK.
BELSHAZZAR ($1.00) by BUTTERFIELD.
Are two sacred Cantatas introducing, the one Egyptian, and the other Babylonian scenes, which, with proper costuming, may be made magnificent. The music is good, and either is well worth giving.
NEW FLOWER QUEEN (75 cents.) By GEO. F. ROOT.
PICNIC ($1.) By THOMAS.
Two Cantatas which are most appropriate to the flower and excursion season.
REDEMPTION HYMN (30 cts.) by J. C. D. PARKER, will be most acceptable to choirs and choruses.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
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PART 14, now ready, will have an ENORMOUS circulation of 140,000 COPIES. "SOMETHING TO READ" is the BEST and
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HUMOR.

Cool and collected—A paid ice-bill.

A doctor is a dangerous man to offend. He can always blow his enemy up with powders of his own manufacture.

It's a veteran jest to say that, "While a hen lays an egg, a ship lays to"; but on board the vessel you can actually see a belay.—*New York News.*

A Western paper announces that upon the occasion of a recent boiler explosion in the neighborhood "between three and four men were killed."

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbled that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says, "That is because there is so much due on it."

"O Moike, Moike, darlint!" cried his wife as her husband was brought home to her with his legs broken from a fall down an elevator, "do ye think any harrum will come av it, Moike?" "Divil a bit, if the dochthers don't foind it out," was the sufferer's answer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A short-sighted German Professor, having invited several students to sup with him, notices that one of them does not touch his knife and fork and asks him why he doesn't eat. Student—"Because there is nothing left on the plate." Professor—"Then one of the others must have taken more than one sausage."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"What do you do for a living?" asked an Austin Justice of a huge, burly negro, who had been arrested for vagrancy. "My wife takes in washin', and works out by de day." "I asked you what your trade was?" "I done tole yer. A man and his wife am one, and et we am one, what do we want two trades for? My trade am de washin' my wife takes in." The Justice sighed and said; "Poor fellow. You are overworked. You need a rest."—*Texas Siftings.*

"They say a woman can't keep a secret," remarked Mrs. Finsbury, with a toss of the head. "I say it's a slander. Mrs. Smith told me today that the Fendersons had had an awful time. John came home last night in a terrible state, and Sarah declared she wouldn't live with him another day; but they are all made up again, and this morning they were both as good as pie. Mrs. Smith thought 'twas best not to say anything about it, seeing as they'd made up. She told me about it more'n an hour ago, and I haven't mentioned it to a soul. I guess a woman can keep a secret as well as a man." Every woman in the room cried out most loyally. "Of course she can." It was only the men folks who relaxed their features."—*Boston Transcript.*

The following letter to the editor will explain itself: "I have, with the highest indignation and offensiveness, because on account of the many times misspelled Words, Your Paper readed. The Head thing which is, in an Editor of what should be a to-the-people-highly-instructive Journal required, is acquaintance, thorough-orthographic-grammatic, with the NOBLE GERMAN LANGUAGE. Therefore, when I have seen, in this Paper, every time repeated, and as I have once already told, this valuable and to the civilized world highly-necessary-and instructive, and at-the-same-time refining-educational Tongue, executed with chief misunderstandibility, and which, to the high-cultivated German mind, must give the heart-touching and soul-embitteringest Pain, I feel it my deepest, and at-the-same-time through my, for-you, earnest and truthful sympathy, heavily-painful Duty to call your careful and for-the-benefit-of-your intellect-loaded Readers, vigilantic attention to these much-to-be-deplored, and by me, heartily-lamented away-Slidings in your orthographical-German-grammatical-Text. High-respectingfull, Max Anton Victor Bismarck Schmitt and wife, born Pfeiffer."—*Quiz.*

ELI PERKINS.

Fruit-Raising in the Sacramento Valley—The Chinese in California and Oregon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—Mr. Mills, the editor of the Sacramento *Record-Union* and the President of the California Associated Press, during a long ride around Sacramento took me to see a Sacramento Valley pear-orchard. There are millions of acres in the Valleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yuba, and Feather Rivers where splendid crops are raised without irrigation. There is no rain, but still the ground is constantly moist from seepage. The Yuba, Sacramento, and Feather Rivers are several feet above the surrounding farms—caused by the débris from the hydraulic mines in the mountains. The levees holds them up above the farms.

The pear-orchard visited has twenty acres in it. There are 17 trees to the acre. It is four years old. Last year the trees paid the owner $2.50 a tree, and nearly $450 an acre. In a few years each tree will pay $10. The orchard is beautifully cultivated. Not a weed is to be seen. Every fall the top of every pear-limb is cut off eighteen inches, to keep the tree down. All California grape-vines are cut down in the fall to one main stem with a few stub limbs at the top. The vines thus stand alone. Grape-vines and pear-trees, Gov. Stanford tells me, should be cut the same way in Illinois.

Chinamen do all the work in these grape and pear orchards. They cultivate the trees, trim them, and pick the fruit. They are patient, honest farm-laborers. The universal California verdict is, that a Chinaman works as well when you are not watching him as when your eyes are upon him. They never stop working till the work is done.

"I had a piece of work to be done," said Mr. Mills, "where I could test the Chinaman's faithfulness. I first employed a good negro for two weeks at $15. At the end of that time I employed a Chinaman afternoons for two weeks at $5.50 to do the same work. I found the Chinaman did more work during the afternoons he worked, and for which I paid him $5.50, than the negro did during the entire two weeks' time, and for which I paid him $15."

"Then you are in favor of Chinese labor?" I said.

"Yes, I am in favor of their labor," said Mr. Mills; "but I am not ready to say that I am in favor of the Chinamen."

"You say the Chinamen are faithful workmen?" I suggested to Mr. Mills.

"Yes—very faithful."

"Are they honest?"

"Yes—as honest as any laborers."

"And clean, too?"

"They are very clean."

"Then what is your objection to them?"

"My objection is that they send $90 out of every $100 that they earn back to China. This constant drain will kill any nation in the long run. If the negroes of the South sent $90 out of every $100 that they earn to Africa, the Southern States would soon be in a poor way. The Chinese are sending $40,000,000 to China every year. In ten years $400,000,000 will be taken from us. No nation can stand such a drain."

"Does every Chinaman intend to return to China?"

"Yes—every one. Five hundred dollars is what the average Chinaman wants to make him a rich man in China. They can live there on three cents a day, or on $15 a year. They have no wants except absolute food and shelter. Our people could live as cheaply here if they wanted to; but they will not."

"How do you compare the Chinaman with the California 'hoodlum'?"

"The Chinaman works like a civilized man, and has the wants of a savage; while the 'hoodlum' works like a savage, and has the wants of a civilized man."

"The 'hoodlum' will not work, then?"

"No. He considers it degrading. He will work for a fancy price at a fancy job. He will tend bar in a saloon on a holiday, when he can get $10 for a day's work."

"What will he do with the $10?"

"He will hire a carriage and take three other 'hoodlums' along with him; then they will all get drunk, and end up by assaulting a Chinaman."

"Who is the 'hoodlum?'" I asked.

"He is the son of one of the men who came here at an early day and struck it rich, but afterwards got poor. His father, who may be dead now, often made $100 a day at mining or keeping a saloon or faro-bank."

"How do 'hoodlums' dress?"

"They wear swell-bottomed pantaloons, sack-coats with wide braid on them, dyed mustaches, and celluloid collars. They live on the street-corners and in beer-gardens daytimes; and some bad woman shelters them at night."

"Do the 'hoodlum' girls work?"

"No. They consider work disgraceful. Sometimes they will clerk it in dollar-stores, but they will not do housework. The Chinamen have made labor so degrading that the 'hoodlum' girl will not work."

"Then, if you don't have the Chinamen to do your work, who will do it?"

"I don't know. Perhaps other labor would come here."

When I asked Mr. Holman, one of the editors of the *Oregonian*, the leading newspaper of Oregon, what he thought about the Chinamen, he said:

"We have 4,000 Chinamen in Portland. They have joss-houses and theatres. They work well. They are faithful, clean, and honest."

"Then what is your argument against them?"

"They degrade labor. Our white girls will not work with them, any more than the white girls of the South will work with the negro; and they drive many of our young men out of labor into gambling and saloon-keeping."

The Pacific Coast needs labor. Hops are a splendid crop here, but they can get no one to pick them. Fruit pays splendidly; but it takes the subtle Chinaman to pick it. Still, if the Chinaman sends $90 out of every $100 that he earns back to China, of what good is he to the State? His day's work, for which he gets $1, may make $2 worth of wealth. He may make $2 worth of pears, or hops, or wheat. What then? We consume the wealth, and the $1 margin goes to China. We want immigrants who will assimilate—who will become part of us. We do not want to let our nation out as a pasture-ground. The Chinaman's blood can never mix with ours. He can never be an American. Therefore I say he is not a desirable immigrant. He will do us no good. He is not much better than an African or an Arabian immigrant would be.

ELI PERKINS.

ACQUAINTANCE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Not we who daily walk the city's street,
Not those who have been cradled in its heart,
Best understand its architectural art,
Or notice its grandeur. Oft we meet
Some stranger who has stayed his passing feet
And lingered with us for a single hour,
And learned more of cathedral and of tower
Than we who deem our knowledge quite complete.
Not always those we hold most loved and dear,
Not always those who dwell with us know best
Our greater selves. Because they stand so near
They cannot see the lofty mountain-crest,
The gleaming, sun-kissed hight, which fair and clear
Stands forth revealed unto the sometime guest.

ELLA WHEELER.

Composed of the best known tonics, iron and cinchona, with well-known aromatics, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures indigestion, and all kindred troubles.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Underwood Furnishes the First Biography of Longfellow.

A Novel on the Paradoxical Theme of A Sane Lunatic.

Mark Twain Gets Together Some Sketches and Issues a Book.

A Series of Philosophical Classics Begun with a Volume on Kant.

New Theological Works—Magazines—Books Received—Literary Notes.

The Life of Longfellow.

Although Mr. Underwood's biography of the poet Longfellow was in some measure anticipated by Mr. Kennedy's work, still the former's volume is so far superior to the latter's that it may be called the first biography of our greatest bard yet issued. The family will soon publish an edition of Mr. Longfellow's correspondence, with an account of his life, and at least one other book, by Mr. Lanman, is announced as being in course of preparation. But it is difficult to see how Mr. Underwood's work could be surpassed in the admirable and finished manner in which it has been written. This author undertook to write a life of Longfellow at the latter's request, and but a short time before his death the notes and data he had accumulated were submitted to Mr. Longfellow for his revision. So that the work is authoritative and reliable, and considering the short time in which it was completed and issued is a remarkable proof of the writer's ability and command of his resources. That it is a condensed biographical memoir is true, but it contains all that the general reader will most wish to know, and the style is so entertaining and pleasing that it may well serve as a model for works of its kind. The vein of criticism running through it is characterized by candor, good sense, and an accurate knowledge of the subject discussed. The admirers and lovers of the dead poet are scattered the world over. Every one of them will give to Mr. Underwood's appreciative work a hearty welcome.

Longfellow died March 24, and Mr. Underwood's Preface is dated at Boston April 27, 1882. The volume contains thirty-nine chapters and an appendix, closing with a biography of Longfellow, and embellished with twelve illustrations. The first chapter contains a brief sketch of American literature sixty years ago. This is admirably written, and is a capital synopsis of the state of the American literary world as compared with that of England half a century ago. Mr. Underwood says:

"It would require the space of a volume to show the influences which have been at work since 1830 to build up our literature, or rather to lay a foundation for it, and to connect it with our social and political life. The period is that of our greatest expansion in population, wealth, and power, of the greatest improvements in the arts, of the greatest diffusion of intelligence, and the one in which the bulk of American literature has been produced. All benign influences have acted in concert. To a public like that of 1830 the best productions of our day would have been enigmatical or ridiculous. The education of that public, so far as it has gone, has been an enormous work, for which every moral as well as material force has been employed. Schoolmasters, engineers, preachers, reformers, philosophers, inventors, printers—these with the editors and authors have been slowly raising the level of thought and achievement—building, as it were, under a whole people a foundation like that of Persepolis, on which the rising structure of our letters and art is to stand. Every new era brings new powers and advantages; but it is hardly possible that there will ever be a time in which the vast work of our century will be eclipsed.

"It must be considered a good fortune for Lonfellow to have been born at a period when national prosperity was fairly begun, to have grown with his country's growth, to have reached maturity when its literature was for the first time reckoned as a power, and to have attained to serene old age at a time when the whole reunited republic regarded him with honor and pride. The public life of no other American author has covered such a man; the period of no other has so many fortunate incidents; the fame of no other is so universal among all classes of men."

Mr. Underwood then reviews the poet's ancestry and early life and revisits with his readers the old home of the poet's ancestors in Portland and his birthplace and traces him step by step in his career. Interwoven with the biographical narrative are some capital bits of description, as of Nahant and other places, which give variety to the pages of this book. In regard to Longfellow's first verses the author says:

"The fame of Longfellow is the growth of half a century, but his first volumes were decisive as to the place he was to hold. When the 'Voices of the Night' (1839) and 'Ballads' (1841) had come to the notice of the public, there was an impression as of a new planet lengthening the twilight. There was in the poems a soft radiance, serene and consoling. All classes felt it. The philosopher saw in their holy tranquillity and perfect trust the equivalent for the best outcome of his learning; and the hearts of the unlettered poor were drawn unconsciously to the divine harmonies that made them forget their sorrows. Whatever poetry had before this time dazzled the world, it may be questioned if ever in the same space there had come to the hearts of men so many sweet and tender associations, so many lessons of courage and patience, so many consolations for the stricken and afflicted. It is not solely their rare poetic beauty, their melodious flow, their perfect expression that charms us; it is their supreme and universal sway over the noblest emotions. Their is not one of the 'Voices of the Night' that is not familiar as household words. The lines and phrases pass current in fragments of quotation. The ideas and metrical forms are as unmistakable as doxologies or proverbs. The solemn monotone of 'The Psalm of Life' was heard around the world. 'The Beleaguered City,' 'Footsteps of Angels,' 'The Light of Stars,' and 'Flowers' have a spiritual as well as an earthly beauty. They are a gospel of good-will in music. It does not matter how often they are sung or intoned; it does not matter that the alert mind of the hearer flies before the reader along the well-known, shining track of the verse. These poems, and others in the succeeding volumes like them, are our heart treasures. We refuse criticism and comparison with the works of other poets. They are our and our children's inheritance. They are wholly without parallel in our day in the quality of touching and elevating the moral nature. Upon these few and simple voices and upon the few striking ballads the fame of almost any poet might safely rest. They must appeal with undiminished force to the coming generations; just as the vicissitudes of this mortal life—marriage, motherhood, death—though forever repeated, yet touch each soul when its turn comes with a rapture or an agony as intense as if the experience of the hour had befallen it first in the history of creation."

There is a striking comparison made by Mr. Underwood between Browning and Longfellow; the first the philosophical poet and the latter the poet of common life. Mr. Underwood says of Browning:

"The beauty of lyrical movement is seldom if ever seen in Browning. His poems in some respects are like the rough, hollow globes of stone called geodes, in which by a freak of nature crystals of quartz are inclosed like seeds in a melon. Without the geode is a dull shell of dinty hardness; it is only when cracked by the mineralogist's hammer that the glittering clusters of gems are brought to light. Great as Browning is intellectually, the standard definitions of poetry must be modified before he could be recognized as a poet at all."

But it would be spoiling the book for its reader were we to multiply extracts illustrative of the author's style and method.

Mr. Kennedy in his book tells some things which we do not find in Mr. Underwood's volume; as, for instance, Longfellow's "Psalm of Life"—

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream"

becomes when translated into Chinese:

"Do not manifest your discontent in a piece of verse.
A hundred years are in truth as one sleep.
The short dream, the long dream, alike are dreams;
There still remains the spirit to fill the universe."

Mr. Longfellow would sometimes make fun of his own poems. For instance, he returned a pair of slippers, which his son had borrowed of Capt. Appleton once when his boat had capsized at Lynn, with this parody:

"Slippers that perhaps another
Sailing o'er the Bay of Lynn,
A forlorn or shipwrecked nephew,
Seeing, may take heart again."

And once, when he himself had worn a pair of very noisy boots at Miss Sumner's (afterward Mrs. Appleton), he left behind him a little memorial:

"I knew, by the boots that so terribly creaked
Along the front entry, a stranger was near;
I said, if there's grease to be found in the world,
My friend in the East stands in need of it here."

Mr. Charles Lanman, author and artist, shortly after Longfellow's death published several letters that he had received from Mr. Longfellow. In connection with Mr. Underwood's biography the following letter and the incident connected with it is exceedingly interesting, and both are reproduced in this connection. Mr. Lanman says that in 1871, while he was exhibiting a portfolio of his sketches in oil to a nephew of Mr. Longfellow's, they stumbled upon a view of Norman's Woe, near Cape Ann. The younger man remarked that "his uncle ought to see that picture." So the next day Mr. Lanman packed up the picture, and, with another—a view on the coast of Nova Scotia—sent it off to Mr. Longfellow. The letter Mr. Longfellow sent in return read as follows:

"CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 24, 1871.—MY DEAR SIR: Last night I had the pleasure of receiving your friendly letter and the beautiful pictures that came with it; and I thank you cordially for the welcome gift, and the kind remembrance that prompted it. They are both very interesting to me; particularly the Reef of Norman's Woe. What you say of the ballad is also very gratifying, and induces me to send you in return a bit of autobiography.

"Looking over a journal for 1839 a few days ago I found the following entries:

"'Dec. 17.—News of shipwrecks, horrible, on the coast. Forty bodies washed ashore near Gloucester. One woman lashed to a piece of wreck. There is a reef called Norman's Woe, where many of these took place. Among others the schooner Hesperus. Also the Seaflower, on Black Rock. I will write a ballad on this.

"'Dec. 30.—Wrote last evening a notice of Allston's Poems, after which sat till 1 o'clock by the fire smoking; when suddenly it came into my mind to write the Ballad of the Schooner Hesperus, which I accordingly did. Then went to bed, but could not sleep. New thoughts were running in my mind, and I got up to add them to the ballad. It was 3 by the clock.'

"All this of no importance but to myself. However, I like sometimes to recall the circumstances under which a poem was written; and as you express a liking for this one, it may perhaps interest you to know why and when and how it came into existence. I had quite forgotten about its first publication; but I find a letter from Park Benjamin, dated Jan. 7, 1840, beginning (you will recognize his style) as follows:

"'Your ballad, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," is grand. Inclosed are $25 (the sum you mentioned) for it, paid by the proprietors of the *New World*, in which glorious paper it will resplendently coruscate on Saturday next.'

"Pardon this gossip, and believe me, with renewed thanks, yours faithfully,

"HENRY W. LONGFELLOW."

We may add that the above letter is given in the appendix to Mr. Underwood's work. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, are the publishers of this most excellent tribute to the greatest of American poets, who is also one of the greatest the world has ever seen.

A Sane Lunatic.

This is the paradoxical title of a very bright and readable novel written by Mrs. Burnham, of this city, who made her début as an author about a year ago with a cleverly written story entitled "No Gentlemen." "A Sane Lunatic" marks an advance in the ambition and also in the ability of the writer. There is greater breadth to the plot, its complications are handled with more skill, and the general tone of the work is superior to Mrs. Burnham's first attempt at authorship. "No Gentlemen" was a good novel, but "A Sane Lunatic" is a better one, and shows more promise for the future than its predecessor. There are some crudities of style, and an occasional lapse into the assumption that it is necessary to fully explain to the reader things that really explain themselves, but the dialog is bright, the descriptive portions well managed, and the story of interest throughout. The main idea on which the plot of the novel turns is not entirely original—there being two or three French works and at least one English one having the same leading motif—but the treatment is not unnatural, and the complications neatly developed. Twin brothers of exactly the same build and appearance create a mystery, the solution of which occupies some 300 pages. In developing the story Mrs. Burnham shows her skill to be mainly in crisp dialog and the maintenance without variation of the central purpose of the book. A writer of more experience would have managed the episode of the twin brothers in a different manner, because here the reader sees from the start what the end will be and the cause of all the difficulty, and his interest is taken from the narrative to rest almost entirely on the bright speeches of the characters. There is also a tendency to overdraw such a character as that of *Eustace Lamkin*, for instance. The merits of the book are not denied. With the exception of "Guerndale" and "John Inglesant" the volume has given more pleasure in the reading than any novel issued during many months, although it is not intended in saying that to institute a comparison between these three books. What Mrs. Burnham's work appears to lack most is an artistic finish and a certain skill in manipulation. There is, however, the promise, and we trust before long to be able to chronicle its fulfillment.

Very briefly stated, the story runs something like this: The heroine, *Leslie Forrest*, is the daughter of a celebrated Boston lawyer and lives at a country seat called "Fairylands." She meets at her father's one *Frank Favenel*, who is blest in the possession of a twin brother so exactly his counterpart that they are constantly mistaken for one another. They mutually agree, therefore, the one to wear a full beard and the other only a mustache, but the compact in not kept, both wear full beards and are, therefore, undistinguishable. *Miss Forrest* and her friend, *Nell Valentine*, with a dyspeptic nonentity, *Eustace Lamkin*, and a maiden cousin, *Dorothy*, as chaperone, start for a drive through the White Mountains. They meet a *Mr. Laible* and his friend, *Douglas Favenel*, whom *Miss Forrest*, mistaking for his twin brother, at once accosts as an old friend and reminds him of their meeting in "fairyland." Much puzzled, *Favenel* considers that the girl is a lunatic traveling for health, and finally brings his friend to the same conviction. They travel the same way, constantly meet, become very well acquainted, and *Favenel* is filled with compassion for the beautiful girl who so often and so naively speaks of her home in fairyland. Meantime *Laible* and *Nell* start off on an independent flirtation of their own and have a very good time of it. The mystery is solved of course; *Douglas* falls in love with *Leslie*; *Frank Favenel* becomes the villain, and many complications and incidents actually seeks to take his brother's place at the altar, and is almost married to *Leslie* when the real lover arrives and spoils his game.

Mrs. Burnham has a good deal of humor and some dramatic skill. Two or three of her characters with the clever dialog and absurd situations would furnish material for a short comedy that could not fail to take. We commend the book for summer reading, for if not great it is certainly entertaining, and the work of a bright woman who bids fair to become a very well-known novelist.

Henry A. Sumner & Co., of Chicago, are the publishers.

The Stolen White Elephant.

Mark Twain's prolific pen has finished another volume, and before the buttons have been resewed after reading his last work he boldly steps out and bids you laugh again. This time he has done as other authors do, and placed his work in the hands of a respectable publisher instead of offering booksellers a premium on dishonesty in order to obtain for their shelves copies of a book "sold only by subscription." The work now issued is a collection of sketches very similar to the author's former volume. That a man should be uniformly as funny as he can was hardly to be expected even of a professional funny man. Yet there are many things worth reading in this volume of Mark Twain's, and not least in interest is "The Revolution in Pitcairn." "Mrs. McWilliams and Lightning" would make a cynic smile, while the essay on "Lying" is in Mr. Clemens' most truthful style. In his "Speech upon the Babies" he tells some homely truths, and recalls many episodes of interest to all our growing youths. "The Canvasser's Tale" and "The Speech upon the Weather" will require of him who reads that he be cased in thickest leather. "Punch, Brothers, Punch" has been read before; "Crime in Connecticut" is also a relic of days of yore. The other stories—ten in number—contain nothing to offend; no gentleman need fear giving them to his fair friend. The price of the book is moderate, as all humorous works should be, and the publisher is Osgood, of Boston, by the sea.

England in the Eighteenth Century.

The third and fourth volumes of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" have been issued in this country by D. Appleton & Co. The work is an important one, and so far as it has already progressed Mr. Lecky appears to have proved himself a reasonably impartial historian, and to have fairly stated the various public questions discussed during the eighteenth century in Great Britain. The third volume opens with an essay on the various kinds of monarchy, with an expressed preference for one that is limited in form:

The problem of combining stability, capacity, and political freedom has, in modern constitutional monarchies of the English type, been most fully met by a careful division of powers. The sovereignty is strictly hereditary, surrounded by a very large amount of reverence and sheltered from constitutional forms from criticism or opposition, but at the same time it is so restricted in its province that it has or ought to have no real influence on legislation. The King, according to a fundamental maxim, "can do no wrong." The responsibility of every political act rests solely with the Minister, and, as he has the whole responsibility, he has a right to claim the whole management. The credit of success and the stigma of failure belong alike to him. The King is placed altogether above the vicissitudes of party and of politics.

During the period of time covered by these volumes occurred the Spanish war and the Treaty of Paris—which gave to England the Canadas and her West Indian possessions; the American Revolution; the London riots and the Wilkes agitation; Parliamentary reform and the birth of English radicalism; the "Whiteboys" agitation in Ireland, and many other events of the greatest moment to England. Mr. Lecky takes rather a pessimistic view of England's future. He says:

"There are a few countries, among which the great American Republic is the most conspicuous, which are so happily situated that it is scarcely possible for political follies seriously to injure them. There are others which are so situated that any considerable relaxation of their vigor, caution, and sagacity exposes them to absolute ruin. The insular situation of England makes many political follies which might ruin a continental country comparatively harmless; but, on the other hand, England is the centre of a vast, complex, and highly artificial empire, which can only be maintained by the constant exertion of a very large amount of political wisdom and virtue. The remote and indirect consequences of a political measure are often more important than its immediate effects, but they have seldom much weight in popular judgments."

In his discussion of the American war and the provocations given to the colonists Mr. Lecky is unusually fair and candid. We have space for but a single extract further relative to George III., which is a good illustration of the author's style. Of his personal appearance and private character Mr. Lecky says:

"The new sovereign came to the throne amid an enthusiasm such as England had hardly seen since Charles II. restored the monarchy. By the common consent of all parties the dynastic contest was regarded as closed, and, after two generations of foreign and unsympathetic rulers, the nation, which has always been peculiarly intolerant of strangers, accepted with delight an English King. The favorable impression was still further confirmed when the more salient points of the private character of the King became generally understood. Simple, regular, and abstemious in all his tastes and habits, deeply religious without affectation or enthusiasm, a good son, a faithful husband, a kind master, and (except when he had met with gross ingratitude) an affectionate father, he exhibited through his whole reign, and in rare perfection, that type of decorous and domestic virtue which the English middle classes most highly prize. The proclamation against immorality with which he began his reign; the touching piety with which, at his coronation, he insisted on putting aside his crown when he received the sacrament; his rebuke to a court preacher who had praised him in a sermon; his suppression of Sunday levees; his discouragement of gambling at court; his letter of remonstrance to an Archbishop of Canterbury who had allowed balls in his palace; his constant attendance and reverential manner at religious services; his solemn and pious resignation under great private misfortunes, contrasted admirably with the open immorality of his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, and with the outrageous licentiousness of his own brothers and of his own sons. He never sought for popularity; but he had many of the Kingly graces, and many of the national tastes that are most fitted to obtain it. He went through public ceremonies with much dignity, and although his manner in private was hurried and confused, it was kind and homely, and not without a certain unaffected grace. Unlike his two predecessors, he was emphatically a gentleman, and he possessed to a rare degree the royal art of enhancing small favors by a gracious manner and a few well-chosen words. His country tastes, his love of field-sports, his keen interest in the great public schools, endeared him to large classes of his subjects; and, though he was neither brilliant nor witty, several of his terse and happy sayings are still remembered."

Of him as a sovereign of and his capacity to govern the nation he says:

"All these things have contributed very naturally to throw a delusive veil over the political errors of a sovereign of whom it may be said without exaggeration that he inflicted more profound and enduring injuries upon his country than any other modern English King. Ignorant, narrow-minded, and arbitrary, with an unbounded confidence in his own judgment and an extravagant estimate of his prerogative, resolved at all hazards to compel his Ministers to adopt his own views, or to undermine them if they refused, he spent a long life in obstinately resisting measures which are now almost universally admitted to have been good, and in supporting measures which are as universally admitted to have been bad. He espoused with passionate eagerness the American quarrel; resisted obstinately the measures of conciliation by which at one time it might easily have been stifled; envenomed it by his glaring partisanship, and protracted it for several years, in opposition to the wish and to the advice even of his own favorit and responsible Minister. He took the warmest personal interest in the attempts that were made, in the matter of general warrants, to menace the liberty of the subject, and in the case of the Middlesex election to abridge the electoral rights of constituencies, and in other paltry, violent, and arbitrary measures by which the country was inflamed and Wilkes was converted into a hero. The last instance of an English officer deprived of his regiment for his vote in Parliament was due to the personal intervention of the King; and the Ministers whom he most warmly favored were guilty of an amount and audacity of corruption which is probably unequaled in the Parliamentary history of England."

The two volumes, like their predecessors, are valuable contributions to the vast amount of English historical literature, and the work when completed will be one well worthy of study and bids fair to be the very best and most unprejudiced account of an important period in the growth of England.

Theological Works.

"International Revision Commentary—Matthew": This is the first volume of Dr. Schaff's Abridged Commentary on the New Testament, although the second in the order of publication—Prof. Riddle's Condensed Commentary on Mark having preceded the present volume. Prof. Schaff edits the whole work, but employs assistants in the prosecution of it. These small volumes contain the substance of a larger commentary which has been published in part, and we presume will be continued. But this abridged edition follows the revised version of the New Testament, while the larger edition has so far followed King James' version. This difference, however, is not very material. Dr. Schaff himself is the author of the Commentary on Matthew both in the larger and the smaller form. The abidged form is well adapted for ordinary family use. But it would be a calamity if the larger form should be discontinued. It is much better adapted to the use of universities and students than the smaller edition. Dr. Schaff is doing a great work for the benefit of Biblical students in this country. He is abundant in his labors. The Condensed Commentary on Matthew contains an accurate map of Palestine in the time of Christ.

"Three Hundred Outlines of Sermons on the New Testaments": This is the first volume of "The Clerical Library," to be followed by one on the Old Testament, and others. A. C. Armstrong & Son, of New York, are the publishers. The difficulty with such books is, that they contain nothing but skeletons and hints, and afford a temptation to young ministers to adopt not only the thoughts but the plans of other men's discourses. If the volume before us is conscientiously used only for the hints which it affords, it may be profitable to many readers. The authors of the outlines are distinguished clergymen of England, Scotland, and the United States.

"Abbott's Young Christian": This is a new edition of an old and widely-esteemed work. The author, the Rev. Jacob Abbott, wrote "The Young Christian" about fifty years ago. It has proved his most interesting and useful work, although "The Corner-Stone" has also been very extensively read and approved. This new edition of "The Young Christian" has for its introduction a brief sketch of the author's life, which adds to its value, and will be very acceptable to many admirers of Mr. Abbott's writings. He was a son of Puritan ancestors, and was born in Hallowell, Me., in 1803. He graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1820, and before studying theology at Andover he spent four years in teaching—first at Portland, Me., and then at Beverly, Mass., where he had Henry Wadsworth Longfellow as one of his pupils. After completing his studies at Andover, he was first a tutor and then a Professor in Amherst College, where he remained a few years as teacher of mathematics. He spent the remainder of his life chiefly in the founding of literary institutions and the writing of useful works. He was one of the parties by whom the Abbott Institute of New York City was established, and was the author of "Science for the Young," the "Florence Series," "Red Histories," the "Franconia Stories," "Harper's Story Books," "American Histories," and many other well-known volumes, amounting in all to 150 or 140. He died in Farmington, Me., after an active and varied life of educational and literary work, at the age of 76 years. Harper Bros. are the publishers of "The Young Christian."

"Lectures and Discourses": The Rt.-Rev. J. L. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Peoria, has recently put forth a volume of his lectures and discourses. It has been issued by the Catholic Publication Society of New York. It is the chief design of the Bishop, in this volume, to show that all true faith in God and Christ comes through the (Roman) Catholic Church, and to explain the fundamental principles of his Church, including the doctrines of the Catholic Priesthood, the Primacy and Infallibility of the Pope, Catholic Worship, the Virgin Mother, Catholic Charity, and the Rise and Decline of Protestantism. Those who desire to see what can be said by an able advocate of these doctrines would do well to purchase and read this volume. It contains 384 pages duodecimo. The style is clear and agreeable, and the discussions are instructive.

"Essays": This is another volume published by the Catholic Publication Society Company. The author is Monsignor Seton, D. D. The essays are devoted to subjects connected with the history of the Italians in the early and middle ages, such as Italian Commerce, Scanderbeg, Vittoria Colonna, the Jews in Rome, Early Persecutions of the Christians, the Charities of Rome, the Palatine Prelates of Rome, the Cardinalate and Papal Elections. This is a work of learning and merit. It is not necessary to adopt the author's churchly views to be able to appreciate the value of the essays. Of course they are written in the interest of the Church to which the author belongs; but they contain much useful information for all readers.

"Catholic Controversy": This little volume of 248 pages, published by the Catholic Publication Society Company, New York, is a reply by H. I. D. Ryder to Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome." It has reached a third edition. Of course the work is controversial and traverses the usual grounds of defense of the Roman Catholic Church. Those readers who regard this Church question as still an open one will find in this volume what can be said on the Roman Catholic side of it.

"Tempted to Unbelief" is the title of a new volume by the Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D., which is published by the American Tract Society. Dr. Burr is an interesting and convincing writer. The volume before us, like his "Ecce Cœlum," "Pater Mundi," and "Ad Fidem," is thoughtful and well adapted to its purpose. It is a practical caution against the prevalent tendencies to skepticism. The topics treated of are such as the following: A Confession of Faith; Real Unbelief; Look Before Leaping; Give Me —Geometry; Which to Choose; Looking to the Possible; Consulting Experience; What Do They Mean? To doubting persons this work will be highly useful. It is not written for confirmed unbelievers. It ought to be widely read.

"Westminster Sermons": Dean Stanley's writings are always read with avidity. These discourses were delivered in Westminster Abbey, mostly on special occasions, such as the dedication of Westminster Abbey (on the hundredth anniversary of its foundation), the return of the traveler (the Prince of Wales), Charles Dickens (commemorative), Science and Religion (Sir John Herschel), the Religious Aspect of Geology (Sir Charles Lyell). Dean Stanley was a genial, scholarly, and very liberal Divine of the Church of England. He might be considered a broad Churchman. But he was devout, and hardly touched any subject without illuminating it. The present volume is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 409 pages.

R. W. P.

Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.

This book is the first of a series of philosophical classics which is to comprise among others a similar exposition of Kant's "Ethics," by President Porter; one of Kant's "Critique of Judgment," by Prof. Adamson; one of Schelling's "Transcendental Ideal," by Prof. John Watson; one of Hegel's "Logic," by Dr. W. T. Harris; and one of Hegel's "Esthetics," by the Rev. Dr. Kedney. These gentlemen are all masters of their several studies. With the exception of President Porter, they may be said to be of the Hegelian school of philosophic thought, not so much in the sense that they adopt Hegel's formal dialectic method as that they recognize the vital, self-evolving principle of thought which he was the first to exhibit, and the inevitable results to which the application of that principle leads in science, art, and religion. Hegel completed and brought to perfection the critical method which Kant began, which Fichte reduced to a more consistent statement, and which Schelling found still inadequate to an explanation of the objectivity of knowledge, though himself unable to fill out its inadequacy.

To show the logical steps of this movement from Hume's skepticism of all other existence than that of fleeting and lawless sensations to Hegel's universal objectivation of mind or reason is the aim which gives unity to this series, the publication of which, we are gratified to see, has been undertaken by a Chicago house and with so competent an editor as the translator of Ueberweg's "History of Philosophy." For certainly it is the most ambitious enterprise America has yet attempted in philosophy, and has in the names of its authors the surest promise of success. Its aim is higher than that of Blackwood's series, which seems to be more biographical than philosophic—to be written for general information rather than to assist earnest students of the science of sciences through the difficulties of an effort to rethink the profoundest thoughts of the profoundest thinkers of the race. What American as well as English students of philosophy need to learn, above all things else, is that there is another system of thought than their own national and most provincial psychology, which has reduced itself to absurdity in the conclusion that the end of all its knowing is that nothing can be known. They need to see this positive system not in disjoined fragments, which would confuse and discourage their first effort to understand it, but in its entirety, where the manifest deficiencies of one teacher are corrected by his successors until all find due place and consummate growth in the final philosophy which includes and coördinates them, and which is only Hegel's because it was first Kant's, then Fichte's, then Schelling's, and had been thousands of years before Plato's "Theory of Ideas" and Aristotle's "Ontology." It is to supply this need—one coming more and more to be felt by our young men who often are made unwilling agnostics by the metaphysics which they learn in our colleges—for the only logical end of the metaphysics almost universally taught even in our religious schools is, as Hume demonstrated, absolute agnosticism—it is to supply this need, to restore Reason's faith in itself, to prove Science to be other than Nescience, that this series of philosophical classics is designed. And if the other writers perform their tasks as well as Prof. Morris has done his, the series will embody this most important contribution that has been made to our knowledge of the greatest philosophic movement in the world's history.

Kant is certainly more intelligible in his critic's exposition than in his own treatise. His awkward scholasticisms of thought are translated not merely into our language, but into our own vernacular thinking. His system, which seems a maze of many turns to the mind that explains it step by step, and forgets, as it goes, the relation of part to part in looking for the path ahead, is here exhibited to us as a whole. We see it from above, from the point of view of one who has transcended it and criticises its criticism, showing that what it regarded as limitations to knowledge were limitations within and not outside of knowledge; that its failure, after so great a success of discovery, is the result of its unconscious adherence to the very theory whose assumption of the atomic and mechanical nature of thought it did so much to overthrow—an assumption which held knowing and reality, subject and object, apart as things separate and independent, and to tie them without any inherent necessary connection between them, instead of recognizing that neither had any existence except in unity with the other, that both were indissoluble sides of an active relation which, because it included both, was alike subject and object, or self-consciousness—the only true definition of mind. For mind is not a thing, but essential, self-related activity, of which all forms of knowledge and all things known are only phases.

Prof. Morris' style is always clear. The reader never has to wait for the meaning of a sentence. The art of the practiced teacher is evident throughout the book in its arrangement, its illustrations, its anticipation of the reader's questions, and successful forcing of its ideas upon his apprehension. We shall look with some impatience for its successors.

A Picture of Emerson.

Mr. H. K. Saunders sends us a handsomely-mounted photograph, large size, of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The photograph is taken from a crayon portrait by Mr. Saunders, and appears to be an excellent likeness and very carefully executed. Over 200 of these large photographs have been sold in New York and Boston, and they are everywhere welcomed as admirable likenesses of the deceased poet and thinker. Mr. Lovejoy, on State street, is the publisher, at No. 88 State street.

Magazines.

The *International Review* for June has the following table of contents: "The Genesis of Modern Abolitionism," by the Hon. George W. Julian, Irvington, Ind.; "The Progress of Some Western States and Cities," by Robert P. Porter, Washington, D. C.; "Pessimism and the Signs of the Times," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, Cincinnati, O.; "Irish Disaffection and English Legislation," by Prof. John Orr, Cambridge, Mass.; "Mr. Lowell and the Irish-American 'Suspects,'" by George Walton Green, New York City; "The Affinity and Divergence of Verse and Music," by Emily E. Ford, Brooklyn.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for the weeks ending May 27 and June 3 contain: "Ants"; "Journals of Caroline Fox"; "A Word About America," by Matthew Arnold; "Across the Yellow Sea"; "Sunrise and Moonrise"; "Life in Old Florence"; "A Little Pilgrim: in the Unseen"; "Boar-Hunting in the Ardennes"; "Rosetti"; "Slavery in Hong Kong"; "Emerson"; "The Literature of Tiflis," with installments of "Lady Jane," "Prudence Hart," and "The Ladies Lindores," and selections of poetry.

Macmillan for June has the following table of contents: "Fortune's Fool," by Julian Hawthorne, chapters XXV.—XXVIII.; "The Roman Camp of the Saalburg," by T. Hodgkin; "Three Months' Holiday in Norway," by E. A. Arnold; "A Welcome—April 27, 1882," by May Probyn; "County Government," by J. Taylor Kay; "A Hungarian Report on English Education," by A. J. Patterson; "Scotch Funerals," by William McQueen; Egypt: I., "Cairo in April, 1882," by Sahib-el-Hag—II., "An Egyptian Prison," by Percy A. Barnett.

The *American Law Review* for June has for its introductory article an excellent and able essay by James L. High on "What Shall Be Done with the Reports?" Mr. High shows very clearly the abuse of the system of reporting judicial opinions, and indicates methods of reform which are worthy of attention and consideration. The recommendation as to the calling of a National convention of lawyers representing the different States "to formulate a system of reporting which should combine the elements of curtailment, repression, and exclusion" is a good one, although many will be inclined to doubt whether a convention so constituted would really accomplish anything. Mr. Adelbert Hamilton has an article on "Extortionate Traffic Rates," and the editor, Mr. Grinnell, discusses the powers of a corporation in regard to the creation of preferred stock.

Literary Notes.

"A Sane Lunatic," which is published today by Henry A. Sumner & Co., is the last volume of the Hammock Series.

George W. Cable, the New Orleans novelist, is hard at work upon a romance dealing with American types in that city.

A temperance library, free to all, has been opeded at Westminster (England) with about 500 volumes and pamphlets.

President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, is engaged in writing a life of Albert Gallatin for the "American Statesman" series.

Mr. Froude, in the first two volumes of his "Life of Carlyle," regrets that he has not been able to discover more of the letters which passed between Goethe and Carlyle. It now appears that a series of hitherto inedited letters which passed between these distinguished men, and which have been recently discovered, will shortly appear in the *Magazin fur die Literatur des In- und Auslandes.*

Prince Krapotkine is preparing a second article on the "Russian Revolution" for the *Fortnightly Review*. He is also writing the chief Russian articles for the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

In discussing Prof. Young's little treatise on "The Sun" the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Americans have probably done more good original work in astronomy than in any other department whatsoever.

Virginia W. Johnson, the author of "An English Daisy Miller," "A Sack of Gold," "The Neptune Vale," "The Catskill Fairies," etc., is a Bostonian by parentage and a direct descendant of Judge Sewall.

A new book of Mr. Longfellow's poems is promised for June, to be entitled "In the Harbor," and to contain the poems printed by Mr. Longfellow since "Ultima Thule" appeared, with several poems never before printed.

Mr. Bret Harte has written a new story which is to appear serially in the Glasgow *Herald*, and which has already been translated into French and German. It is entitled "Flip," and is said to be full of humor, pathos, sketches of character, and descriptions of California scenery.

Mr. John Hay and Mr. John G. Nicolay are steadily but slowly pushing forward the work upon their voluminous life of Abraham Lincoln, which is to make, it is said, not less than six large octavo volumes. The first two are substantially done. The work will have a considerable documentary element, and serve as a sort of epitome of the political times of Lincoln.

Robert Clarke & Co. announce that, if due patronage offers itself to permit, they intend to issue in the coming July the first number of the *American Journal of Forestry*, devoted to the discussion of this important topic and the diffusing throughout America "the latest and best results of study and observation" upon it. The journal will be monthly, and Franklin B. Hough, Ph. D., will take editorial charge of it.

Mr. Froude, the biographer of Carlyle, has written a short preface to go with Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey" when they appear in book form, the serial publication being completed in the forthcoming July number of the *Century Magazine*. As to the history of the manuscript, Mr. Froude says: "He [Carlyle] gave it to Mr. Newbery, who was then acting as his secretary; Mr. Newbery gave it to the late Mr. Thomas Ballantyne; by Mr. Ballantyne it was sold to a Mr. Anderson, from whom it came into the hands of the publishers."

The first memorial volume on the late Ralph Waldo Emerson has just been published in London. The author is Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, who adds to it personal recollections of Mr. Emerson's visits to England in 1833, 1847-'48, and 1872-'73; extracts from hitherto unpublished letters; records from various sources, of his home life and public appearances, and a complete list of his printed works. Mr. Ireland first became acquainted with Emerson in Edinburg in 1833, when on his way to see Carlyle at Craigenputtock.

The interest in Emerson is shown by the enterprise which Messrs. Roberts Bros. have set on foot for the republication of the *Dial*. That periodical will be a curiosity to most readers of this generation. It marked the rise of the Transcendentalists of New England, a class of thinkers which was the fruit of the fullest possible rebound from the Puritanism in which this region was founded. The work has been long out of print; in fact, but a very limited number of copies were ever issued. Among the writers for it were Mr. Emerson and Margaret Fuller, Theodore Parker, C. P. Cranch, Henry Thoreau, George Ripley, William H. Channing, John S. Dwight, A. Bronson Alcott, and Dr. Hedge. Margaret Fuller was frequent in contribution. Her own life, of which Emerson and James Freeman Clarke wrote portions, is now not easily obtainable.

What can be thought of the literary taste of a generation which has already assured a fortune to Zola that his publishers? The sale of this person's works has been prodigious. Thus, of "Nana" there have been sold 116,000 copies, of "L'Assommoir" 97,000, of "Une Page d'Amour" 43,000, of "La Curée" 24,000, and of "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret" 23,000; while of his other less known writings there have been altogether 70,000 disposed of. The pay of a French author is a franc on each volume selling at three and a half francs, so that on his books alone M. Zola has, in the course of a very few years, received 350,000 francs. If to this be added his "tantiemes" for those of his stories which have been dramatized, and his still larger receipts from the French newspapers in the feuilleton of which his novels first appeared, a sum will be reached which goes far to explain M. Zola's contempt for hostile criticism.—*New York Tribune.*

Books Received.

NO-NAME SERIES: ASCHENBROEDEL. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

THREE IN NORWAY. By Two of Them. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

ESSAYS FROM "THE CRITIC." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $1.50.

AMERICA AND FRANCE. By Lewis Rosenthal. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

FOREVER AND A DAY. By Edward Fuller. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A MERE CAPRICE. By Mary Healy. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price $1.25.

HER INHERITANCE. By Laurie Loring. New York: National Temperance Society.

THE STOLEN WHITE ELEPHANT, ETC. By Mark Twain. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. By W. Sloane Kennedy. Cambridge: Moses King. Price $1.50.

MODERN HOUSE-PAINTING. By E. K. Rossiter and F. A. Wright. New York: W. T. Comstock. Price $5.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. By F. H. Underwood. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $2.

TEMPTED TO UNBELIEF. By the Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D. Chicago: American Tract Society. Price $1.25.

THE LIFE OF A LOVE IN SONGS AND SONNETS. By N. M. Sedarté. New York: American News Company.

ROUND ROBIN SERIES: THE DESMOND HUNDRED. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Advance Sheets.

NOTES FROM SUNLAND. By S. C. Upham. Illustrated. Second Edition. Braidentown, Fla. Price 25 cents.

WANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA. By Charles Waterton. Illustrated. London: Macmillan & Co. Price 25 cents.

INTERIORS AND INTERIOR DETAILS. By William B. Tuthill. New York: W. T. Comstock. Price $7.50.

THE HAMMOCK SERIES: A SANE LUNATIC. By Clara Louise Burnham. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. Price $1.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY: MILTON, POPE, AND COWPER—OUR SET. By Annie Thomas. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE NEW SHAKSPEARE, AND OTHER TRAVESTIES. By R. W. Criswell. New York: The American News Company. Price $1.

A PALADIN OF FINANCE—CONTEMPORARY MANNERS. By Edward Jenkins, M. P. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Advance Sheets.

A HISTORY OF THE FREE-TRADE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND. By Gen. M. M. Trumbull. Des Moines, Ia.: *Iowa State Leader Company*. Price 25 cents.

UNKNOWN TO HISTORY: A STORY OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MARY OF SCOTLAND. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.75.

A HEART-SONG.

For The Chicago Tribune.

What does it matter that I leave you soon?
That distance counts the miles between us twain?
What care I if I am on land or main?
We cannot be more far apart than now—
Now, when I meet you often face to face,
And with your presence see the olden grace
That does so royally each act endow.

Aye, fairer than the light of star or moon
Has been the Past. But there has been no dream
Built on the poet's everlasting theme—
The theme of love, that is so old—so old!
But still I wonder if you will forget
When I am absent! If you will regret—
A lingering regret for aye untold!

Forevermore untold! Ah! heart of mine,
How one can smile, and drift on with the years
With joy, afloat upon a tide of tears—
With laughter filling out the flutt'ring sails,
And anguish crooning softly of the time
Hope led the way to her enchanted clime,
O heart of mine, the truth all acting veils!

Back in the vanished days of Auld Lang Syne
You gave me roses. You know what they meant—
The message that each dainty petal sent!
Now, when their sisters sway their perfumed leaves,
Think you I can forget what they once said,
Back in the Auld Lang Syne forever dead?
Ah! can one break the mesh that Mem'ry weaves?

There are bridges that are never crossed by words.
You understood, I think, just what I meant
When I said: When the full strength of words are spent,
Silence doth hold more eloquence than speech;
For utterance is as the froth of waves
Unto the deeps that silence softly laves—
So far from surface, words may never reach!

The days will be as fair, the song of birds
Will be as sweet, when I am far from sight—
As sweet to you. For me, I shall indite
Whate'er Erato wafts me from the land
Where but the mind can cross the border-line,
And to the lees drink inspiration's wine.
It is not parting. Ah, you understand!

PEORIA.

IDA EATON.

The seeds of disease are sown widely by carelessness, and the opportunity for a vast deal of severe suffering is created by neglect to attend to the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and banish the cause by using St. Jacobs Oil, the great preventive remedy of the times and the stand-by of the people.

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

A Week of Sunshine Has Filled the Country with Hope.

The Great Iron Strikes Have Seemingly Hurt All Lines Except Iron.

Petroleum-Buyers Appearing Indifferent, but Shipping Out as Fast as They Can.

The Week's Failures Numbered Only 106, Against 135 the Previous Week.

A Slight Improvement in General Business Reported in Some of the River Towns.

News from the Cotton Region Is Not Favorable for an Average Crop—Whisky Improving.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Notwithstanding business shows still a very restricted volume, there is an evident improvement of feeling in commercial circles because of the near approach of harvest under circumstances continuously favorable to a large yield. The chief drawback to the present situation are the strikes at Pittsburg and elsewhere.

Wheat declined in the early part of the week, but at the close prices were 1 to 2 cents higher than yesterday on deliveries of winter grades. The export demand is a little stronger, and there is a fair amount of speculation.

Corn has been more active on speculation at irregular prices.

Oats have been unsettled, but close steady, with more speculation. Business was quiet on local wants.

In lard and pork, trade has been better, and a good speculative demand is reported. Higher prices are indicated by advices from the West.

The feeling in the cotton market is unsettled.

In wool the tendency is a little upward, though the feeling is unsettled as to the new crop. Stocks of desirable wools are now very low.

Petroleum is active and unsettled; refined a little lower. Exporters, in view of the large production, are indifferent.

The freight market shows considerable inquiry for petroleum room; otherwise very quiet.

The cheese market is very firm, notwithstanding large arrivals. Yesterday was the biggest day of the season, and over 20,000 boxes came into the market.

In butter the situation is unchanged.

The dry-goods trade has been light. New business is not extensive. The country trade buys cautiously. Seasonable weather is likely to improve the demand, and the outlook is better than last week in all departments of the trade.

In boots and shoes a fair trade is reported, but not very active. Retailers are busy, and stocks will have to be replenished soon. Manufacturers are still active, and have large orders on hand and plenty coming in. Altogether the prospects are pretty good.

The leather trade is without feature. A steady business is being done at old prices.

The strikes are having but little effect upon the trade in American pig-iron as yet. Transactions are numerous, and the volume of trade no smaller than before the strikes. Scotch pig is quiet. Iron and steel rail business is light.

Tea, coffee, and sugars are dull.

The failures of the week, reported to New York, are 106, against 135 last week. The Eastern States had 12, the Middle 19, the Western 35, the Southern 22, the Pacific States and Territories 9, and New York City 9. The failures in New York have little significance.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—The clear, dry, and warm weather of this week, really the first of the season, has had a very beneficial effect upon the grain crops in this section of the country, and there does not seem to be any further doubt that wheat throughout this region will be full in quantity and good in quality. Harvesting has begun in the southern counties of Missouri and Kansas, and in a few days it will be general throughout both of the States. Business in some branches has improved during the week, notably dry goods, a brisk demand for thin summer goods having sprung up with the advent of hot weather. Prices are steady, and the feeling for the future much better than for some time past.

Groceries have been steady and firm, with a good demand for all staples, and a slight improvement in the price of some canned fruits. Other jobbing branches have been fairly prosperous, but the demand, of course, gradually diminishes as midsummer approaches, and there is not much activity.

Lumber shows no change, and is expected to be slow until after harvest.

Leaf tobacco is still held above shippers' views, and business is restricted by the firmness of holders. There has been a fair demand from city and Western manufacturers to supply immediate wants, but bids on the bulk of offerings have been rejected. The offerings yesterday and today were the best of the season, but bids for burley leaf and wrappers were much below holders' views, and sales therefore were small.

Money has been in fair demand and about equal to the supply. Money, in fact, has been slightly stringent, and outside customers had great difficulty in obtaining loans. All banks are holding [illegible] reserves, and do not care to loan outside their regular customers. There has been some demand from the interior of the State and from Texas, but it has not equaled that of past years. Rates are firm at 7@8, mostly at the outside. New York exchange is 75@90 buying and selling.

On 'Change there has been a material advance in wheat for cash and near-by months since Monday, but far-away months have not been influenced so much. The active trading has been in June and July, and the advance in those options has been 5 to 5½ cents, while August and September close about the same, although they have been higher, and October and the year are really lower. Corn has fluctuated somewhat, but closed ¼ to ⅜ cents lower than on Monday. Cash and June oats advanced 3 to 4 cents, and all options closed higher than at the opening of the week.

Provisions sharply advanced and have been strong throughout, except for lard. Pork is up 75 cents per barrel, and bacon and dry salt sides are 25 to 75 cents per 100 higher. There has been no speculative movement, but the consumption trade has been quite large. The demand for winter or fully cured summer dry salt meats for smoking has also been large.

In cattle there have been sharp declines on all common and medium grades, particularly grass Texans, which have been in large supply, but good shipping grades of native steers still command very high prices and are hard to get.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 9.—The *Commercial Bulletin* will say tomorrow that nearly all branches of trade are dull, purchases of every kind of merchandise limited strictly to actual requirements. Sales of wool in Boston this week 1,653,050 pounds, against 1,102,728 last week; receipts, 8,688 bales domestic, 2,103 foreign. Prices of wool are unchanged, but tending downward. The woolen goods market was unsatisfactory, and a considerable surplus of clothing, flannels, blankets, hosiery, etc., is in the hands of manufacturers unsold. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to points outside of New England this week, 29,350 cases, against 30,234. The leather market is quiet; most grades barely steady. Heavy hides were firm, but light hides were dull and nominal. The dry-goods market shows some slight symptoms of improvement. Cotton is full ⅛ of a cent higher this week. The iron market is affected by the prevalent strikes. Scrap-iron will not bring much over $1.15 per hundred in Boston today, and old American rails were reported as being offered at $25 per gross ton. On the other hand, plate-iron advanced $5 per ton, and the mills running are on full orders. Paper stock is slow of sale, and woolen rags are dull and weak. The coal market is firm. Prices of pine, spruce, and hemlock were all lower. Fresh beef is a little lower. Pork and lard are also easier. The demand for all kinds of fish continues good. The flour market is dull. Grain is dull on spot, but firmer, with the outlook for slightly higher prices next week. Considerable is being sold to arrive at 1@3 cents per bushel under spot prices.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—There is no improvement in general business since last week. The labor situation is apparently as far from settlement as at any time since the trouble began. The uncertainty as to the outcome and length of the strike restricts trade in nearly all branches. Manufactured iron is in brisk demand, and prices are firm. Orders are coming in freely, but manufacturers assert that they are simply panic orders, resulting from a prospect of a long-continued lockout and curtailed production. The same condition of affairs applies to nails, which are always in heavy demand at this season of the year.

The glass trade is without any material change. Window glass is still in good demand, and prices are firm at ruling rates.

The coal trade is a trifle better on account of the strike, which has cut off a portion of the production. Prices are unchanged. Shipments by river, [illegible] bushels.

Petroleum ruled dull and not much doing, operators evidently waiting developments in regard to the new wells in the Warren region.

United certificates declined 5 cents from the highest point of the week. The market was more active today, and closed weak at 54⅛ cents. Sales and resales, 4,557,000 barrels; shipments, 384,000 barrels.

Live stock slow. Cattle—Receipts, 1,624 head local and 572 head through, against 1,445 head local and 5,619 through the week before; common to good, $5.25@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,925 head, against 15,515 the previous week; market closed firm; Philadelphias, $8.20@8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 23,100 head, against 22,750 last week; dull; common to extra, $2.50@5.50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—Trade during the week has been without special feature. There has been a boom in the provision trade, and prices at the close are higher, the demand good, with a probability of a further advance. Cotton remains quiet. The demand is good, and offerings light. News from the cotton region is not favorable for an average crop.

The weather has been too cold for growing grain.

Trade is in about the same condition as last week. Reports from farming sections are more encouraging for good crops than they were at the end of May.

In leaf-tobacco sales for the week were 1,679 hogsheads; for the month, 1,965 hogsheads; for the year, 35,151 hogsheads; receipts this week, 1,340 hogsheads; same time last year, 1,170 hogsheads; crop of 1881 sold to date, hogsheads, 29,888; crop of 1880 sold to date last year, 25,672; crop of 1879 sold to date in 1880, 25,147. The character of the sales the past week is about the same as for the past month—mostly common tobaccos—a few one to select burleys selling at 20 to 25½ cents; one at the latter figure makes the third hogshead at that price this season. A few long dark rehandles at 1[illegible]@11½ cents; also a few Kentucky bright wrappers at 20 cents to 33 cents. There is no change to notice in prices; steady regular prices on all low grades. These kinds constitute about three-fourths of the sales. The other fourth was made of good fine and select of different varieties.

The market for finished iron is much more active, and considerable sales have been made at an advance of $3 per ton over May prices. Light sheet has advanced disproportionately, and is very scarce. Nails are in short supply, and may be quoted at an advance of 25 to 30 cents per keg. If the strike continues there will be higher prices still.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—For the first time since April there has been nearly a whole week of dry, warm, seasonable weather, and the farmers' hopes for a fair crop of corn begin to revive. Still there are places where corn is not yet planted. That which appears above the ground begins to assume a better color. Warm weather is rapidly filling the markets with early vegetables and fruits, and prices decline in proportion. There is a slight improvement in general business, but not enough to make any marked increase in volume.

Groceries have had a fair trade, with prices very firm.

Dry-goods merchants begin to unload the summer goods that have lain so long uncalled for. An impetus is felt in all lines of summer goods, but the usual activity is wanting.

In grain there has been a weakening market, except wheat, which holds up firmly, owing to light offerings. Oats have declined 2¼ cents and corn from 1 to 2 cents. Rye has declined 4 cents. Barley is almost out of market.

Provisions are much firmer, with a decided upward tendency, except lard, which is dull and heavy. Bulk meats and bacon have had a sharp advance today, and pork is stronger and higher. Stocks are not heavy, and summer packing is somewhat neglected.

Whisky went down to $1.13, but today come up to $1.14, and there is an upward tendency.

Money has been in only moderate demand and has been mainly supplied at 6 per cent. New York exchange is in fair demand at par buying and one-tenth per cent premium selling.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The past week was one of extreme dullness generally. The grain market, in sympathy with other branches of trade, was very dull. Wheat, in light supply advanced 2¾ cents, but fell off, closing 2 cents higher than the closing sales of Friday last. The stock in elevators is reduced to about 250,000 bushels. Corn showed more activity early in the week, but yesterday and today the demand was small. Prices were perhaps a shade off from Friday last. Flour unchanged. Oats advanced, closing firm, though buyers would not respond to the demands of holders. Rye fell off, closing at a nominal price fully 5 cents off from last week. Provisions are higher and firm, with an advancing tendency. Butter, except for fine grades, was very dull and lower. Fine grades and creamery are in fair demand at the prices of last week. Cheese slow but for full creams prices are maintained. Eggs active and strong at closing prices for May, with a limited supply. Sugar advanced a shade, with a quiet market, and coffee ruled strong, with only a moderate demand. Beef cattle were firmly held for good stock at last week's prices, but ordinary and thin stock were lower and in small request. Hogs, though not in large supply, were firm at the highest figures of the year. Sheep and lambs were in good supply at more reasonable prices.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The *North American* tomorrow will say: "Business generally was dull the past week, and prices of several leading articles were unsettled. Cotton remains about the same as last quoted. Flour has been in very little demand, either for export or home use, and prices were in favor of buyers. Wheat was unsettled and rather lower at the close. Rye was unchanged. Corn was unsettled and rather lower. Oats was in demand; a fraction higher. Provisions was a good jobbing trade; prices well maintained. Whisky was firmly held. Wool was in steady demand; prices firm.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—There is a firmer feeling in the iron markets, due to the strike. Pig-iron has about struck bottom. Reports of furnaces blowing out or banking up are coming in, and the production has been stopped fully equal to decreased consumption. The market is quiet and prices nominal. Manufactured iron firmer and sheet iron is quoted at $4.50 for No. 24. Nails have advanced to $3.75. The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company are gradually but slowly filling their mills with non-union men, and it looks as though the strike there would soon end. Petroleum is easier and prices unchanged. Railroad business is about the same as last week.

AN INDIAN SCARE IN DAKOTA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., June 7.—Last week Central Dakota experienced the biggest Indian scare of the season. For several weeks the story was industriously circulated that after June 1 no more rations would be issued to the Lesseton Indians, whose reservation is near the Minnesota line, about 200 miles north of this place. This fact frightened the settlers in that neighborhood, and the commander of Fort Lesseton made application for two companies of cavalry, which were sent. Last week telegrams were received at the Executive office from several places saying that a band of 300 hostile Indians were loose, the lives of settlers were threatened, and that arms and ammunition were needed. An appeal was also made to Gen. Terry at Fort Snelling, but an investigation revealed the fact that a few Indians were merely enjoying a summer hunt, with no thought of mischief.

This alarm was especially unnecessary, as the Lessetons have for years been a friendly people, and many of them have made not a little progress in matters of civilization. The Chief, Gabriel Renville, who will be remembered for the friendly part he has always taken on behalf of the white people, and at the time of the Minnesota massacre with his scouts he rendered worthy service. Renville is much interested in his people, and he realizes that if they ever become like the white people it will not be while they can go to the Government warehouse and draw their supplies. As their treaty will expire July 1, 1883, Renville on behalf of his people has asked that instead of the supplies for this year the Government issue to them their annual allowance in farming implements, cattle, etc., so that they may be able hereafter to support themselves. This the Government, it is said, decided to do, and hence no supplies are to be hereafter issued to them. This is what has caused the alarm among the settlers, but the people are just as free from any danger of this kind as they would be in their former homes in the East.

INVESTIGATING A MAYOR'S OFFICIAL CONDUCT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 9.—An investigation into charges of official misconduct against Mayor De Long has been in progress for the past two days. George McBride, Prosecuting-Attorney of Ottawa County, has been appointed by Gov. Jerome to conduct the investigation which is being held before Judge Carpenter. The prosecution rested their case this afternoon and the defense will begin tomorrow. Peter Doran, who makes the charges, had the question of his citizenship questioned today, and there was some excitement over the report that he is a citizen of Great Britain. This matter will be closely inquired into. Of course no opinion can be formed in the matter yet.

INDIANA EDITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., June 9.—The Editorial Association held a grand banquet at the close of their session here today. Their meeting was an interesting one. Dan McDonald, of the Plymouth *Democrat*, was chosen its President for the coming year, and Joel P. Heatwell Secretary.

Useless Fright
to worry about any liver, kidney, or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

HUSBANDRY.

Close of the June Series of Short-Horn Sales at Dexter Park.

The Controversy Over the Proprietorship of the Herd-Book.

Deplorable Condition of the Corn-fields in Central Illinois Counties.

The Blue-Grass Region of This State—Notes and Personals.

Last Day of the June Short-Horn Sales at Dexter Park.

The third and last day of the June series of Short-Horn sales at Dexter Park brought together a fair crowd of buyers. The cattle offered consisted of thirty-nine head from the herd of H. C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind. Although not quite up to the most fashionable-pedigreed stock, the cattle were above the average in point of breeding, representing several well-known and popular families. The sale was a very successful one, the average being $190 for the herd. The following is a correct list of the animals sold, together with the buyers' names and prices received. Names in parentheses indicate the imported cow from which the cataloged animal descended:

No. 1. Imp. Geneva Wild Eyes, red, calved Aug. 27, 1875 (Wild Eyes); to W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill., $600.

No. 2. Almeria 2d, red, some white, calved Nov. 18, 1876 (Mary Ann); to G. P. Barnett, River Falls, Wis., $180.

No. 3. Almea, red, some white, calved Aug. 28, 1881 (Mary Ann); to J. D. Walker, San Francisco, Cal., $135.

No. 4. Alderman 42,727, red roan, calved Aug. 28, 1881 (Mary Ann); to A. M. Reeves, Richmond, Ind., $165.

No. 5. Almeta red roan, calved Oct. 30, 1877 (Mary Ann); to W. H. Carlyle, Plymouth, O., $150.

No. 6. Bessy Wellington, red, some white, calved Sept. 10, 1881 (Young Mary); to J. D. Walker, San Francisco, Cal., $165.

No. 8. Belle Wellington, red, calved June 20, 1873 (Young Mary); to W. H. Carlyle, Plymouth, O., $225.

No. 9. Oakland Moss Rose 3d, red, white marks; calved June 27, 1875 (Rosabella); to W. H. Carlyle, $235.

No. 10. Oakland Moss Rose 8th, red, calved April 11, 1882 (Rosabella); to J. M. Black, Hanover, O., $115.

No. 11. Myrtle Princess 5th, red, calved June 15, 1878 (Lady Jane); to John Miller, La Harpe, Ill., $240.

No. 12. Prince Geneva 44,641, red, calved Sept. 17, 1881 (Lady Jane); to Piatt & Fink, Clarence, Ia., $310.

No. 13. Myrtle Princess, red, calved in 1870 Lady Jane); to W. H. Carlyle, $105.

No. 14. Second Duchess of Cambridge, etc., roan, calved May 11, 1879 (Alice Maud); to Strawther Givens, Abingdon, Ill., $550.

No. 15. Oakland Moss Rose 6th, red, white marks, calved March 8, 1880 (Rosabella); to S. Givens, $215.

No. 16. Oakland Moss Rose 7th, red, white marks, calved Feb. 19, 1881 (Rosabella); to S. Givens, $210.

No. 17. Oakland Dahlia, red, calved Dec. 15, 1879 (Dahlia); to J. Sherring, Florid, Ill., $200.

No. 18. Daisy 2d, red, calved Nov. 22, 1870 (Dahlia); to C. A. Hanley, Orchard Grove, Ind., $200.

No. 19. Lady Wellington, roan, calved Aug. 26, 1880 (Young Mary); to Ball & Boyden, Hamburg, Mich., $200.

No. 20. Lord Wellington, red, some white, calved Aug. 29, 1881 (Young Mary); to J. R. Mosher, Racine, Wis., $90.

No. 21. Moundale Beauty 2d, red, calved Jan. 5, 1880 (Young Phyllis); to N. Hausen, Franklin Grove, Ia., $250.

No. 22. Leon 44,126, red-roan, calved April 30, 1881 (Young Phyllis); to A. Reeder, Mendota, Ill., $165.

No. 23. Lady Napier, red, calved Oct. 7, 1874 (Prize Flower); to Piatt & Fink, $150.

No. 24. Lady Geneva, red, calved Jan. 23, 1881 (Prize Flower); to W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill., $155.

No. 25. Oakland Geneva, red, calved Dec. 31, 1881 (Prize Flower); to A. Powers, Sterling, Ill., $125.

No. 26. Miss Wellington 2d, red-roan, calved April 25, 1878 (Young Mary); to W. H. Carlyle, $230.

No. 27. Mag Wellington, roan, calved Aug. 23, 1880 (Young Mary); to Ball & Boyden, Hamburg, Mich., $235.

No. 28. Geneva Wellington, red with roan, calved March 8, 1882 (Young Mary); to W. H. Carlyle, $85.

No. 29. Verbena Napier, red-roan, calved June 20, 1878 (Verbena Royal); to N. Hausen, Franklin Grove, Ill., $180.

No. 30. Valeria, red-roan, calved Oct. 5, 1881 (Verbena Royal); to J. S. Latimer & Son, Abingdon, Ill., $150.

No. 31. Royal Vesper 44,901, red-roan, calved Nov. 2, 1880 (Verbena Royal); to N. Hausen, $180.

No. 32. Fayette Beauty 3d, roan, calved May 10, 1877 (Blossom); to Thomas Hughes, Hebron, Ind., $110.

No. 33. Brevet, red, some white, calved Nov. 17, 1881 (Blossom); to C. A. Hanley, Orchard Grove, Ind., $80.

No. 34. Shawnee Belle 5th, red, calved Sept. 17, 1881 (Strawberry); to J. D. Walker, $180.

No. 35. Shawnee Belle, roan, calved Oct. 20, 1869 (Strawberry); to John Gallagher, Florid, Ill., $100.

No. 36. Shawnee Belle 4th, red and white, calved Sept. 9, 1880 (Strawberry); to J. D. Walker, $125.

No. 37. Moundale Beauty, red, calved Sept. 11, 1875 (Young Phyllis); to F. Wells, Constantine, Mich., $245.

No. 38. Oakland Moss Rose 5th, red, white marks, calved March 27, 1879 (Rosabella); to W. H. Carlyle, $225.

No. 39. Jewel 2d, white, calved June 16, 1880 (Young Mary); to Thomas Hughes, Hebron, Ind., $175.

No. 40. Oakland Duke 2d, 33,353, red, calved March 1, 1877 (Rosabella); to Hixson, Earl & Raub, Earl Park, Ind., $310.

The Herd-Book Controversy.

At the last annual meeting of the National Short-Horn Breeders' Association considerable feeling was developed on the subject of securing control of the herd-book registry. The whole subject was quite fully discussed at that time, and the general opinion among Short-Horn breeders was that the association should have the supervision of the records. It was not charged that the present publishers were not fully competent to attend to the business of recording pedigrees, but there has been for years past a general idea that the breeders ought to and were able to manage their own registry, and this feeling culminated at the Jacksonville meeting. Since November last the committee appointed to agitate the subject of either buying out the present herd-book proprietors or establishing an entirely new record have been hard at work, and the result of their labors was manifested last Thursday evening at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There have never been so many Short-Horn breeders together in the history of this country, and when it is said that without exception these representative people were heartily in favor of the proposed consolidation of the various herd-books the strength of the movement may readily be imagined. However, there are several very knotty propositions which will confront the new association, and they carry with them its failure or success. There is no question that the majority of breeders favor the proposed move, but there is also no room for doubt that many of the best-known breeders of the country will not join the movement unless the present herd-books can be purchased and made the basis upon which the proposed record shall be built up. The American, the Kentucky, and the Ohio books have severally filled responsible positions as authenticated books of record, and the breeders have without exception entertained the utmost confidence in the publishers. In order to render the proposed herd-book of the slightest benefit to breeders, and in order to enlist the sympathies of those who are most deeply interested, the old established records must be purchased and made the foundation of the future records of American Short-Horn cattle.

It has been said that the proprietors of the various books are disposed to place their figures so high that the association cannot purchase. If this be true it is a positive proof that the present compilers have not studied the feeling which exists among their patrons, and that they do not desire to adjust amicably the existing differences. A reasonable price should be freely paid for the copyright owned by the three herd-book publishers. They should be liberally dealt with, and it is the disposition of the average breeder to acquire possession of the records peaceably and without bringing about a controversy. It must be granted, however, that the breeders are justly entitled to consideration at the hands of the publishers. Their patronage has already created several fortunes, and having determined to supervise their own records, a peaceable solution of the difficulty should be had. The new American Short-Horn Breeders' Association consists of men of wealth and enterprise, who having made up their minds to control what they choose to term a vital part of their business will not cease to contend for what they believe are their just and equitable rights. It is generally believed that a perfectly fair settlement will shortly be made, and that before another year goes by the registration of pedigreed Short-Horn cattle will be in the hands of the men who raise them.

Short-Horn Cattle—Necessity for More Careful Breeding.

The spring sales of pure-bred Short-Horn cattle fully establish the fact that the position so long occupied by this breed of beef cattle shows that it leads among the breeders and feeders of America. The Central Illinois sales resulted in an average price for good things which has not been exceeded during the past eight years. The attendance of prominent buyers was larger than usual, and sales were made to men who have been conspicuous for their absence at these sales for years past. The endeavors of breeders of other families of beef cattle who for two years past have attempted to secure a position at head of the list of course resulted in an enthusiastic revival among the Short-Horn breeders. The old English Durham tribe have acquired a position in America which has been the envy of breeders of other distinct breeds of cattle, and thus far this season it would appear that the Short-Horn breeders have decidedly the lead. The splendid achievemets of the Bates and Booth strains of beef cattle cannot be forgotten as easily as one can forget a discarded garment, and it is apparent that the friends of the lineal descendants of the original Teeswater tribe do not propose to resign their position without a grand struggle.

The contest is becoming exceedingly interesting. A vast amount of capital and boundless enterprise have been enlisted in the effort to dislodge the Short-Horns from their position as the leading beef-producing family of America, but the friends of this grand tribe are thoroughly aroused and fully determined to sustain their justly acquired reputation. Extra efforts will be made this season to exhibit none but the finest bred and best representatives of the Short-Horn families, and the result of the fairs of 1882 will be looked for with the utmost anxiety by breeders throughout the country. Other breeds possess undoubted merits and in some localities have acquired a position in advance of the Durhams, but in order to maintain successfully their position they must put the best foot forward.

One thing in particular has for several years made it possible for opposition breeders to supplant the Short-Horns. It has too long been the custom of Short-Horn breeders to sell young bulls which have not been properly bred. These inferior animals have been sent out upon the great Western ranches, where they have had to contend with the very best representatives of other breeds, and in many cases the result has been disastrous to Short-Horn interests. Breeders must realize that if they hope to succeed, it is for their interest to raise none but the purest bred animals, and under such a general rule of practice the Durhams will undoubtedly continue in the foremost rank of beef-producers.

Poor Prospect for Corn in Illinois.

The farmers of Central Illinois are very much discouraged over the continued rains which have washed out nearly all the corn planted thus far, and in many cases left the fields in such condition as to preclude the possibility of raising even half a crop. In Sangamon County, owing to the unprecedented rainfall, whole fields have been planted twice, and even three times, and upon the highest ground corn which should be at least twelve inches high is just making its appearance above the surface. The loss occasion through this delay has already amounted to fabulous figures, and unless a decided change for the better occurs within the next ten days there will be the shortest crop of corn raised ever known in the great corn belt of Illinois. Last month was the coldest May ever known in Illinois, and in consequence all farm-work was ruinously delayed.

The same unfortunate state of things exists in Morgan, Menard, Macon, and Logan Counties, through which a TRIBUNE representative recently journeyed. It is generally conceded that the crop will be a short one, and that unless fair, mild, and warm weather should prevail during June and July many farmers will be placed in a very serious position as regards the future.

The storms of last week in Central Illinois were unprecedented. Highway bridges were washed away which had not been renewed for ten years; whole fields of corn were literally washed out; fences were carried away in sections; and the damage to crops of all kinds was very great. Cattle-feeders, who raise but little corn and rely almost exclusively upon their pastures for feed, are not so seriously affected. The blue-grass fields of Sangamon County are in excellent condition, and farmers who complained of drouth last season are now surfeited with waters. The pastures are in fine shape, and grass-fed stock cattle were never in better condition.

Blue Grass.

"In the tame grasses lies the royal road to wealth," and this fact can be easily substantiated by a visit to the blue-grass belt of Illinois. It has for years been customary for the Kentucky people to claim that nowhere but in the blue-grass belt of that State could that particular fattening grass be grown. A TRIBUNE representative recently rode over a number of grass farms in Illinois, where the veritable "Kaintucky" blue grass thrives in all the luxuriant perfection of its native country. Much has been said and written of the famous grazing facilities of the country about Lexington, Paris, and Bowling Green, in the State that has given to the country the famous Rose of Sharon Short-Horns, and horses that have astonished the world, yet one can ride clear out of that blue-grass belt in a drive of half a day. Running through the black rich loam of a tier of counties extending nearly across the State of Illinois are the same ingredients that are found in the Kentucky soil, with the additional recommendation, that the soil in Illinois is much richer, and the territory in which this grass is found much larger. Upon these grass farms are just as good cattle as Kentucky can produce; supervising the farms are a class of men second to none as to culture and intelligence, and it is a matter of congratulation for every Illinoisan to know that this State now stands at the head of the list of agriculture and stock-raising States. The claim that blue grass must be grown in Kentucky in order to insure good cattle has been disproven, and the breeders of Illinois have in their recent sales shown as finely-bred cattle as the country contains.

Notes.

The army-worm has made its appearance in the wheat-fields of Southern Illinois.

It is estimated that 80,000 head of cattle are being herded on the prairies of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.

Farmers should bear in mind that the natural home of the sheep is upon dry uplands, and, though a limited number will for a time thrive upon the succulent grasses of low ground, they are apt to become afflicted with foot-rot and to scour if kept thickly upon the ground.

Richard King, known all over the West as "The Cattle King," is a small, swarthy Irishman. His flocks of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle, and troops of horses and mules are estimated at 500,000 head in all. His home ranch, the Santa Gertrudas, is seventy-five miles in length, and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

Mr. Peleg Winslow, of the well-known firm of A. M. Winslow's Sons, of Kankakee, Ill., has concluded to retire from the firm, and is now looking up a desirable location in which to commence the breeding of Princess cattle on his own account. The Winslow herd has become so large that a division was necessary. The Kankakee herd will be continued under the supervision of one of the brothers. The reputation of the farm is national.

The Board of Directors of the newly-formed Short-Horn Breeders' Association held an adjourned meeting at the Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. The following committee was selected to consult with the proprietors of all existing Short-Horn Herd Books with a view of consolidating the entire work of the registry in the hands of the association: Messrs. Emory Cobb, J. H. Pickrell, C. J. Nourse, C. A. De Graff, and C. L. Leonard. The board adjourned, and it is understood the members will be called together at an early date to perfect the constitution and by-laws of the association.

HORSE SALES.

The following sales were made this week by F. J. Berry & Co., No. 4 Monroe street:

Description.	*Age*	*H'nds*	*Weight*	*Price*
Bay horse, pacing	7	16	1,000	$ 500
Bay driver	6	15¾	1,100	300
Bay driver	7	16	1,100	400
Gray driver	7	15½	1,050	225
Brown driver	8	15¾	1,050	200
Black driver	7	15	950	190
Bay driver	5	16	1,200	200
Brown driver	5	15½	1,000	250
Sorrel driver	7	15¾	950	50
Sorrel driver	8	15	900	65
Black driver	8	15	900	85
Bay driver	8	15½	1,000	80
Carriage team	6	15¾	2,200	500
Carriage team	6	15¾	2,250	400
Carriage team	8	15¾	2,100	300
Bay horse	10	15¼	1,200	75
Bay horse	8	15¾	1,200	105
Bay horse	9	15¾	1,100	100
Saddle pony	7	14	700	75

BABY ROLAND.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Gentle angel, hover o'er him—
  Smile upon his golden head;
Lightly breathe a blessing for him,
  As you linger 'round his bed;
Sweet red lips now flushed in slumber—
  Bright blue eyes hid from our sight—
Tiny curls of countless number
  Tossed above the forehead bright.

Darling babe! O would that never
  Sorrow's chain should bind thee fast?
Could thy face smile on forever,
  And thy brightness ever last!
Clouds will come; we cannot shield thee,
  Though our love outreaches wide;
Thy frail barque must stem the current
  Of Fate's stern, relentless tide.

All too soon, dear little birdling!
  Wilt thou leave the sheltering nest;
Love will seem restraint confining—
  Other hopes will fill thy breast.
We are weary of Life's conflict—
  Thy young limbs will soon be strong.
O my darling! battle nobly
  For the Right, and shun the Wrong!
June, 1882. CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.

A sure cure for impoverished blood, pimples, and sallow complexion, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It will produce a healthy color, smooth skin, and is absolutely not injurious.

THE COURTS.

Another Chapter in the Litigation Over the Grand Opera-House.

The Wabash Railroad Seeks to Be Relieved of Certain School Taxes.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

Another Page of the Hamlin-Davis Trouble.

The Hamlin-Davis litigation furnished another bit of legal literature yesterday, the document this time being the answer of Hamlin to the cross-bill of Davis. Hamlin filed a bill first to compel Davis to surrender his lease of the Grand Opera-House, and Davis retorted with a cross-bill asking to have Hamlin compelled to surrender the theatre when his lease is up next May. Yesterday Hamlin's answer to this cross-bill was filed, in which the theatrical manager admits his lease expires on the 16th of April, 1883, and that Davis has a lease of the theatre for ten years from that time. He has never seen the lease, however, and claims it would do his eyes good to behold it, and know that there is such a document. But, admitting there is, Hamlin reiterates his claim that the lease in equity and good conscience belongs to him, and that Davis only holds it in trust. Hamlin also claims he never recognized any right of Davis to get a lease, but, to put it mildly, denounced Davis' bad faith in the most forcible terms he had at command, and at once bounced him from his employment. He did, however, as a sort of compromise, suggest that Davis should turn half the lease over to him and offered to sell his remaining interest in his own lease, all of which Davis haughtily declined, feeling that he had everything in his own hands.

Hamlin also denies that he ever threatened to spend a large sum of money to keep Davis out of possession, but has intimated he would spend a large sum to get justice in the courts. He complains further that Davis' claim to the theatre is hurting him (Hamlin) in making engagements after April, 1883, as theatrical and operatic companies are often engaged months and even years in advance, and he is therefore the more anxious that his rights should be established and Davis' pretenses declared invalid.

A Railroad Company Objects to Paying More Tax than the Law Allows.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company filed a bill yesterday against W. T. Johnson, County Collector; Anton Brinkert, County Collector of Adams County; D. W. Miller, Collector of Brown County; A. H. Sieischott, Collector of Cass County; J. B. Shaw, Collector of Ford County; James Corbin, Collector of Hancock County; Samuel Birens, Collector of Mason County; W. M. Ragan, Collector of McDonough County; B. W. Finn, Collector of Pike County; Arch Shelton, Collector of Shelby County; and Frederick Rapiquet, Collector of St. Clair County, to restrain the collection of certain taxes. The road of complainant runs through the above-named counties, and a district school tax for educational purposes was extended against its property for 1881 in excess of the 2 per cent on the valuation of its property as ascertained by the last assessment preceding such levy. The company has paid all the school tax levied against it which is not in excess of the 2 per cent, and claims it is not legally bound to pay the remainder. This balance unpaid amounts to $538.23 in all, of which $20.89 is due in Cook County. The County Collectors of the various counties above named are trying to collect the whole assessments, and the company asks for an injunction to restrain them and for a decree declaring void the amount levied in excess of the 2 per cent valuation.

Divorces.

Maggie Snowdon filed a bill yesterday against Frank G. Snowdon, charging him with cruelty and adultery, and asking for a divorce.

Ernestine Mester asked for a divorce from William Mester on the ground of adultery.

A bill was filed Thursday by Etta Burns against Thomas Burns for divorce, the charge being drunkenness and cruelty.

Jennie O. Davis complains that her husband, Walter B. Davis has been in the habit of abusing her frequently since their marriage, and particularly that of late years he has repeatedly assaulted her with a butcher-knife and threatened to kill her. He is also in the habit of drinking to excess, and for both these causes she asks for a divorce.

Charles P. Dewey filed a bill against his wife, Emma Scott, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Isabella M. Burdick for a decree against Dorrence E. Burdick, the charges being desertion and cruelty.

Items.

Judge Harlan arrived late Thursday evening, and yesterday he and Judge Blodgett sat together in a rehearing of the ancient case of Palmer C. Smith and others against W. C. Goudy and others. The arguments will be resumed today.

Judge Smith yesterday granted a new trial in the case of Selig Levy against Marshall Field, L. Z. Leiter, and John G. McWilliams, to recover $15,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution in procuring plaintiff's arrest on a charge of larceny. Levy obtained a verdict for $5,000 May 23, but the Judge set it aside on the ground that the instructions to the jury were erroneous under the fourth and fifth counts of the declaration. A new trial was granted.

State Courts.

Mary Galvin commenced a suit in trespass against Christopher Henroth, claiming $5,000 damages.

Martha M. Ruggles sued Stewart B. McEldowney and John A. McDougal for $1,000.

Robert H. Moody commenced an action in trespass against J. Dexter to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

James C. Rice began a suit for $16,000 against James Couch.

Reuben Bishop brought suit for $2,500 against H. P. Aldrich, B. G. Fisher, and J. W. Hobson.

Probate Court.

The will of James Kennedy was proved and admitted to record. The widow is the executrix.

Criminal Court.

In Judge Rogers' court John Fitzgerald, who pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction; Mike Crowley, charged with violation of the liquor-law, asked for and was granted a continuance to the September term of court; the cases of Sarah McBride, larceny; William Busse, violating the liquor-law; and Winfield S. White, larceny, were also continued to the September term; Daniel Flynn, larceny, plea of guilty entered and remanded for sentence; and John Brace, charged with carrying concealed weapons, furnished bail, with Adeline Brace as surety.

In Judge Gary's court Walter Patchin, 16 years of age, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to four days in the County Jail; Michael McKenna pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded; George La Belle, 14 years old, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was also remanded; and David Selig pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery and was remanded.

In the neighborhood of forty prisoners from the jail were arraigned before Judge Gary yesterday afternoon, and, as usual, every one of them entered pleas of not guilty. Among the number were a band of very small boys charged with driving away a horse and buggy belonging to Charles Dennehey.

Peter Campbell and John Reidy, two young men of bad antecedents who were released upon their own recognizance during the March term of court, were yesterday sentenced in Judge Rogers' court to one year each in the House of Correction. Both promised good behavior, as they had frequently done before, but were recently caught by the police under circumstances which indicate they had no idea of reforming.

The grand jury for this, the June term of the Criminal Court, will be impaneled Monday forenoon by Judge Gary.

The several cases which were yesterday continued before Judge Rogers were continued to the September term instead of to the July term, in order to leave the way clear for Judges Moran and Hawes, who succeed to the Criminal bench next month, to order a vacation if they so desire, and if the business of the court will permit of it.

The gaming-house case of Hugh Dunn and Dyer Smith, of No. 189 West Madison street, which was to have come up for trial yesterday before Judge Gary and a jury, was continued until Monday morning. Mr. W. S. Forrest, the attorney for the defendants, was unavoidably kept busy in one of the other courts.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGES HARLAN AND BLODGETT—Set case Smith vs. Goudy.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 4,550, 4,440, 4,524, 4,366, 4,423.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 5,468, 6,037, 6,068, 6,083, and 6,085.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.
JUDGE JAMESON—Divorces.
JUDGE GARDNER—Divorces.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE BARNUM—Divorces.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court today.
JUDGE LOOMIS—No court today.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 350 to 400. Trial call, term Nos. 4,780, 4,836, 4,854, 4,870, 4,883. No. 4,763, Bate vs. Brokoski, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 6,145, 6,147, and 5,667, and calendar Nos. 434, 436, 438, 442, 446, 447, 449, 450, and 452. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 6,312, 6,232, and 3,833. No. 5,972, Munday vs. Haish, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 216, 253, 222½, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Set case No. 3,858 and term Nos. 2,936, 4,484, 4,638, and 4,642. No. 5,491, Korter vs. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 1,449, 389, 1,154, 1,233, 1,234, 1,235, 1,236, 1,237, 1,238, 1,239, 1,240, 1,241, 1,242, 1,243, 1,244, and 1,262.
JUDGE GARY—No. 45—The Trask conspiracy case; and No. 1,323—the gaming-house case of Hugh Dunne and Dyer Smith.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 723, 3,478, 2, 29, 48, 83½, 86, 88, 108, 110, 112, 121, 125, 129, 134, 148, 149, 155, 164, 165, 172, 173, 174, and 263.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. S. Pike vs. De Witt Clinton Cottle, $65.

JUDGE SMITH—William Nicholson, use, etc., vs. J. A. Boyer and Daniel E. Corneau; verdict, $1,646.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Louis Weber vs. Henry Meineke and wife, $258.50.—W. G. Miller et al. vs. Henry Jaeger, $1,912.91.—George F. Brown et al. vs. J. E. Muchmore Jr., $307.

Proceedings in the Illinois Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court today:

22. Capen et al. vs. Destiger Glass Company; motion to dismiss appeal reserved until final hearing.

21. People vs. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; same.
39. Hesing vs. McCartney et al.; same.
45. Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Morganstein; motion to dismiss denied.
40. Bradish et al. vs. Bailey; appeal dismissed.
46. Motion to affirm denied without prejudice.
36. Motion to extend.
37. Dunn vs. People; motion to advance cause.
Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 were taken on call.
Adjourned till tomorrow.

THE POWERS MURDER.

A Policeman's Inefficiency—No Clew to the Assassin.

The brutal murder of Thomas Powers, the young teamster, by Pat Condon, in Barnes' saloon, corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, was unknown to most of the Chicago policemen until they read THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. Some of them probably are still ignorant of the case, and would not look a second time at Condon if they should chance to meet him on the street. The officer who saw the murderer washing his crimsoned hands and did not arrest him, although he knew that Powers had been cut, and that the bloody knife was then lying back of Barnes' bar, was Christopher Russell. Christopher's superiors read THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, and when they found out that a murder had been committed and that Christopher had figured so ignominiously in the affair, they promptly suspended him. The indications are that if Christopher is deprived of his star until Condon is arrested it will become very rusty from disuse. A brother of the murdered teamster arrived from Peoria yesterday to take charge of the remains. They will be held here, of course, until after a coroner's jury has viewed them.

GREELEY'S SORROW.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter on the Death of His Son.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1882.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*: In looking over and arranging the correspondence of my father I accidentally came upon the inclosed letter, which reopens a sad but interesting page in the life of Horace Greeley. It tells its own story, and needs no commentary from me. Yours,

S. S. RANDALL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1849.—MY FRIEND: You ask for an hour. I have now but fifteen minutes, yet will endeavor to say something.

The loss of my boy makes a great change in my feelings, plans, and prospects. The joy of my life was comprehended in his, and I do not now feel that any personal object can strongly move me henceforth. I had thought of buying a country-place, but it was for him; I had begun to love flowers and beautiful objects because he liked them. Now, all that deeply concerns me is the evidence that we shall live hereafter, and especially that we shall live with and know those we loved here. The rest seems subordinate and trifling. I mean to act my part while life is spared me, but I no longer covet length of days. If I felt sure on the point of identifying and being with our loved ones in the world to come I would prefer not to live long. As it is, I am resigned to whatever may be divinely ordered.

I am not often sad, and suffer little. I feel none of that eating away of the heart which afflicts my poor wife and makes me apprehend that she will not live long. She has cried very little, and laid our darling in his coffin, after thoroughly washing him, with dry eyes. We had but few hours to prepare for our loss. He went to bed as hearty and happy as ever; at 2 a. m. he wanted to get up, but went directly back to bed, complaining of no sickness; a little past 3 he called again, and soon the purging and vomiting commenced in earnest, but we stopped this at 8, and I did not feel that he was in danger till about 1 p. m., and at 5 he died. His mother had bought him a fiddle the day before, which delighted him beyond measure, and he was only induced to lay it up at night by his delight at the idea of coming up in the morning and surprising me by playing on it before I got up. In the morning at daylight I was called to his bedside; the next day I followed him to his grave! You cannot guess how golden and lovely his long hair (never cut) looked in the coffin.

We have lost four out of five children, and have only an infant left. Our last girl was only 6 months old; the other two were infants. Pixie was 5 years old last March. So much grace, and wit, and poetry were rarely or never blended in so young a child, and to us his form and features were the perfection of beauty. We can never have another child, and life cannot be long enough to efface, though it will temper this sorrow. It differs in kind as well as degree from what we have heretofore experienced.

For the present my prevailing sentiment is that of some adventurous Cortez or Pizarro, who has burned his ships and most of his baggage on an inhospitable shore, and feels he can henceforth advance freely. I do not feel that I have heretofore been derelict, but hereafter I feel confident that no fear of personal consequences can deter me from doing my duty. The road before me seems hilly and heavy, and I have less strength than I had, but I shall swing my pack soon and face those I meet with as blithe a countenance as ever. Kind regards to Mrs. Randall. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

P. S.—I wrote a full account of our disaster to a friend, and will let you read it sometime if you wish.

JUNE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

June, with her soft, sweet breath, and sunny smiles,
Has fled from out the gloom
Of Winter's bleak, cold clime;
And now in modest beauty
Stands she in our midst,
A fair-faced maiden,
Clad in robes of spotless purity,
Late woven from the flowers
That nestle in the waving prairie-grass,
Or shyly hide within the wood's cool shade.
Upon her brow and in her dainty hands
Are roses,
Gifts from God to this His favored child.
Still in her cheek
There glows the rich, red stain
That Spring's crisp coolness left;
Not yet the fierce, hot Summer
Clasps her in his rude embrace,
And breathes his scorching breath upon her cheek.
Fair June! sweet June!
Uncovered do we bow before thee,
And our humble offering
Lay upon thy shrine.
DUBUQUE, Ia., 1882. B. L. B.

Stewart's Marvelous Memory.

New York Letter.

A. T. Stewart was the typical tradesman of modern times. He was a tradesman everywhere—at church, at his club, at home. He never forgot the most trifling details of his business; he knew and remembered the pattern of every piece of goods that had ever been on his shelves. Stewart belonged to the Century Club, although he rarely visited its rooms. The club once bought a carpet of his people, and when it had been down for several months Stewart happened to come in. He seemed to be greatly interested in the carpet, studying it attentively. "Where did you buy that?" he demanded at last of one of the house committee.

"At your place, I believe."

"Impossible!" rejoined the millionaire. "We never had that pattern in stock. We have had a pattern exactly similar, except that those little violet flowers were white."

The committeeman took the trouble to hunt through his vouchers, and produced a receipted bill of A. T. Stewart & Co. Mr. Stewart shook his head. "There is some mistake," he said; "the little flowers on our carpeting were white."

It was found on investigation that the little flowers had been white—so offensively white and spotty to the eyes of some of the esthetic members of the club that Louis Laing had carefully gone over them all with a stiff brush dipped in violet ink.

I think it was William H. Webb, the ship-builder, whom Mr. Stewart stopped on a Sunday morning coming out of church in order to solicit the contract for furnishing a new steamship then on the stocks.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."
And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

SKETCHE
Pretty Annie Ralston
Marriage to F
James.

A Philadelphia Inf
Weighed Only
Ounces.

How a Handsome Baltim
Lady Smiled Her W
Verdict.

Music and Cookery Some
Up by a New Haven
Recently.

A Bride with Bugs on Her A
Worn by the Rothschilds-
Poetry, Humor, Et

After.
After the sunshine follows the r
After the pleasure cometh the p
After the daylight the night is ne
(Oh! the night is dark, and co
After the struggle some brave he
After temptation cometh the sin
After sweet rapture cometh desp
Misery, longing, and death are th

After mad love comes the empty
After glad greetings in pain to p
After the deluge strong souls gro
And mourn in silence, but dare
After the calm comes the awful
After sweet rest comes strife to
After warm kisses are glances co
The heart grows sick—and the t

Pretty Annie Ral
Kansas City letter: The one ro
in the life of the James boys
prominence in writing the history
was the marriage of Frank Jam
pretty daughter of Samuel Ralst
ence, which occurred in June, 1
the facts in connection with that
vived by the return home of Mr
née Annie Ralston, who unexpec
nounced reached her father's ho
day night last from St. Louis ove
Alton Road. Not since 1874 has
ened the door of her father's ho
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who thus linked her life with th
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in Jackson County. Her fa
Ralston, before the War, was on
and best known men in Jack
owned and lived on what is
Roberts farm. There Annie Ral
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tained. During the War Mr. Ral
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and blooded stock stolen and
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was issued he received a special
commander of the district to le
for his supposed leaning toward
ates. He was then forced to
and farm, which never again
possession in such a shape that
even if he had anything li
The War swept everything fr
was left comparatively a poor
time his pretty daughter rem
family, and during 1870 or
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county, which she was in every
filling, and it was about this tim
crossed that of Frank James,
changed in all its bearings. To
turn home of this girl after
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when she walked into her father'
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the circumstances, and with he
about 7 years of age, who answ
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that Annie Ralston James had
father's house, a large number
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A Ten-Ounce B
A New York correspondent
Lawrence street, Manhattanville
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born, and the wonderful baby
ten ounces last Saturday mornin
the smallest infants born wi
that science has ever record
Wandered yesterday afternoon

H IS WEALTH!
Body is Wealth of Mind.
ADWAY'S
saparillian
SOLVENT.
makes sound flesh, strong bone, and
If you would have your flesh firm,
und, without caries, and your com-
use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
VENT.
teful Recognition.
CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
victory in the healing art; that
wer that clearly discerns Defect
a remedy; that restores step by
es—the body which has been slow-
nd weakened by an insidious dis-
y commands our respect but de-
gratitude. Dr Radway has fur-
ld with that wonderful remedy,
rsaparillian Resolvent, which ac-
is result, and suffering humanity,
an existence of pain and disease,
days and long nights, owe him
de."—Medical Messenger.
E AND TRUE.
from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on
's Cure," as follows:
OF DISEASES CURED BY
ADWAY'S
arillian Resolvent.
in Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Ru-
Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
abit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal
Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
ite Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine
ankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes,
Decay of the Body, Pimples and
mors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,
, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits,
of the above complaints to which
re given specious names.
that there is no known remedy that
curative power over these diseases
's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step
ly from the foundation, and restores
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he body are stopped, and healthy
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formed. This is the first corrective
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, etc., causing caries of the bones,
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Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic
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ution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla
patient "feel better," every hour
row better and increase in health,
d flesh.
RIAN TUMORS.
oval of these tumors by Radway's
s now so certainly established that
nce considered almost miraculous is
mon recognized fact by all parties.
e cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C.
J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix,
n our Almanac for 1879; also that of
ibbons, in the present edition of our
True."
e contains more of the active princi-
dicines than any other Preparation,
easpoonful does, while others require
times as much.
E DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
UTE REMEDY.
quires MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
and cure acute disease.
AY'S READY RELIEF,
e to twenty minutes, never fails to re-
with one thorough application; no
violent or excruciating the pain the
, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv-
lgic, or prostrated with disease may
DWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford
tion of the Kidneys, Inflammation
ladder, Inflammation of the Bowels,
on of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi-
athing, Palpitation of the Heart,
s, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In-
Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
tism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil-
and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sum-
plaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
Limbs, are instantly relieved.
ER AND AGUE.
AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
edial agent in this world that will
er and Ague, and other Malarious,
arlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other
ed by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
AY'S READY RELIEF.
a few moments, when taken accord-
directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea,
Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In-
s should always carry a bottle of Rad-
y Relief with them. A few drops in
prevent sickness or pains from
water. It is better than French
Bitters as a stimulant.
d Lumbermen should always be pro-
it.
CAUTION.
edial agents capable of destroying life
erdose should be avoided. Morphine,
rychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and oth-
l remedies, do at certain times, in
doses, relieve the patient during their
he system. But perhaps the second
peated, may aggravate and increase
ing, and another dose cause death.
o necessity for using these uncertain
en a positive remedy like Radway's
lief will stop the most excruciating
er, without entailing the least dif-
their infant or adult.
HE TRUE RELIEF.
'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial
rogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents Per Bottle.
y's Regulating Pills,
Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act
out Pain, Always Reliable and
Natural in Their Operation.
ABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
y tasteless, elegantly coated with
n, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse,
then.
's PILLS for the cure of all disorders
omach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad-
ous Diseases, Headache, Constipation,
s, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
nflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and
ements of the Internal Viscera. War-
effect a permanent cure. Purely veg-
taining no mercury, minerals, or dele-
rugs.
erve the following symptoms result-
iseases of the digestive organs: Con-
Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea,
, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight
omach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or
at the Heart, Choking or Suffering
when in a lying posture, Dots or
re the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in
, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow-
e Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
d Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
f the Flesh.
ses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
m all the abovenamed disorders.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.
eat that the reader must consult our
papers on the subject of diseases and
, among which may be named:
and True."
ay on Irritable Urethra."
ay on Scrofula."
ers relating to different classes of Dis-
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
"FALSE AND TRUE."
etter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No.
n, cor. Church-st., New York. In-
worth thousands will be sent you.
TO THE PUBLIC.
n be no better guarantee of the value
ADWAY'S old-established R. R. REME-
the base and worthless imitations of
here are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and
sure and ask for Radway's, and see
name "Radway" is on what you buy.

SKETCHES.

Pretty Annie Ralston and Her Marriage to Frank James.

A Philadelphia Infant That Weighed Only Ten Ounces.

How a Handsome Baltimore Young Lady Smiled Her Way to a Verdict.

Music and Cookery Somewhat Mixed Up by a New Haven Belle Recently.

A Bride with Bugs on Her Ankles—Dresses Worn by the Rothschilds—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

After.

After the sunshine follows the rain;
After the pleasure cometh the pain.
After the daylight the night is near—
(Ah! the night is dark, and cold, and drear).
After the struggle some brave hearts win;
After temptation cometh the sin;
After sweet rapture cometh despair—
Misery, longing, and death are there.

After mad love comes the empty heart;
After glad greetings in pain to part.
After the deluge strong souls grow weak,
And mourn in silence, but dare not speak.
After the calm comes the awful storm;
After sweet rest comes strife to be borne;
After warm kisses are glances cold—
The heart grows sick—and the tale is told.

CATERINA.

Pretty Annie Ralston.

Kansas City letter: The one romantic episode in the life of the James boys which deserves prominence in writing the history of their career was the marriage of Frank James to Annie, the pretty daughter of Samuel Ralston, of Independence, which occurred in June, 1874, and now all the facts in connection with that affair are revived by the return home of Mrs. Frank James, née Annie Ralston, who unexpectedly and unannounced reached her father's house late on Friday night last from St. Louis over the Chicago & Alton Road. Not since 1874 has her form darkened the door of her father's house, and at that time when she departed it was to visit the family of Mrs. Ezra Hickman, in this city, and from here she went to Omaha, where she was clandestinely married to Frank James. The young girl who thus linked her life with that of the notorious outlaw was as well known as any young lady in Jackson County. Her father, Mr. Samuel Ralston, before the War, was one of the richest and best known men in Jackson County, and owned and lived on what is now the Preston Roberts farm. There Annie Ralston was born, and her education was the best that could be obtained. During the War Mr. Ralston's farm was raided time after time by jayhawkers, his horses and blooded stock stolen and stampeded, and shortly before the celebrated "Order No. 11" was issued he received a special order from the commander of the district to leave the county for his supposed leaning towards the Confederates. He was then forced to leave his home and farm, which never again came into his possession in such a shape that he occupied it, even if he had anything like a legal title. The War swept everything from him, and he was left comparatively a poor man. All this time his pretty daughter remained with the family, and during 1870 or 1871 she secured the position of school-teacher in the county, which she was in every way capable of filling, and it was about this time that her path crossed that of Frank James, and her life was changed in all its bearings. To say that the return home of this girl after all these years caused an excitement at Independence is but expressing it mildly, and on Friday night last, when she walked into her father's house, she was greeted as only a returned child could be under the circumstances, and with her was a fine boy about 7 years of age, who answers to the name of "Bob," and all the family say he looks just like Frank. On Saturday and Sunday last, when it became known in and about Independence that Annie Ralston James had returned to her father's house, a large number of friends and relatives called upon her. It is said the eight years which have passed since she so suddenly went away have worked great changes in her appearance, and that she looks careworn and weary, and at least fifteen years older. She refuses to talk about her husband in connection with the crimes laid at his door, but says he is alive. She knows nothing as to the reported negotiations for his surrender, and declares emphatically that he will do nothing of the sort unless a full and complete pardon be granted him by the Governors of States where charges are hanging over his head.

A reporter lately had an interview with Mr. Samuel Ralston regarding his daughter, and he stated that during 1873 and 1874 his daughter taught school during the larger portion of the year, and was often a guest at the house of Mr. Ezra Hickman, in Kansas City, whose wife was a daughter of Mr. Ralston's second wife.

"During that time had you any idea that Frank James was courting your daughter?"

"Not the least in the world. She was a very pretty, loving daughter, and was unlike most girls of her age. She did not court the attention of young men of the neighborhood; on the contrary, rather shunned and repelled them."

"When and where did Frank James meet her and do his love-making?"

"That I do not know. She taught school some time at New Santa Fé, and I presume it was there. Frank James, however, was an occasional visitor at my house after the War, and from 1870 until Annie left us he was at the house perhaps half a dozen times. The idea that he wanted my daughter for his wife, or that she would accept him, never entered my head. I knew all about his actions and doings during the War, and didn't want such a man for my son-in-law."

"When did she leave your home?"

"I think it was in June, 1874, that she left for Kansas City. I came to town with her and brought her trunk, and from the time she took the cars have never seen her. From Kansas City she was going to Omaha to visit a young lady who had been her schoolmate. After she had been away some time, we received a letter postmarked Kansas City, telling us that she was married and going to Nevada or Colorado. She said she had deceived me, and asked forgiveness for the same, signing herself simply 'Annie Reynolds.' You can imagine how surprised we were, and in every way tried to find out who the man Reynolds was she had married, but for a long time failed."

"How did you discover at last?"

"My son John found it out one day in Kansas City. He was traveling for a St. Louis house, and while selling goods went into a store and was asked if he was any relation to Mr. Samuel Ralston, of Independence, or Annie Ralston. He answered in the affirmative, and was told 'why your sister married Frank James.' This was a great surprise to John, and he immediately came down to Independence and told me, and we investigated the matter and found that it was true."

"Where did your daughter marry Frank James, and when?"

"It was in Omaha, and, I think, some time before she went up to Kansas City the last time, and while visiting her schoolmate. Frank followed her up there, and, after marrying her, insisted upon her sharing his fate, and she consented, and so left us."

"Has Frank ever been to see you since he ran away with your daughter?"

"Yes; once. He came suddenly to my house in 1875, before I went to Texas. He arrived early in the morning, but for some time refused to get off his horse, apparently fearing capture, but at last did dismount and took breakfast with us, but did not take the saddle from his horse."

"What did he have to say?"

"Well, he talked about Annie a good deal, and said she was well, and wanted to know 'if I had forgiven him.' I told him he was a d—— rascal and had stolen my daughter, and I wanted her to come back. He stated that if I did not forgive her she would not return, and in any case I would not see her for ten years. I replied that his life was so uncertain that his wife ought to be in a place of safety, but he only said: 'By G——, she shan't come back, and you shan't see her,' and then mounted his horse and rode away."

"You afterwards went to Texas, did you not?"

"Yes, in October, 1876, I removed to Texas, and went to see Allen Palmer, who married Frank James' sister. Palmer would say nothing about my daughter, but his wife said she had been there earlier in the year, but left with her husband for the North, and my visit there amounted to nothing."

A Ten-Ounce Baby.

A New York correspondent writes: No. 87 Lawrence street, Manhattanville, is a wooden tenement-house of the class whose doors are always open day and night, and on the third floor, front, in a suite of dingy rooms, lives George Fromm, a car-driver, and his family, which includes a wonderful baby, which arrived on Friday, May 12, and has since been the marvel of Mrs. Fromm's neighbors. The family consists of Mrs. Fromm, a healthy woman of German extraction, a little girl 8 years old, a boy 3 years old, who weighed eleven ounces when he was born, and the wonderful baby which weighed ten ounces last Saturday morning, and is one of the smallest infants born without deformity that science has ever recorded. A reporter [illegible] yesterday afternoon through the unlighted hall, and finally managed to make his way up two creaking and rickety flights of stairs to the third floor.

Mrs. Fromm was found in an unlighted closet of a room just large enough to contain a bed. The wonderful baby was nestled among the bedclothes, and the boy that weighed eleven ounces three years ago was lying across the foot of the bed asleep. Mrs. Fromm exhibited the wonderful baby with evident pride. He was about one-sixteenth the average weight of infants at birth, but more perfectly proportioned and symmetrical than is ordinarily the case. The feet and hands were fully developed, lacking the ordinary dimples of babyhood, and resembling the feet and hands in miniature of a mature human being. The head was comparatively somewhat smaller than that of an infant of ordinary weight, and one of its notable features was the absence of pulsation on the top. An examination showed that the cranial bones were nearly, if not completely, united, and accounted for the fact that there was no pulsation. The scalp was covered with a rather heavy growth of dark, silky hair, which was especially thick in the posterior region, and descended in considerable luxuriance to the nape of the neck. The latter, instead of the puffiness and well-defined deep fold of normal infancy, resembled the neck of an adult, its muscles being distinctly defined, and its general anatomy more clearly exhibited than those of an ordinary baby. The trunk, arms, and limbs evinced the same painful but diminutive maturity: the eyes were well opened, bright and alert in their expression, not vacant, as is ordinarily the case, and the nose, mouth, and other features also showed the appearance of matured symmetry. The little fellow uttered no cries on being taken from the mother and placed in the arms of a stranger. When questioned the mother stated that her husband was a man of more than average robustness and physical proportions. He is a car-driver in the employ of one of the surface railways, and has been in good health since he was married, which was thirteen years ago. Her father is a large and healthy man, and her mother a robust German woman. So far as she knew neither her ancestry nor her husband's comprised any persons below the ordinary hight and weight, nor was there anything in her personal history that explained the strange phenomenon of two babies in succession of such extraordinary diminutiveness. The little girl was of average weight at her birth, and is now well grown for her age, while the boy, though bright, active, and healthy, is comparatively as small as when he was born. He has given abundant proof of his vital energy, however, having survived a severe attack of scarlet-fever, besides other diseases incident to his age and condition in life. The case will no doubt attract the attention of scientific men, and their closer investigation may divulge causes concealed from the ordinary eye.

Woman's Rights Imperiled.

Has a woman a right to smile upon a juror, especially a young woman? This seems to be the question involved in a case at Baltimore, where the will of one Johns has been on trial. John T. Johns, having a property of from $100-000 to $200,000, died leaving his property to John Johns. Incapacity to make a will was alleged, and the will was broken. Now the counsel for the defense impeach the verdict on the ground that one of the jury by the name of Turner was under the requisite age, 25 years. It turns out that Turner is only about 24 years of age, and other testimony taken by the commission to inquire into his age makes a decided sensation. It is charged that one Miss Caldwell, a girl of 17, who would be an heir-at-law under previous wills if this one were broken, sat in the court-room and was observed to "exchange glances with Turner," also to "smile at him and receive a smile in return." Mr. Turner testified that he did not know Miss Caldwell, but having seen her in the court-room he "bowed to her upon the street" and "she returned the bow in a pleasant manner." Apparently in Baltimore men bow to ladies whom they do not know without waiting for the ladies to bow to them, if they desire their acquaintance. This happened on "the fashionable promenade at a fashionable hour," but the social standing of Turner and Miss Caldwell was not incompatible with his meeting her at the rink, "the dime museum," and the circus, where he "gave her some peanuts." Her father, Dr. Caldwell, thanked Mr. Turner for the verdict, and invited him to his house, and Turner's sister had become quite intimate with the young woman. It was also in evidence that Turner, putting his arm around another juror's neck, said: "How can we give a verdict against such a pretty girl as Miss Caldwell?" Clearly Miss Caldwell is a dangerous person to have in the court-room, firing her "smile" among susceptible jurors, and the wisdom of the Maryland regulation as to the age of jurors is vindicated. It is to be hoped that a clear distinction will be observed and maintained between her indefeasible right to be "pretty" and the proper regulation of their susceptibilities by jurymen and judges.

A recent case of the infringement of one of the recognized prerogatives of the sex in another respect has come to our knowledge. A Massachusetts woman refused to pay for a dozen photographs of herself on the ground that they were "not satisfactory." The photographer sued for his wages. She claimed that the picture did not do her justice. Circumstances preventing her seeing the proofs, so that they were printed to her order. They were produced in court, as well as the defendant, and the question of fact was submitted to the jury as to whether the photographs were reasonably "satisfactory" pictures of the subject of them. A jury of unfeeling men unblushingly held that they were, and found a verdict for the photographer. What becomes of a woman's right to rave over her own photograph if she has got to pay for the "horrid things"? The disappointed subject in this case carried it up to the Supreme Court upon points of law, and is clearly determined to exhaust legal resources in the maintenance of the rights of her sex to be their own judges as to the satisfactoriness of photographs.

Music and Cookery.

A New Haven (Conn.) belle who has a complete musical education and rather dotes on music, has been seized with the culinary fever, and thus makes a "mem." of her first day's experience in the kitchen:

May 1. Determined to master the technique of the kitchen, and clad in white overapron and cap, with sleeves rolled up (diamond ring in jewel-case) began a symphony in D (Dried-apple pie). Result: Tone full and round with a disposition to stray from the key and drag a little behind the orchestration; phrasing very incomplete, too much swell to the fruit—shall conquer this by using less liquid notes—inclined to sharp at some points and a general lack of sweetness noticeable (more sugar next time); color, light brown in the centre, dark charcoal on the edges. I will have to practice this symphony by myself. Aunt Jane interfered and completely threw me off the "theme"; nevertheless it was a happy variation from ordinary dried-apple pie. N. B. —Nobody encored at the table, and several guests (at $5.75 for table board) utterly refused to touch it.

Second rehearsal: Rondo, very simple (plain doughnuts with sugar on top). Had better success, though Mr. McArdle said they were too much like whole notes in slow time, they lasted so long. The new guest (hall bedroom at $7) called them pretzels at the table. Nevertheless, the runs and slurs (fat overflowed) were very interesting, and more difficult than I had supposed. The last one was very pianissimo in its effect (about as big as a walnut). Don't think I shall try any more rondos this year.

Third rehearsal: Sonata, op. 46, Chopin (vulgarly called Choppin'), a delightful melody with great variety (vegetable hash without buttons). This was the success of the day. Aunt Jane declared my touch with the chopping-knife exquisit. (Gracious, how my shoulder ached). Arpeggios were numerous, and eighths and quarters (of potatoes and carrots) occurred at intervals. The guests pronounced the effort successful in the extreme. McArdle smiled on me, and said it was the most natural hash he ever tasted. Reminded him so much of day before yesterday's dinner. Aunt Jane was going to discharge him, but I interfered. Gracious me! How hard it is to cook to suit some folks. I shall return to my music to-morrow.

A Bride with Bugs on Her Ankles.

New York letter: In spite of the efforts to drive striped and fancy hosiery from the field by making self-colored stockings in all the new and esthetic colors, there has never been a season when women's ordinarily invisible means of support looked more like a clown's legs. A bride married in Grace Church only last week has a large supply of both kinds. In the way of plain colors she has silk, lisle thread and balbriggans in the greenery, yallery tints of Oscar Wilde, as well as in brighter hues. Then she has novel combinations in stripes both as to colors and clusters. Wide and narrow stripes are found on the same stocking, and while some are striped lengthwise and some horizontally, in others half the leg and foot are in vertical lines and the other half in horizontal stripes. Some of her stockings are black, with the insteps and ankles sprinkled over with tiny butterflies in color; and one horrid pair is blue, with black bugs crawling all over them. Ugh! How can she bear to wear them? The most novel stockings in her lot have Japanese fingers well executed on the insteps in colored chain and backstitch embroidery. Her white goods for day wear are in no way very remarkable, though the chemises, drawers, skirts, and corset covers are of fine texture and tastefully trimmed. Her nightgowns, however, are the prettiest, daintiest things I ever saw. They are elaborate enough for morning robes. The material is a gossamer-like satin, creamy white, and trimmed with lace edging and insertion. The shape is the princesse, with a front formed of tucks and lace insertion. It gathers close to the neck and wrists, and is somewhat shaped to the figure at the waist, though loose. It opens in the back like a schoolgirl's bodice, and the bosom is a mass of exquisit embroidery and lace in open work. In the way of shoes, she has a pair of a new spring style, as curved and undulating as a short serpent, with slender tops, rounded up, and insteps, tapering heels, and long, pointed toes. They are made of French kid and finished with embroidery. She has also a pair of dainty Spanish sandals, with buckles set in diamonds.

Dresses Worn by the Rothschilds.

Paris letter: The Baronne Alphonse de Rothschild has given a great musical evening at her hotel, Rue St. Florentin, overlooking the Tuileries. As a model of simplicity must be cited the plain white satin robe of the young Comtesse de St. Gilles (née d'Onsenbray); her sole ornament was a diadem in brilliants. The Marquise de Tracy had a dress composed of moiré and satin-striped silk. The future bride of M. Lambert, Mlle. Lucee de Rothschild, was robed in white Indian gauze; her mode of arranging her hair seemed most uncommon; falling quite loosely on the shoulders, it was caught together lower down by narrow white ribbon, and, to complete the whole, white roses dotted the coiffure itself.

White appeared quite the favorit among young ladies. Foremost among the snowy attires was that of the daughter of the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, merely set off by white tulle and satin. The hostess herself was arrayed in a dress of dark violet velvet draped over a petticoat of white bouillonnes. Very effective appeared the dress, in blue satin, of the Comtesse Guy de la Rochefoucauld, with its lavish trimmings of beautiful white lace.

At a dinner given by the Baron Adolphe de Rothschild the Duchesse de Bisaccia was radiant in a toilet of sky-blue satin, with pearls and diamonds. Very effective also looked the red velvet dress of the Marquise de Berenger, with its habit pompadour in antique stuff, brocaded with painted bouquets. A rather singular contrast was exhibited by the Comtesse de Tredern at another dinner. This lady had replaced flowers in a blue satin dress by yellow birds perched upon the shoulders and in the air.

The Woman Carried the Jury.

A woman in New York was recently sued for the price of a dress. She was at once a witness and an exhibit, for she wore the disputed dress on the stand, so that the jury could see its faults. Faulty it was, to tell the truth, and when she drew the sleeve around her skeleton arm to show how loose it was, or lifted the surplus cloth on her hips, or grabbed the excess of material on her bosom, explaining at the same time that she had ordered the corsage to fit her like a glove, the dullest of the six jurors could understand that the maker had erred. The lawyer for the plaintiff, in cross-questioning, asked her if she had not laced herself expressly for this occasion so as to make the dress looser. She replied hotly that her corset measure was invariably and unchangeably seventeen and a half inches, and then, dropping into silent sarcasm, wanted to know if he thought that lacing would make her arms smaller or her shoulders narrower. This was too anatomical for the legal gentleman, and he was feeble from that time out. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, and the dress goes back to the store, where it will no doubt find a broader purchaser.

My Own.

Brown heads and gold around my knee
Dispute in eager play,
Sweet, childish voices in my ear
Are sounding all the day;
Yet, sometimes in a sudden hush,
I hear one voice alone,
Such as my little boy's had been
If I had kept my own.

And when ofttimes they come to me
As evening hours grow long,
And beg me winningly to give
A story or a song,
I see a pair of star-bright eyes
Among the others shine—
The eyes of him who ne'er has heard
Story or song of mine.

At night I go my rounds and pause
Each white-draped cot beside,
And note how flush is this one's cheek,
How that one's curls lie wide;
And to a corner tenantless
My swift thoughts fly apace—
That would have been, if he had lived,
My other darling's place.

The years go fast; my children soon
Within the world of men
Will find their work, and venture forth,
Not to return again;
But there is one who cannot go—
I shall not be alone:
The little boy who never lived
Will always be my own.

A Boston Girl.

She is more fair to outward view
Than many maidens be;
But I ne'er knew her blood was blue
Until she frowned on me,
And in a tone of icy glee
Alluded to her pedigree.

And then, as I essayed to speak,
She waved her lily hand;
In some dead language—was it Greek?—
She gave a stern command
I vainly tried to understand;
This was not quite what I had planned.

But soon I saw she bade me go,
And quickly said "Adieu!"
Nor ever felt a spasm of wo,
For there be very few
Whose love is ever fond and true
For Boston girls whose blood is blue.

June Jokes.

The game of Copenhagen is like Gloucester harbor—full of smacks.

A Dutch Judge, on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided: "He hash punishment plenty; I lifs mit one!"

Young person (applying for housemaid's place): "A young lady as lived with you as cook, mum, told me as you was a very nice woman to get on with!"

"You must feel lonely since your husband went away," consolingly observed a neighbor to her lady friend. "Not at all." It is the first holiday I have had since I was a school girl."

A wife, having lost her husband, was inconsolable for his death. "Leave me to my grief," she cried, sobbing: "you know the extreme sensibility of my nerves; a mere nothing upsets them."

A Western woman named her girl baby after a noted lady and wrote to her about it. The lady sent a thick, heavily-sealed envelope "not to be opened until the babe's 30th birthday." It was a terrible revenge to take.—*Philadelphia News.*

A striking window ornament is made as follows: Take one woman weighing about 200 pounds, with a neck like a stovepipe and hair uncombed, and let her throw up the sash, look up and down, and call out: "Reuben, you come in here or I'll take your hide off!"

"Is it becoming to me?" said she, as she paraded in the costume of 100 years ago before the man who is not her lord and master, but is her husband. "Yes, my dear," said he, meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked. "No, my dear," he replied; "but I wish you had lived when that was the style."

Test of true love: "Is there anything I can do to satisfy you that the affection I have confessed for you is real—any further proof that I can give of my sincerity and devotion?" exclaimed the youth, passionately. The face of the marble-hearted maiden lighted up with a Machiavellian smile as she answered: "Yes, there is, Gilbert; join the next Arctic expedition."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

While you are climbing up the mountain,
Dearest Rhoda,
I shall be standing near the fountain
Drinking soda.
While you are gazing raptly seaward,
Little dear,
You will find me sailing leeward
For a beer.

A Philadelphia paper says that on Chestnut street a lady of uncertain age looks unutterably at a gentleman, who thereupon ventures to offer her his umbrella. "How dare you speak to me, sir?" she demands, in apparent anger: "I beg you not to be offended; I could not resist offering a simple courtesy," he replies, adding, as her anger simpers away, "You look so exactly like my mother." She scuds along alone, with a look that would have taken the glazing off a stone jar.

THE WILD CRAB-TREE AT THE EAST END OF MONONA.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Like some light cloud whose kindling snow
Foretells to the dark world below
(As faith foretells to doubt and wo)
The unrisen day,
I saw thee in thy roseate bloom,
And let thee all my heart illume
With thy sweet beauty and perfume,
In time of May.

For thee the brown thrush seemed to sing,
From his high tree-top caroling,
While lowlier song-birds, chorusing,
Made soft reply.
And burly bees went booming through
The tea-sweet shade thy blossoms threw
Below, the rippled lake was blue;
O'erhead, the sky.

O blessed lot, thought I, to be
Amid the wild so fair a tree!
The very morning dowers thee
With all her charm,
And Time must newly steel his breast,
If, seeing thee in beauty dressed,
Thy tender bloom he would molest,
Or do thee harm.

Thou'rt surely born, I said, to be
Truth's ever bright epitome.
Alas! I spoke unheedingly
Too deep a truth—
For Time still proved a stern disrobes.
I marked thee in the chill October,
All bitter-fruited stand, and sober:
Alack for thee and Youth!

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

No electricity or red pepper in Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Good old-fashioned medicines only.

VAGRANT COWS.

A Nuisance from Which Suburban Residents Generally Suffer.

Its Abatement Proposed by One Who Has Studied the Subject.

Pictures of a Country Village Before and After the Cow Nuisance.

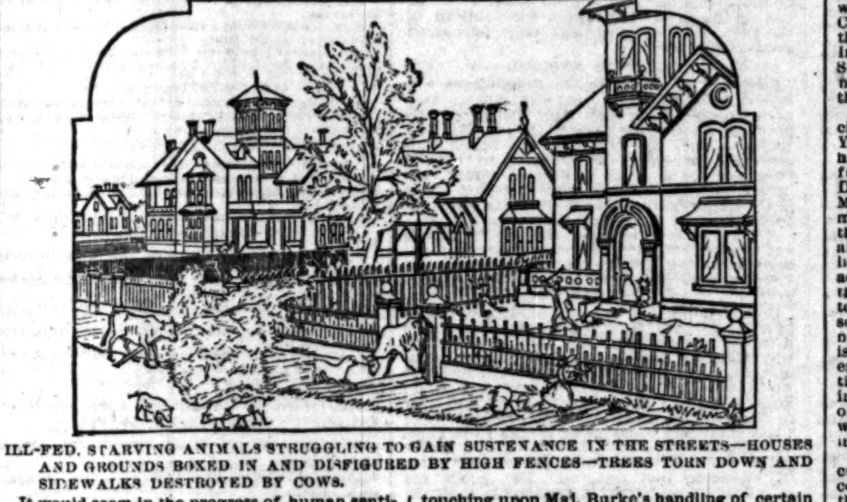
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The excessively-high checking of horses, especially by the overcheck rein, has very properly occupied the attention of the people considerably of late. Let us hope the agitation of the subject may result in causing horsemen to dispense with the foolish continuance of a strap over the head, which, while it tortures the horse by heavy pressure on the brain and by throwing his nose outward and head upward, also disfigures this beautiful animal by giving an unnatural position to the head, at the same time flattening the mane and taking the graceful arch out of the neck. As a general abuse, that of tortuous overchecking is the most common of any practiced upon dumb animals today.

There is another cruelty so universally practiced in the country towns as to challenge the attention at all times of those who are humanely disposed. In very many of the villages and smaller cities of the West and South cows are allowed, or rather compelled, by their owners to obtain their pasturage in the streets throughout the year. In the winter-time these animals may be seen running with a wisp of hay in the mouth, followed by an enraged farmer in whose wagon the creature has been foraging for something with which to sustain life; and at any hour of the day through the summer time, with horns knocked off by missiles that have been thrown at them, and tails bitten and mutilated by dogs, cows may be seen being chased by men and boys from front yards and gardens into which the half-starved beasts have broken, seeking to allay the pangs of hunger.

Year after year this condition of things goes on, the cows struggling for existence, getting their food from the barren roadside and quenching thirst from stagnant, putrid water found in mud-puddles. From these cows thus chased, excited, frightened, and beaten, famished with hunger and blood-poisoned by filthy drink, families get their milk and expect to receive nourishment and strength therefrom.

It does not usually take over ten minutes after arrival in a cow-yard village to discover that its streets are devoted to the use of the business. The evidences of this fact are seen on all sides, being shown in few shade trees, broken, filthy sidewalks, high and battered fences, shutting out the view of homes, and a general spirit of dilapidation which pervades the place.



ILL-FED, STARVING ANIMALS STRUGGLING TO GAIN SUSTENANCE IN THE STREETS—HOUSES AND GROUNDS BOXED IN AND DISFIGURED BY HIGH FENCES—TREES TORN DOWN AND SIDEWALKS DESTROYED BY COWS.

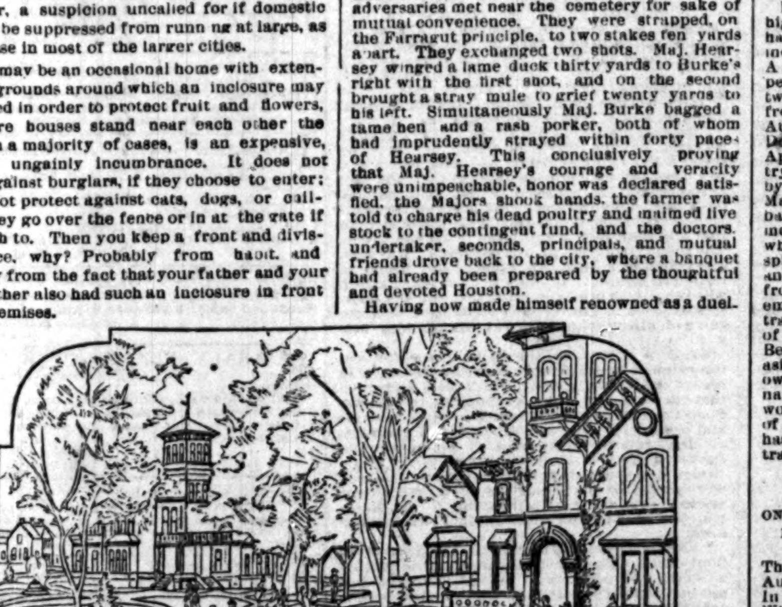
It would seem in the progress of human sentiment and the desire for improvement in the beautifying of towns that the time has now come when the better citizens of villages afflicted by cows should demand the passage of local laws, such as will require the owners of animals that infest the streets to provide for them suitable pasturage, which may always be found in the near vicinity of any town.

With the passage of a law caring for helpless animals thus, there may come various reforms that tend to economy and the benefit of the place. Among these will be the maintenance of better sidewalks, safety for women and children on the streets, the growing of shade-trees, and the taking down and dispensing with the expense of fences in front of houses.

The high inclosure about the front of the home is a relic of barbarism. It is the last lingering evidence of the old feudal days when the world was so uncivilized that no man's property was safe from the encroachments of his neighbors; those days when the only security was in building a castle and surrounding it with a canal and a high wall. Hundreds of years have passed since then. The castle has gone to ruins, the canal has been filled, the drawbridge that spanned it has disappeared, but the wall has come down through the generations, and exists today in the shape of a front fence.

In the rear of the house, between lots, the inclosure is necessary. It secures that privacy which is desirable. But in front it not only detracts from the beauty of the home, but it plainly intimates that the owner is afraid of his neighbor, a suspicion uncalled for if domestic animals be suppressed from running at large, as is the case in most of the larger cities.

There may be an occasional home with extensive grounds around which an inclosure may be needed in order to protect fruit and flowers, but where houses stand near each other the fence, in a majority of cases, is an expensive, useless, ungainly incumbrance. It does not guard against burglars, if they choose to enter; it does not protect against cats, dogs, or children; they go over the fence or in at the gate if they wish to. Then you keep a front and division fence, why? Probably from habit, and probably from the fact that your father and your grandfather also had such an inclosure in front of his premises.



FRONT FENCES TAKEN DOWN, DIVISION FENCES REMOVED, GROUNDS UNITED—TREES, SHRUBBERY, A CLOSELY-SHAVEN LAWN, AND WINDING-WALKS MAKE THE GROUND ATTRACTIVE—NEIGHBORS FRIENDLY, SOCIAL, AND IMPROVED BY THE CONDITIONS—EVEN THE DOGS AND CATS, SUSPICIOUS OF EACH OTHER, THAT QUARRELED IN THE FORMER SURROUNDINGS, BECOMING ACQUAINTED, PLAY TOGETHER, AND PEACEFULLY ABIDE IN THE LATTER SCENE.

We have reached that age when, in most of the cities on the American Continent, where the cow is suppressed in all the better neighborhoods, we can take down the front fences, leaving nothing but a low curbing to determine the outer edge of the lot. This idea is already extensively abroad, and would be much more universally adopted were it not for the groundless fear generally prevailing that our neighbors would trespass upon us.

Suppose your neighbor has children and that they sometimes step upon your lawn. You are none the worse for that, while they may be much the better for it. That you will be injured is mostly supposition. The very fact that you indicated such confidence in the neighbor as to take down the barrier between lots will cause them—will educate them to respect your rights, and you will seldom have occasion to complain.

Remove the inclosures in front of each house in a block and an open stretch of lawn and beauty extends before these homes not seen before. Each resident becomes the subject for congratulation because of living in a pleasant neighborhood. All are on their good behavior, and all are improved by the change.

Aside from first cost the fence is a constant source of expense. It is a perpetual injury to the beauty of a home; it is a bar to neighborly, social enjoyment. Removed from a neighborhood and all the houses are apparently higher, trimmer, neater, and the street seems to be very much wider.

The illustrations are herewith given—one showing the neighborhood where lean hogs and ill-fed cattle distress the people and compel the erection and maintenance of high inclosures; the other reveals the beauty and enjoyment which may follow when these reforms and improvements have been made, and high barriers have been removed.

With a Christian spirit which seeks to benefit the neighbor, with a cultivated taste for the beautiful, coming civilization will take down the front fence.

THOS. E. HILL.

BURKE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Man Who Got Shot in a Duel with a Brother-Editor.

New York Times, June 8.

Mr. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, State Treasurer, Honorable, Mayor, editor, Romeo, duelist, etc., has at last succeeded in getting himself shot on the field, and in the seat, of honor. He won this proud distinction by most arduous and skillful labor, and deserves a review of the steps by which he ascended.

Beginning as a modest manipulator of primary returns, Mr. Burke's brilliant talents in the line of fiction and surprising mathematics soon qualified him as a man upon whom Louisiana Democracy could depend. He then became foreman of a fire company and a shining light in the scientific corps devoted to the shotgun method of spreading the political gospel among benighted African voters. In the celebrated charge made by the impetuous 7,000 White-Leaguers against Longstreet's 300 fierce Police, Sept. 14, 1874, he, for peerless gallantry in keeping the rear together and his heroic refusal to quit his post where the bullets were thickest —with the ammunition wagon—was breveted Major upon the field. Retiring again to civil life, he devoted several years to perfecting himself in the art of successfully counting minority votes, and when, in the next campaign he unfurled his gonfalon as candidate for State Treasurer, it is not to be wondered at that the returns were unanimous in his favor.

His bounding ambition, however, refused to rest. He purchased the New Orleans *Democrat*, which was then in feeble financial health, and soared as an editor. Some few literary difficulties being in the way of his immediately filling the tripod, he retained Mr. H. J. Hearsey, its former owner and editor, to do the writing, while he "superintended." After six months or so, however, he learned enough to suit the journalistic requirements of his subscribers, organized a powerful staff, bounced Mr. Hearsey, and assumed full control. During the next six months even the grayest of local newspaper men declared that Horace Greeley in his palmiest days had written nothing which resembled the leader emanating every morning from the gifted Burke. He was outspoken on the subject of molasses and absolutely fearless in his treatment of the weather, while his philippics against the cotton-worm were models of vehemence and invective.

About this time Mr. Hearsey dawned upon the horizon with a small but stirring sheet called the *States*, and, being somewhat of an inquiring mind, instituted a series of conundrums therein, touching upon Maj. Burke's handling of certain public responsibilities. Then the *Democrat's* editorial page suddenly lost its agricultural complexion and bristled with personals, satisfactorily settling the question of Mr. Burke's integrity by calling Mr. Hearsey a coward and a liar. Mr. Hearsey—who was also a "Major," by the way—jumped up at this, knocked his heels together, and howled for instant blood, but, on reflection, accepted a cocktail as a temporary stay, sat down and wrote Maj. Burke a gory and terrible challenge.

This was duly conveyed, with the ceremony and pomp befitting. A caucus war was held in the *Democrat* office, where the awful possibility of their distinguished chief being massacred was discussed in frightened whispers by all hands, from the $15-a-week editor-in-chief to the sinecure-holding cashier. Lawyers in the next room drew up the Major's will. The paragrapher sketched out half a dozen forms of a dying speech. All was gloom. Mr. James D. Houston, Criminal Sheriff, who had filled a private graveyard in years gone by, declared to Hearsey's seconds that he himself had written the obnoxious rejoinder, and stated his willingness to go out and shoot Hearsey in Burke's place. The seconds gently but firmly urged that as Burke was not only editor of the *Democrat*, but a notoriously poor shot, they would hold him responsible, and him alone. This was appalling news, but as just then a detective rushed in to say that Hearsey had been vainly trying all morning to shoot a hole through the folding-doors of his apartments, and was so near-sighted that he couldn't see his pistol, Maj. Burke nerved up all that spirit which made him so famous in war, signed the will, accepted the challenge, suggested an alteration in his dying speech, and fell upon the neck of his beloved Houston and wept.

The particulars of the encounter are too well known to need more than brief reference. The adversaries met near the cemetery for sake of mutual convenience. They were strapped, on the Farragut principle, to two stakes ten yards apart. They exchanged two shots. Maj. Hearsey winged a lame duck thirty yards to Burke's right with the first shot, and on the second brought a stray mule to grief twenty yards to his left. Simultaneously Maj. Burke bagged a tame hen and a rash porker, both of whom had imprudently strayed within forty paces of Hearsey. This conclusively proving that Maj. Hearsey's courage and veracity were unimpeachable, honor was declared satisfied, the Majors shook hands, the farmer was told to charge his dead poultry and maimed live stock to the contingent fund, and the doctors, undertaker, seconds, principals, and mutual friends drove back to the city, where a banquet had already been prepared by the thoughtful and devoted Houston.

Having now made himself renowned as a duelist, and consolidated the *Democrat* with the *Times*, the valiant Major devoted himself to aggressive journalism of the most lurid order, in the course of which last year he stumbled against Mr. C. H. Parker, editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*. Mr. Parker was mild, industrious, bald-headed, and phenomenally near-sighted—in short, just such a man as Burke wanted. Besides, there were a bevy of ladies to cling to Mr. Parker's coat-tails, and he was celebrated for his aversion to rows of any kind. So Mr. Burke wrote a moving leader, in which he stated that it was Mr. Parker's curious habit to braid his ears in and out the rungs of his chair while writing upon political subjects. Next day, Mr. Parker not having replied, Mr. Burke's playful fancy took the shape of a map, in which Mr. Parker's suppositious lunch route was clearly indicated by dotted lines. Still Mr. Parker was silent. Then Mr. Burke, with pretended genealogical zeal, gave out theories of Mr. Parker's origin, which, although somewhat after Darwin, were calculated to be exasperating. Then it was that Mr. Parker stirred, and he quietly intimated in a courteous editorial that, upon the offense being repeated, he would cowhide Mr. Burke within an inch of his life. Mr. Burke's paper thereupon underwent a tremendous upheaval of excitement, but it was noticed that no more hard names were called, and the affair fumed and fretted itself into insignificance and was soon forgotten.

This spring Mr. Parker's coat-tails seem to have been somewhat insecure, for a fortnight ago he tore himself from restraint and rashly inquired through the columns of the *Picayune* into certain discrepancies in Mr. Burke's accounts as State Treasurer. He even insinuated that a man who could stuff ballot-boxes could steal, and further hinted that in Maj. Burke's dictionary could was synonymous with would. This astounding impudence to a Major and a duelist was, of course, not to be tolerated. The fiery challenge passed, the parties met, and, pierced through the "thighs," the Major fell.

Of course it must be acknowledged that this little occurrence will hardly straighten up the Major's official ledgers, and very probably his editorials for the next month will have to be written on the mantel-piece. But it can readily be seen from its location that the hole drilled by this surprising person Parker will be of inestimable value to Mr. Burke when next the White League parades, for he can run a lariat through it and tie himself on his horse. Besides, even the most violent scoffers cannot deny that the Major has received full satisfaction for the affront thrust upon him, and that his name now deserves to rank high in the golden lists of Southern chivalry.

CHINAMEN AS MASONS.

But Not Allowed to Enter Lodge-Rooms Here—Ceremonies Somewhat Similar.

New York Sun.

Although it may not be generally known, the Chinamen of this city have instituted a Masonic lodge. On several occasions members of the Chinese lodge have sought to fraternize with members of other Masonic lodges, but on every occasion have been repulsed. The Chinamen were considered members of a clandestine lodge, and as such not worthy of notice. The Chinese lodge is less than two years old, but it now has 308 members. Its formation was due largely to the efforts of Deputy-Sheriff Tom Lee and the Chinese interpreter, Jean Baptista, aided by eight other Chinamen less publicly known than they.

It is fairly well understood now, however, by students of Masonic ritualism, that there is a Grand Lodge of Masons in the Celestial Empire, and that the Emperor, as well as his Grand Secretary, who did the honors to Gen. Grant, and lately introduced the first telegraph line into China, with many others about the court, are Masons. As to just how near the ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge comes to the ritual in vogue among Masons in the United States, and how and when Masonry was introduced into China, there is great diversity of opinion. Some authorities incline to the belief that the ritual adopted by the Chinese was one used by Eastern Masons at the beginning of the present century. Another authority says that Freemasonry has become so widespread, and publications of a Masonic character are bandied about so loosely, that it is not difficult for any one to become familiar with the secrets, and his inference is based on that. Other authorities say that Chinamen have been initiated into Masonic lodges in the East, and in the course of time have fallen out of them, and thus used their experiences and knowledge to a good account in forming lodges in their own country. Those who have this opinion count a great deal on the imitative faculty of the Celestial, rather than on a well-balanced, retentive memory. If such be the case, Freemasons would expect to find a similarity of signs, symbols, and forms in the lodges of the Chinese, rather than in the words or names of officers. The lodge in this city was instituted by request from the Grand Lodge of California, which got its charter from the Grand Lodge in China. Lodges are established in towns wherever there is a considerable gathering of Chinamen. In Havana they are numerous. In Chicago and St. Louis it is thought that there is one each, if not more. In the principal cities of California there are many.

The Master who organized the lodge in this city, under authority from the Grand Lodge, is Yong Hin Til. He is now absent from the city, having been in the Western states on business for over three months. In the meantime the Deputy-Master acts. Yong Hin Til was chosen Master for a second term, it is said, because no member had yet become so familiar as he with the mysteries of Masonry. The lodge has now arrived at that period when the members believe that they can do better by enlarging their accommodations. There is not room enough, the officers say, for the large number that come to the lodge-room, and there is a desire to secure some large house in Mott street, but there is none to be had. Property in that neighborhood is leased to Chinamen, but no part of it is large enough to accommodate the lodge. Jean Baptista, the interpreter, says that the ceremonies in the lodge are almost similar to those in lodges of other Masons in this city. He does not know wherein they differ except possibly in the naming of the officers.

It is in the by-laws of the Chinese lodge that curiosity is aroused. There was a time in this country when it was supposed by non-Masons that one Mason was supposed to do almost anything that another asked him to do. A consideration of the by-laws of the Chinese will go a great way to make that supposition good. A Chinese Mason must do all in his power to help a brother Mason. He must not establish a laundry within two blocks of a brother, and must dissuade every other Chinaman from doing so. If he should be so unfortunate as to fail in business, he must be helped and put on his feet. If non-Masons crowd him, they must be talked to and requested to wait the coming of better times for the payment of their claims. Should they still persist, payment is made by a wealthy member, or out of the lodge funds. No one has been known to be recreant in this trust. If a Chinaman who is a Mason should stab or otherwise assault another Chinaman who is also a Mason, everything in their power should be done by the members of the lodge to tide over the difficulty and secure the release of the Chinaman. The large force of Chinamen that asked permission of Justice Kilbreth to speak with the assailant of Gam Wan and his wife, some time ago, had no other motive than to know his standing in China, and whether he was a Mason.

Should a Chinese Mason owe a brother Mason any sum, he must not sue in the courts for the recovery of that sum, but he must put the matter in the hands of the Arbitration Committee of the lodge. If the creditor insists on prompt payment, and the debtor has it not, then he is to receive it from the lodge. The latter course has seldom been resorted to. Chinese Masonry inculcates among its members feelings of kindness, goodness, and fraternity. It is not alone a Masonic by-law, but it is a general consideration with Chinamen, that they help one another. The Chinese Mason must believe in a God, the same as a Christian. All of the 308 are members of some church. Most of them are Methodists, but there are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists among them.

Baptista did not know it for a fact that the highest court officials of China are Masons. He had only heard of it, but to his mind it was one indication of the progress made by Christianity. A favor might have been extended to the Emperor's court officials. The lodge has lost only two members by death. Wong Gong was buried from 60 Oliver street with great funeral pomp on Aug. 16, 1881. Like honors were extended to Dek Fook of Division street in the latter part of April last. With the burial rites of their country have been embodied some rites instituted by Masonry. A feature of the Chinese Mason's funeral is a brass band and a band of tom-toms. Another is the cooked meats. Another is the strewing of bits of white paper over the ground to ward off evil spirits, who are supposed to be very curious, and will pick up the papers and thus be kept from following the dead. There are other ceremonies at the funerals, but they have not attracted more than passing notice. The bodies of Chinamen not Masons are simply buried. Besides paying funeral expenses, the lodge puts aside a certain amount for the support of a widow, children, or relatives relying for maintenance upon the deceased Mason. They also send word to the friends in China of the disposition of the remains, and care for his effects, if he has any, under the eye of the Public Administrator's office.

TO RUBINSTEIN.

ON HEARING HIS OCEAN-STORM PORTRAYED BY ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MUSICIANS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Thou child of chaos, nurseling of the storm,
Audacious spark of immortality!
In rude but ample temple have I crouched
When thy command such skilled obedience had
That all the thick-ribbed pile rocked in the sea
And groaned portentously! Thou shining soul
Caught straightway from the blazing throne and
kept
By Fame bright-burning in the vestal-halls of
Art,
How calm must be thy spirit when, in ship
Curst by the tempest, lesser voyagers
In horror gasp! O thou ambitious atom!
Is God not angry when the wind is wailing,
Hopeless with dread?—or when, in greater pains,
It whips the gamut of each shrieking shroud
And trumpets anarchy?—or when each peak
Of cavern-sided waters at its base
Is crumbling, and the fall outdins the shock
Of thunders heralded with constant arc?

If thou, on shore no braver than thyself,
Canst key the sounding cloud, and at thy will
Chord all the terrors of the secret deep,
Then may those greater accents of God's voice
Be taught to me, if *thou* interpretest!

Before the shrine and ark mute penitents
Bend round highpriest, and, breathing frankincense
And myrrh and holy oils, revive their souls.
Thou *my* highpriest shalt be! Within thy fane
With formless ceremony, yet in garb
And ephod of bright genius, thou shalt list
To my devout and prostrate supplication;
Mine shall be thy rites, and thou God's power
Shalt bring to my blind soul, as I do hear
Great ocean's heartbeat sound a deep alarm
Lest God through space should hurl its screaming bulk;
Or scatter it for dew on waking worlds!

JOHN MCGOVERN.

Mr. Blaine Illustrates a Point.

Washington Correspondence Buffalo Advertiser.

Business called me to ex-Secretary Blaine's house the other day, and in the course of conversation he spoke of the annoyances to which the Speaker of any legislative body is subject, and how necessary it is that one should be not only a thorough parliamentarian, but very clear-headed and even-tempered. "I once knew," said he, "down in Augusta, Me., a man by the name of Pike. He was Speaker of the Lower House. He was a very amiable man, but dreadfully crotchety at times. A legislative body, you know, is like a school. The Speaker must keep the reins drawn tightly or he will lose all control, and the members will commence throwing spit-balls at each other, metaphorically speaking. Well, one day the House got into a dreadful snarl. The imp of perversity seemed to have taken possession of them all. The whole day had been spent in dilatory motions on one side, plentifully interspersed with chaffing and abuse from the other. Pike, who was nearly frantic with rage, still preserved a calm exterior. At last his patience gave way, and, pounding with a gavel until a partial quiet had been restored, he exclaimed: 'It has been moved and seconded that the House adjourn; all in favor of that motion,' etc. No one had made such a proposition, and there were but two feeble ayes. 'Those opposed,' shouted the Speaker. And a perfect chorus went up that fairly shook the chamber. But Pike was not disconcerted. 'The ayes have it, and the House is adjourned.' You know," continued Mr. Blaine, in his instructive manner, "that when a body finishes its deliberations it adjourns until some particular time. Aware of this fact a tall member from Aroostook arose in his seat, and, pointing his long, bony finger in Pike's direction, exclaimed: 'We adjourn, Mr. Speaker, to meet again when?' The answer came with crushing promptness: 'I don't give a —— if you never meet again.'"

FAST STEAMING.

To Europe in Less than Seven Days.

New York Tribune, June 7.

At a reception given on board of the Guion steamship Alaska by Capt. George S. Murray on the day before she last sailed from this port, the Captain, in response to a remark, said: "Yes, the Alaska has made the fastest time on record, but she will beat her record this trip." The Captain's prophecy has proved true, and the trip from Sandy Hook to Queenstown was made in less than seven days, the only instance on record. She sailed from here on May 30, clearing Sandy Hook bar at 5:28 p. m., and arriving at Queenstown at 8 p. m. on Tuesday. Deducting four hours and twenty-two minutes for difference of time, she made the trip in 6 days, 23 hours, and 10 minutes. This includes the time lost in discharging the pilot after clearing Sandy Hook. In 1848 it was considered remarkable that an ocean steamship should make the passage in less than sixteen days. Year after year, however, the improvements in the general construction of vessels, the fine lines given to the hulls, and the increase of steam-engine power have given greater speed, and the voyages have been shortened by marked steps.

The rivalry which exists between the various passenger lines would in part account for this progression, but it would not account entirely for the shortening of the time required to make the passage to less than one-half. Rivalry has given the impetus to a wonderful advancement in naval architecture and marine-engine building. Ocean vessels not only now make the same distance in less than half the time, but with the consumption of less than half the fuel burned twenty-five years ago. When, in 1866, a steamship made the transatlantic trip in a little less than eleven days, it was considered a phenomenal epoch in the history of ocean travel. Four years later there was a marked rivalry between the White Star, Cunard, and Inman Lines, and the time consumed in making the trip from New York to Queenstown was cut down to ten and ten and a half days. The Baltic, of the White Star Line, in 1871 made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 8 days, 19 hours, and 52 minutes, and back to Queenstown in 8 days, 15 hours, and 3 minutes. The steamers of this line made a surprising record that year, the average time of twenty-four trips from New York to Queenstown being only 8 days, 15 hours, and 3 minutes. The Adriatic made the best trip in 7 days, 23 hours, and 17 minutes from Queenstown to New York. The Baltic, of the same line, made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 7 days, 20 hours, and 9 minutes. The City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, cut down this record in October, 1875, making the trip in 7 days, 15 hours, and 48 minutes, and the City of Richmond, of the same line, made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 8 days and 9 minutes, which time was remarkable when it is remembered that the eastward passage is made more quickly than the westward owing to the perceptible influence of the Gulf Stream. This record was beaten, however, in 1876, by both the Germanic and Britannic, of the White Star Line, the passage to Queenstown of the former being made in 7 days, 15 hours, and 17 minutes, and of the latter in 7 days, 12 hours, and 41 minutes. The same vessels made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 1877, the Germanic in 7 days, 11 hours, and 37 minutes, and the Britannic in 7 days, 10 hours, and 53 minutes.

These records were not beaten until 1880, when the Arizona, of the Guion Line, began to achieve remarkable speed. Two voyages to Queenstown during her first year of running were made in 7 days 15 hours and 58 minutes, and in 7 days 10 hours and 58 minutes. The succeeding year she made the remarkable time of 7 days 7 hours and 48 minutes from New York to Queenstown. Thirteen other trips that year were made in less than eight days. Next came the Gallia, of the Cunard Line. In September last she made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 8 days 1 hour and 58 minutes, and returned in 7 days 18 hours and 33 minutes. The City of Rome, of the Inman Line, has not proved to be so fast as was anticipated, although she has made good speed. The City of Chester, of the same line, is equally as fast as the City of Rome. The Servia, of the Cunard Line, is another of the fast ocean vessels, having made the trip to Queenstown in 7 days, 7 hours, and 30 minutes. The Alaska has made fast time ever since she began to run, and on March 28 finished a trip to Queenstown in 7 days, 6 hours, and 43 minutes. Her next trip from Queenstown, on April 9, for New York, was made in 7 days, 8 hours, and 44 minutes. These were the fastest trips eastward and westward on record. Her last trip previous to the one just finished, to Queenstown, was made in 7 days and 26 minutes.

IN A CAVE.

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie and Jewelry Found in the Secret Rendezvous of the James Brothers.

St. Louis Republican.

J. B. Crutchfield a trusted correspondent, writing to the *Republican* from Gallatin Tenn., says; Mr. D. K. Spillers, a prominent merchant of Gallatin, and Maj. W. S. Munday, while exploring the cave recently discovered on the farm of Col. James Alexander, which for the last five years has been the rendezvous of the James Brothers' gang of outlaws, discovered a large flat rock in one of the chambers, and thinking that some of the secrets of the gang might be hidden away under it removed it with great difficulty, when to their utter astonishment a large castiron sugar kettle, filled with specie and jewels of various kinds met their view. They could hardly believe their senses, but finally managed to examine the treasure and found that there was over $400,000 in specie, besides numerous gold watches, rings, and diamonds and other jewelry of great value. Maj. Munday guarded the great treasure while Mr. Spillers hastened to Gallatin, and securing his horse and wagon returned as soon as possible to the cave. They placed the kettle and its contents in the wagon and drove rapidly to Gallatin and at once deposited the treasure in the vaults of the Sumner Deposit Company. The greatest excitement prevails, and the Sumner Guards have been ordered to the cave to prevent a hungry horde of curiosity-hunters and treasure-seekers from completely ransacking it.

This is the second lot of valuables found in the cave since the death of Jesse James. Thousands of visitors have been denied admission by Col. Alexander, and it is only by strenuous efforts that any portion of its contents are spared from seekers of mementoes of the great bandits.

A considerable portion of the jewelry is in the original boxes as they left the jewelers throughout the West, and also a few in the East. A watch bears the inscription of Joseph Grover, Natchez, Miss., and a pair of bracelets are marked Mrs. W. J. Johnson, Natchez, Miss. Many others are marked in full and will be returned to the owners provided they can be found and can prove their property. Col. Alexander has already sent a great many of the former lot to several parties in various portions of the United States. Further exploration will be made at once, as it is thought other valuables may still be hidden in the cave.

Lots of Fun in Him.

Detroit Free Press.

One of the members of the Methodist Conference held in Detroit was out for a walk at an early hour one morning and encountered a strapping big fellow who was drawing a wagon to a blacksmith shop.

"Catch hold here and help me down to the shop with this wagon and I'll buy the whisky," called the big fellow.

"I never drink," solemnly replied the good man.

"Well, you can take a cigar."

"I never smoke."

The man dropped the wagon-tongue, looked hard at the member, and asked:

"Don't you chew?"

"No, sir," was the decided reply.

"You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster.

"I guess I'm all right; I feel first rate."

"I'll bet you even that I can lay you on your back," said the teamster.

"I never bet," said the clergyman.

"Come, now, let's warm up a little."

"I'm in a hurry."

"Well, let's take each other down for fun, then. You are as big as I am, and I'll give you the under hold."

"I never have fun," solemnly replied the member.

"Well, I'm going to tackle you, anyhow. Here we go."

The teamster slid up and endeavored to get a back hold, but he had only just commenced his fun when he was lifted clear off the grass and slammed against a tree-box with such force that he gasped a half a dozen times before he could catch his breath.

"Now, you keep away from me!" exclaimed the minister, picking up his cane.

"Bust me if I don't," replied the teamster, as he edged off. "What's the use in lying and saying you didn't have any fun in you, when you are chuck full of it? You wanted to break my back, didn't you?"

THE BRIGHTON PARK RIOT.

Preliminary Trial of Seven Persons Implicated in the Affair.

Two of the Accused Positively Identified as Among the Leaders.

The Counsel on Both Sides Indulge in Police-Court Amenities.

The seven horny-handed iron-ore shovelers who were arraigned before Justice Wallace a few days ago charged with complicity in the recent riotous demonstration at Brighton Park, and who took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville, were brought before the latter magistrate for a hearing yesterday morning. Justice Prindiville's court-room is not a particularly commodious apartment, and it was apparent before the cases were called that there would be only about room enough in the place for the prisoners, the attorneys, and the representatives of the press. The horde of witnesses, spectators, and police officers would have to remain outside unless some other place was selected for the examination. There was some talk of hiring a hall, but finally the throng adjourned to the Armory, where, at 11 o'clock, the cases were called. The court-room, in spite of its liberal accommodations, was crowded. The female relatives of the seven prisoners were on hand, and so, too, were the families of the colored "scabs" who were assaulted by the riotous strikers at Brighton, and who were in court with banged-up, bandaged heads as witnesses. The array of legal talent was brilliant in the extreme. For the prosecution appeared Emery A. Storrs, A. S. Trude, and Col. Charley Cameron. The defendants John Mitchell, John McNamara, Michael Flannigan, and Andrew Murphy were represented by Richard Prendergast. Gus Van Buren appeared for Eugene Riordan, and Alex. Sullivan appeared for Michael Fitzgerald. John Kelly was supposed to be represented by Mr. Oliver, who was not present.

When arraigned the defendants all pleaded not guilty as to each and every charge. Against Riordan and Fitzgerald there were four charges—riot, conspiracy to kill, assault to kill, and interfering with the passage of a railroad train. The same charges, except that of assault to kill, were preferred against Mitchell, McNamara, Flannigan, and Murphy. Kelly was charged only

WITH CONSPIRACY TO KILL.

Mr. Van Buren, as soon as the defendants had entered their plea, moved for the discharge of his client (Riordan) on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, the prisoners having been arrested without warrants and not while committing the offenses alleged against them.

This motion led to a discussion, which lasted for more than an hour, and in which each one of the attorneys had a great deal to say. The arguments at times drifted into spirited across-the-table talk, which, while witty and entertaining, was a terrible drag to the examination, and the Court took occasion to make some such observation. The prosecution argued that the crimes charged against the defendants were felonious, and that an officer had a right to arrest, without a warrant, any persons whom he had reasonable grounds to believe had committed a felony. The Court sustained the prosecution.

Then Mr. Prendergast found a flaw in the transcript. In it there appeared the names of the seven prisoners, who were designated as the "defendant," instead of as the "defendants." Mr. Prendergast argued that the transcript did not show which defendant prayed for the change of venue, and therefore moved for the discharge of the whole batch. The motion was overruled.

THE HEARING OF EVIDENCE

now began. A. H. Cook, of Joliet, was the first witness called. He was on the Chicago & Alton accommodation-train at Brighton Park when the rioters made the assault. He saw about fifty of them, and he recognized Riordan as the one who pounded with a chunk of coal a colored man. Witness here pointed out Henry Hubbard, a negro with a badly demoralized cranium and bruised face, as the victim of Riordan's assault. Witness took particular care to notice Riordan, anticipating that he might afterward be called upon to identify the rioter.

Mr. Trude offered Mr. Hubbard's head in evidence.

On the cross-examination Mr. Van Buren asked the witness to point out the prisoner that he (witness) had seen in the police station with Riordan when he was asked by the police to identify Riordan. The witness started out to do this, when it was discovered that seated in the row with the defendants were two outsiders who had been "rung in" for the evident purpose of confusing witnesses in the matter of identification. The prosecution demanded that the interlopers be ejected from the prisoner's dock, but the defense claimed the right to mix the defendants in a crowd when it came to a question of identification. This gave rise to another argument which lasted about an hour, and which excited the counsel on both sides to an extraordinary degree. Some personalities were indulged in, and a second reprimand came from the Court.

In the point at issue the Court again sustained the prosecution and the two pretended rioters meekly retired.

A recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

MR. COOK WAS PUT ON THE STAND

again in the afternoon and subjected to more cross-examination from Mr. Van Buren. At the lockup the rioters were all brought up in a line, and he took a good look at them. Hubbard, he thought, was not present. One of the officers told him to be careful in his attempt to identify any of them, and not make any mistake. The conductor, trainboy, general baggage-master, baggageman, and engineer were present at the identification. Witness, seeing Riordan kicking Hubbard in the face, told him to let up and go for somebody else, whereupon Riordan desisted. Witness was positive the kicker had no coat or vest on, but that he wore a white shirt and no suspenders, and that he had no beard. Fitzgerald and Mitchell he had seen at the Desplaines Street Station during the process of identification.

On the redirect to Mr. Trude the witness said he went to the station and picked out Riordan as one of the mob who attacked the train.

Jerome D. Smith, of Joliet, engaged at the Stock-Yards, identified McNamara, the pug-nosed, black-mustached tough in the crowd, as a man whom he had seen running alongside the train with some sort of a missile in each hand. He didn't hear McNamara say anything or do anything except run alongside the car and stop at the southern end, but he saw a couple of pistols fired, heard others, and saw people running and a general commotion. One man, whom he didn't know, was hit by another unknown man in the head. While the witness could only identify the fellow with the pug-nose, he dilated at great length upon his efforts to protect the ladies in the car by pulling down the blinds and his labors in getting liquor and water for the wounded.

On the cross-examination, the witness declared that he was perfectly cool at the time, and was confident that the man known as McNamara was the one he saw.

A. L. Vickery, of Hastings, a town one mile this side of Lemont, a passenger, testified that the train came to a sudden stop. A crowd got on, armed with clubs, and yelled out, "Get out of here, you —— —— ——!" pounding the "niggers" as they did so. One of the latter, after standing it a reasonable length of time, asked them to quit, whereupon another man came along and hit him with a piece of iron. In the meantime Judge Pillsbury was shot, but how and by whom the witness could not say. He was unable to positively identify any of the prisoners, though he did believe he saw Riordan pass through the car.

RUFUS M. WELLS, OF LOCKPORT,

a passenger on the train, described what he heard and saw much as the other witnesses had done before him. A negro, who had been hit on the head, fell down, and a couple of fellows came up, yelled out "Kill the —— —— ——," and began kicking him. The man who did the kicking the witness positively identified as Riordan. Another man snapped a pistol at the rear of the train and another in the air, but he was unable to identify any others. The man with Riordan, in his opinion, was the one called Mitchell.

J. F. Wilcox, of Joliet, also a passenger on the train, sat in the rear car all the time during the row perfectly contented, and was not disturbed, though some one snapped a pistol at him. One man, whom he now identified as Mitchell, and who was standing on the outside, put his hand to his head as if he was hurt.

Mitchell happened to bend forward at this moment, and a scar was plainly perceptible on the back of his head.

In the cross-examination the witness said he had been in hot places before, thought this was one of them, and kept still and wasn't hurt. While he couldn't positively identify Mitchell, still he believed he was the man with the injured head.

[illegible] Warner, of Joliet, a German, started in to tell about a game of cards he played with Mr. Morel and others, but Mr. Van Buren impatiently shut him off. Continuing, he described the general features of the muss. He was sitting with Judge Pillsbury, who appealed to him when shot to help him out of the car. It was difficult to remember men after they had shaved and cleaned up, but he thought he identified Mitchell and Murphy, the former having a coupling pin in his hand.

The witness, with his pronounced German accent and his inability to digest the Westerian Prendergast's plethora of words, proved a thorn in that person's side, much to the amusement of the hangers-on. The cross-examination added nothing to what was already known.

Bernard Hennis, of Joliet, a vessel-loader, who was on the train on his way home, testified that one man, after telling him to go out, struck him from behind, as he was moving out, with what he thought was a coupling-pin. The blow knocked him senseless. The man who told him to get out was right behind him, and alone, so that nobody else could have struck him. He was positive the man was Murphy. A couple of others struck him, one in the face and the other on the neck, but he couldn't tell who they were.

After a tedious and unproductive cross-examination the witness was allowed to depart, and the case went over until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

It was not offered in evidence yesterday, but a note received from the physicians attending Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiac, who was shot by one of the Brighton rioters on the accommodation train, stated that they could not give any assurance that the wound would not prove fatal.

A. H. Barton, arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Brighton riot, and charged with conspiracy to kill, was discharged by Justice Wallace yesterday, there being no evidence against the prisoner.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—To decide a bet, will you please state who is the wealthier, Vanderbilt or Mackey, and oblige SUBSCRIBER.

Condolence.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hotchkin have very many friends who deeply sympathize with them in their recent afflictions as mentioned today in THE TRIBUNE under a paragraph as to C. M. Hotchkiss. The error as to the name was doubtless owing to the printer, but those who have seen the notices in the obituary column know well enough who are the stricken ones, and they may be assured of the deepest sympathy in this their time of such affliction. Perhaps it does not mitigate their grief, and yet there are not a few who with them will turn to little mounds covering precious dust and buried hopes at Oakwoods, who will silently sympathize with them as they meet them in their visits to that last resting-place of so many who have been snatched away. FRIEND.

Collection Sharps.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—You have waged war so successfully against the collection attorneys who have attempted to force payments by threatening to bring suits in remote corners of the county that we supposed this plan had become obsolete. One of our employés is in receipt of a postal-card from R. S. Carroll, of No. 87 Washington street, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"CHICAGO, June 6.—SIR: Unless you call at this office by Saturday a. m. and settle that account of T. Dunn, I shall garnishee Howard, Spencer & Co. out in the country.

"R. S. CARROLL."

Will you please publish this for the benefit of those wishing to make their collections through that class of attorneys, and oblige, respectfully, HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & CO.

Primary Elections—An Opportunity for Reform.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—If the Republican County Central Committee allow the Twelfth Ward to vote for delegates by districts, why not in all of the wards? In fact, what have they to do with it anyway? After apportioning the proper number to each ward why not let the voters of that ward "regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It is long since any considerable number of Republicans have attended the primaries, they being run by candidates and such members of that most estimable party called "Democratic," as may be deemed necessary to further their ends. How many votes can be polled between 4 and 7 o'clock at the rate of one a minute? Just count up and see what proportion in some of the wards can get near the polls in the time allowed. Besides, how many do the judges know to be entitled to a vote? Ninety-nine in 100 of those entitled to vote prefer the district system. Let them be asked and they will speedily abolish the boss system now in vogue (in both parties) that sends men to Springfield to make laws, instead of to Joliet to obey them. It is a good time now to begin "civil-service reform" in the primaries. And just here, what has the Chairman of a Central Committee to do when a convention assembles but to call it to order and ask its pleasure? Simply nothing. It selects its temporary Chairman and proceeds to business. It is fresh in the recollection of many when the Chairman of the County Central Committee attempted to appoint a temporary Chairman contrary to the rule of all parties, tending to a division of the delegates. It is about time in the Republican party to let each member have his say. Then all are satisfied. As things are now they are not. This matter will bear discussion.

A REPUBLICAN FROM THE BEGINNING.

The Doctors and the Germ Theory.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—It seems to me that if the doctors who write letters against the germ theory of diseases want their opinions to be given more weight than even that of Tyndall, who "cannot tell the condition of a man's pulse or prescribe for the sick," they must show that they are familiar with the works of those whom they oppose, and prove that their own practical knowledge of experienced methods qualifies them for pointing out fatal defects in the result of others. Pooh-poohing solves no problem.

Now as to consumption. The question is not as to whether it is contagious or not. Nobody claims that; in fact, very few diseases are really contagious. What is now demonstrated is that tuberculosis like syphilis or glanders is a specific, transmissible disease. And some of the conditions of transmissibility are now well understood. The history of that discovery runs pretty much as follows:

Villemin published in 1865 the results of experiments showing the inoculability of consumption. Many objections were offered, and counter-experiments made, which were ultimately disposed of when Chauveau (1868) imparted the disease by feeding animals with a small quantity of tuberculous lung substance. Klebs, Gerlach, Bollinger, and others did the same in Germany.

Villemin's first method consisted in inoculating the fresh tuberculous matter. Others thought that they induced consumption by merely inoculating animals with putrefying matter, wounding them, putting raw meat under their skin, or blowing dust and quicksilver into the air passages. It was easy enough to show that the result was simply pyohemia, septicemia, metastatic abscesses—not the true consumption. Villemin's views are now generally accepted by those who have impartially followed the debate.

Koch carries us one step further. Tubercles contain a number of different things, fluid and solid, among which are microscopic forms capable of living and multiplying in appropriate liquids. He separates them and shows that the disease-breeding power resides in the latter; his experiments seem faultless and conclusive.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

The Lady Jane Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." I am neither a poet nor a musician—I am only a sufferer. Another epidemic is abroad in the land, and numbers among its victims more than ten to one of the small-pox, forty to one of diphtheria, discounts "pink-eye," and is the equal of cholera if it ever proves fatal. It is the esthetic craze. Lady Jane, with her "silver in the raven hair," has set wild the entire troop of Wildes in avenuedledom, and softened the brains of all the split-haired young scions of our best society. The bootblacks and "previous condition of servitude" have got it, and the Lord only knows when or where it will fetch up.

I lounged into a Board-of-Trader's office a day or two ago—he's on the long side this time—and his gorgeous young hoodlum in turkey leg trousers was whistling it as an accompaniment to the discharge of a bean-shooter with which he was peppering corn at a chum across the street, and my attempts at conversation resulted something like this:

"Morning. Mr. —— in?"

"No-sir—no-sir—he-is-gone-away." (pop.)

"Out of town?"

"In-Mil-wau-kee—coming-back-today! Business-pressing—can't af-ford-to-stay." (pop.)

And I left the musical marksman, my mental gorge rapidly rising. As a short cut I walked over the bridge of sighs, the rialto over gamblers' alley, and met a procession of settlement clerks; and blame my buttons if everyone of them wasn't enacting the rôle of Lady Jane, tramp—tramp—tramp—tramp, to-the-tune-a-marching, humming, whistling, singing, and a-howling, with home-made words to the doleful tune.

I had occasion to send a message by telegraph, and the glaring word-counter who received the paper from my hands beat time with his pencil as he sang and counted it—

One-two-three-four—do you want to pay?
Fifty-cents-sir—takes it all the way.

Pay! Of course I did. Would a holy Catholic pay for relief from purgatory? I paid.

Forty times a day it strikes me in the street—fired from every direction like porcupine's quills. I find it at the hotel, at the restaurant, and the club. If the special-tax fellows in the Council would only clap a stopper something like the dog fee—make the males and females pay alike—and the Mayor drop the gambling fiasco and put a stop to this greater because more general nuisance—O heavens! here comes my daughter, who has just commenced music, and with that desire for exactness which is one of the marked attributes of the first quarter's lessons, she puts in into the "do-re-me" form. "Mi, sol, mi, sol, mi-do-si-do-sol," and I am gone—as hopelessly floored, and I fear as incurable as the victims of the "pink-trip ship for a three-cent-fare" fellows. PATIENCE.

PRIZE DRILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—The State University battalion held its annual review and prize drill this afternoon. The first prize was taken by James M. Hutchinson, of Madison, and the second by Herman Fehr, of Milwaukee. The judges were Gen. John Gibbon and Capt. McNaught, of the regular army, and Adjutant-General Chapman. The attendance was very large, including the Governor, State officers, and college faculty.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

THE COUNTY POOR.

An Improvement Already Noticed in the Food Furnished the Paupers.

The Ramshackle Poor-House a Positive Disgrace to the County.

Was the Nickerson Flour Inspected, and by Whom?

The exposure THE TRIBUNE has made of the way the paupers and insane people have been fed and partially clothed has already had a good effect, for reforms in the food have already been inaugurated. Duffy Bros. yesterday furnished better bread to the County Agent, and potatoes have been sent to the Poor Farm.

Commissioner Ender, who is Chairman of the Committee on Charities, takes exception to Albright's opinion of him; that is, he doesn't mind Albright's opinion, but he objects to giving that opinion publicity through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. "I don't consider Albright a man competent to given an opinion," said Mr. Ender, "as to the capacity or knowledge of anybody. Knowing nothing himself, being a man made up of mistakes and odds and little ends of humanity, it cannot be expected that he could give a competent opinion of anybody's capacity. Albright's ignorance would fill the pages of many books, but his knowledge can all be gathered together in an infant's primer, or a late edition of the 'Jabberwock.' But I like Albright. He's a good judge of flour and calico. But there are lots of good calico judges everywhere."

Early in the forenoon Fuerstenberg and Duffy met in Nelse Dunham's, opposite the Court-House. Nelse's place is the great resort for "the boys," and here the two county contractors mingled their tears, sorrows, and grievances, and their whisky and water. Shortly after Chairman Clark, of the County Board, came in. Duffy admitted the justice of THE TRIBUNE'S scoring.

"What shall I do?" said Fuerstenberg. Nelse Dunham advised to cremate the reporter who had "roasted" him. "No, that won't do," said the Milwaukee avenue dry-goods man. "You will be indicted," said Commissioner Clark. "I advise you to let the reporter alone. He's got the right business end of this whole thing." Fuerstenberg went away crestfallen and unhappy. He endeavored to make Duffy believe that the reporter ran away from him the day before, which is untrue. When Fuerstenberg and THE TRIBUNE reporter met the reporter was on his tour of investigation on Duffy's bread, and left Fuerstenberg when he had nothing more to communicate. Fuerstenberg has hold of the tarred end of a stick this time. He had relied upon the friendship of certain Commissioners to sustain him in his scheme of imposition upon the county. The reporter has been careful to gather evidence against Mr. Fuerstenberg, which he has now in his possession, and that gentleman cannot crawl out of any hole of his own making. There is no defense for his action. Commissioner Spofford, while a member of the County Board, had unpleasant recollections of this same Fuerstenberg, and only purchased goods of him once.

THAT WAS ENOUGH.

Some of the weak-minded Republicans who believe in hiding wrongs, and who want to stay in fat places, claim that THE TRIBUNE'S exposure will injure the party in the fall elections. This is untrue. The fact that the Republicans denounce the evils, and endeavor to remedy them, is in favor of party success rather than injury. If official corruption is to be sustained in Cook County, the Republican party is not the party to uphold it, and that is all there is of it.

A TRIBUNE reporter was out to the Poor Farm again yesterday. Commissioner Ender went out early in the day, and he was satisfied that the flour was bad. He ate his breakfast there, however.

Commissioner Sommer and the reporter looked over things. The flour in use yesterday was a little better than that used Wednesday, but it was musty and bad all the same, and Mr. Sommer, Dr. Spray, the Medical Superintendent of the Insane-Asylum, and Warden Peters acknowledged this fact. The flour will last over to Sunday, and unless more flour comes there today there will be no bread at the Poor-Farm on Monday.

The reporter looked through the new stock of groceries just received. The goods are all up to the standards represented. Commissioner Ender ordered some potatoes sent up, and now the inmates will have them to eat. The farm is being well worked with inmate help this year. The paupers there are all helpless and sick, and hence they can do but little. The Poor-House is as clean as the wretched rookeries can be. The succession of frame shanties are still the same rotten and unfit places for people to live in. A case of varioloid was developed there yesterday, and it was isolated. Dr. Spray looking to it that everybody on the farm shall be again vaccinated.

The obstetical ward is a mean, narrow room, wherein there have been 32 births within two months, but only two women, one black and the other white, are at present confined there. The female infirmary is the old Insane Asylum addition, built in 1867 or '68. It is tumbling down, and will have to be braced up at once. The foundation has given way, and the walls are disintegrating. The roof of the whole building leaks badly. Repairs of a considerable character are necessary at once to keep the building standing until the new poor-house and infirmary is built.

Warden Peters desires to say emphatically that he neither ordered nor purchased Fuerstenberg's goods, and he was not ordered to send them back to Milwaukee two weeks ago. The goods were worthless and useless, and that was all there was of it. He had complained of the flour often enough. If he would have had the say-so, such stuff would never have been kept there. He wanted to see the paupers and patients decently fed.

Commissioner Sommer favored giving the poor enough good and wholesome food, and he insisted that the next lot of flour would be good.

THERE IS ONE REFORM

necessary on the Poor Farm more than another, and that is to separate the Poor-House from the Insane Asylum. The Poor-House should be in charge of the Warden, and he should be held wholly responsible for the character of food, raiment, and general management. It is the same with the Insane Asylum. The Medical Superintendent should be held wholly responsible for its management. He should buy both food and medicines for it. It is not so today. The Warden has charge of the food, and the Medical Superintendent is only a subordinate.

Joseph Dudy stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the flour from which he made the bread for the County Agent had run bad for a few days, but he had remedied the evil and sent better bread. He desired to say that he had been furnishing the county with bread for three years past or more, and this was the first time that any fault had been found with his bread. The bread furnished by him yesterday was seen and tested by a TRIBUNE reporter and found to be of fair quality. It was not too good, but it was fair. It is pretty evident that all the matters exposed in THE TRIBUNE columns will receive an airing in the board at the Monday session.

Mr. R. W. Rathbone, the Flour Inspector, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday in regard to the statement made by Mr. Nickerson that the unsound flour supplied to the County Poor-Farm had been inspected by Mr. Rathbone and passed by him as sound. Mr. Nickerson's claim, as reported in yesterday's paper, was that the 246 barrels of flour delivered at the Poor-House (and some of which was shown to be bad) were passed by the Flour Inspector as "second grade bakers' flour of fair quality." Mr. Rathbone's statement on this subject was as follows:

"The allegation that I passed 246 barrels of flour sold by Nickerson Brothers to the county as being 'second grade bakers' flour of fair quality' is untrue. It is untrue for the reason that there is no such thing as grading flour in this market. All flour is sold by sample. My business is to receive the original sample and compare it with the samples furnished me from the bulk. If it agrees in all respects I then certify that it is good sound flour, equal to the sample and that the

BARRELS ARE OF FULL WEIGHT.

If the flour is unsound I so certify. I have never been called on by the County Commissioners to inspect flour bought by them. My books show that the only flour inspected this year for Nickerson Bros. was one lot of 105 barrels, marked "E." on Jan. 20. The flour which they sold to the county may have been bought by them from other parties. If the County Commissioners will bring to this office samples of the flour now out at Jefferson, with the mill brand, showing what it purports to be, I will compare it with the original sample in this office (if there is one) and will charge them nothing for my trouble. They can have all their flour inspected gratis, the same as the United States Government has, if they will do so. But I don't believe they want their supplies compared with the samples in this way. If they were to do so there would be no room for steals. I cannot tell whether the 246 barrels were ever inspected, because I do not know what lot it belonged to. If the certificates are in existence, as they naturally would be if any inspection was had, then their production would settle the question."

As it seemed that the production of the certificates was the one point needed to establish the great fact as to who was lying about the alleged inspection of the bad flour at the Poor-House, a reporter called on Nickerson Bros. and asked if they would furnish the certificates. The member of the firm then present said he bought the flour from parties in this city, and to the best of his knowledge certificates were sent with the bills. He had not got all these certificates, but believed he could get them by morning. The question waits on the production of these certificates.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is of signal benefit in cases of nervous prostration, the result of mental overwork.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Several choice pieces of property in business centre of the city yielding good incomes.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

$4,000—Orchard-st., near Lincoln Park, good residence, with cistern and furnace.
4,000—Seminary-av., two-story and basement brick residence, only three blocks from cars.
4,500—Fullerton-av., two-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms; near Lincoln Park.
5,000—Webster-av., near Fremont, two-story brick dwelling; well finished.
[illegible]—N. State-st., two-story and basement octagon-front brick residence.
14,500—Rush-st., two-story and basement octagon stone front residence.
16,500—La Salle-av., east front, fine three-story and basement brick dwelling and barn.
[illegible]—Dearborn-av., east front, two-story and basement brick residence. [illegible] feet deep.
Lake View, near Lincoln Park, a splendid two-story residence, with basement and attic; terms reasonable.
18,000—Dearborn-av., three-story and basement, white stone front.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

One of the choicest residence corner lots on the North Side; price cheap; terms easy.
64x100—Rush-st., near Superior; price reasonable.
100x125—Near Marine Hospital, Lake View, south front.
30x100—Indiana-st., near Pine, south front; cheap.
50x100—Illinois-st., east of Dearborn-av.; $[illegible] per foot.
[illegible]x100—Corner lot, Indiana-st., east of State; $300 per foot.
25x100—Chicago-av., near Dearborn; $300 per foot.
100x156—Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st.; $450 per foot.
[illegible]x100—Corner lot on Ontario-st.
50x100—Pine-st., two corner lots of this size.
100x[illegible]—Clark-st., Lake View, corner lot, near Lincoln Park, and most desirable; terms easy.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

$2,650—Twenty-second-st., 25x100 feet, with cottage.
$3,000—Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second, dwelling.
$3,[illegible]—Thirty-ninth-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.
$3,500—Langley-av., near Oakwood-boulevard, 2-story frame dwelling, lot 25x14[illegible] feet.
$4,000—Vernon-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story dwelling.
$4,000—Dearborn-st., near Sixteenth, residence.
$5,000—Lake Park-av., 2-story and basement marble front; very cheap.
$6,000—Michigan-av., 12 rooms, stone front, corner residence.
$6,500—Cottage Grove-av., near Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, lot 25x175 feet.
$7,000—Oakwood-boulevard, near Langley-av., 3-story English basement dwelling of 11 rooms.
$7,500—Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., 3-story, etc., octagon stone front.
$8,000—South Park-av., 2-story and basement, French roof.
$8,500—Calumet-av., 2-story and basement octagon stone front.
$11,000—Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement pressed brick and brown stone trimmings, three rooms deep. Built in the best possible manner.
$12,000—Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 3-story and basement brick residence, with sub-cellar.
$14,000—Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., fine brick residence.
$15,000—South Park-av., a fine corner residence.
$15,000—Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., elegantly-finished 2-story and basement brick.
$[illegible]—Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., an elegant residence; finished in finest style.
$[illegible]—Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st., 3-story and attic and basement brick residence, five rooms deep.
Michigan-av., residences from $10,000 to $80,000.

UNIMPROVED SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

4 x165—Wabash-av., south of Hubbard-court, east front.
25 feet front on Dearborn-st., near Custom-House.
10 x[illegible]—Wharton-av., near Fifty-third-st.; cheap.
Seven lots on Wentworth-av. and adjoining streets, near R. I. car-shops; prices from $500 to $1,000.
Ten acres near Englewood, at $1,[illegible] per acre.
55x1[illegible]—Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st., $[illegible].
24x150—Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., three lots, east front, $110 per foot.
24x125—Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., five lots at $100 and $125 per foot.
114x124—Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $75 per foot.
100x160—State-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, with frame buildings.
[illegible] feet frontage on Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.; cheap.
26x95—Lake Park-av., east front, two beautiful lots this size at $[illegible] per foot.
Michigan-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth-sts., unimproved property at from $[illegible] to $500 per foot.

WEST SIDE RESIDENCES.

$1,000—Fairfield-av., near Fulton-st., cottage and lot.
$1,700—Dussold-st., near Desplaines, good cottage and barn.
$2,[illegible]—Dussold-st., east of Desplaines, house and lot.
$2,800—Carroll-av., near Hoyne, house and lot.
$2,[illegible]—Fulton-st., near Robey, cottage and lot.
$2,800—Armitage-av., 48x100 feet, brick house, well and cistern.
$[illegible]—Carroll-av., near Hoyne, good house and lots.
$3,500—Fulton-st., near Hoyne-av., 2-story frame house.
$[illegible]—De Koven-st., near Desplaines, good house and barn.
$4,500—Jackson-st., near Lincoln, good cottage and barn.
$5,000—North Sangamon-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
$5,500—Fulton-st., near Robey, 2-story, etc., brick house with barn.
$6,000—Near Milwaukee-av., new brick building of flats, cheap and a good bargain.
$6,500—Adams-st., a corner residence, 2-story and basement brick.
$7,000—Warren-av., near Union Park, 2-story and fine cellar basement 10-room dwelling; bath-room, closets, etc., all complete, with lot 31½x 25 feet.
$7,500—Park-av., near Hoyne, 2-story and basement octagon front.
$7,500—Fulton-st., near Hoyne, good brick residence.
$8,000—Warren-av., near Robey-st., new brown-stone front residence.
$10,000—A thoroughly-built and thoroughly finished corner residence, desirably located and supplied with every convenience.
$12,000—West Madison-st., south front, 3-story and basement brick store, with flats above; yielding a large rental; a good investment.

UNIMPROVED WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

264x84, corner Ashland-av., near Polk-st.; $12,600.
48x125, Adams-st., near Western-av.; $[illegible] per foot.
25x100, Aberdeen-st., near Taylor, $1,000.
100x125, Centre-av., corner, near Twentieth-st., price $8,000.
24x125, Carroll-av., near Hoyne, price $1,000.
44x154, Canal-st., near Van Buren, at $[illegible] per foot.
Two corner lots, Central boulevard, near Indiana-st., $2,500.
21x110, Curtis-st., near Indiana; price $1,100.
25x125, Erie-st., near Robey; price $[illegible].
24x125, Erie-st., near Hoyne-av.; nine lots; $[illegible].
100x1[illegible], Harrison-st., corner lot west of Halsted; price $12,500.
50x125, Jackson-st., corner lot west of Lincoln, $6,000.
5 x165, Lake-st., near Ada; price $[illegible].
40x1[illegible], Fulton-st., near Sheldon, $[illegible] per foot.
75x1[illegible], Throop-st., Jefferson Park, $175 per foot.
6[illegible]x124, Warren-av., corner lot, near Hoyne-av.; price $4,500.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Portland, one lot at $900.
Also a number of choice lots in all divisions of the city to exchange for city improved property.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

South Evanston, on corner, lot 15 x150 feet; a fine, thoroughly finished, 2-story and basement dwelling, water, gas, etc.; fine barn and every appointment. Price $7,000; terms easy.
Also several other good residences, at low figures and easy terms.
Rogers Park, house of 12 rooms, bay windows, well and cistern; on corner; lot 10 x175 feet.
Hyde Park, Cottage Grove-av., near Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, newly painted, etc.; well arranged and well finished; all modern improvements. Price $[illegible].
Fortieth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 2-story dwelling of 10 rooms; $4,000.
A number of other residences on very easy terms.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

234 acres near Hammond Station, Lake County, Ind.
Also farms, improved and unimproved, throughout the country, including Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, New Jersey, Canada, and Kentucky, at various prices and to exchange for city property.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
THROOP-ST., facing Jefferson Park, 3-story and basement octagon stone-front house; lot 25x150 feet. Can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—75X170 WABASH-AV., CORNER Thirty-seventh-st.
30 lots West Huron, Erie, and Superior-sts., near Noble-st.
25x121 Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
25x127 Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth. $[illegible].
10 lots School-st., near Fifty-eighth.
10 lots Moore-st., near Leavitt. $10 per foot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NO. 2956, 2-story frame, brick basement, mansard roof, hardwood finish; lot 25½x165 to alley.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 2-STORY, and lot 44x100, on Thirty-seventh-st.; $4,000 a bargain.
Twenty-ninth-st., frame house, $4,6[illegible].
Twenty-ninth-st., frame and brick basement, $5,200.
Calumet-av., brick 2-story and basement, $[illegible].
Calumet-av., brick 2-story and basement, $1[illegible].
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW, NORTH Clark-st., half block from cars, 80 feet and good house and barn, east front; will be sold at a bargain. McCONNELL BROS., Room 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & Co., 90 Washington-st.:
CLINTON-ST.—South of Van Buren, 42x159 feet.

FOR SALE—
2 lots on West Indiana-st., near Elizabeth.
6 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $[illegible] per lot.
10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av., $[illegible] per lot.
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av., $[illegible] per lot.
10 lots, Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Moore-st., corner Leavitt.
5 lots, State-st., near Fifty-third.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1308 FORTY-FIRST-st., two-story brick, cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 80X200, NORTHWEST corner Jefferson and Adams-sts.; price, $[illegible]. E. H. Cummings is my only authorized agent, and I do not know why others should advertise my lot for sale, for I have given them no authority.
JOHN C. RUE.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st.—Two-story frame, lot 24x125 to alley, $4,000. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE, corner Ontario and Kingsbury-sts; lot about 1[illegible]x100; light on three sides.
Also 80x100 on Ontario-st., west of Market.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAINS—72x125 feet, east front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $[illegible]. 74x125 feet, east front, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $[illegible]. If sold this week, this is a fine chance for a quick turn. GIBBS & CALKINS, 135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN A DESIRABLE location on the West Side; 6 rooms; lot 25x125; price, $[illegible]. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARCHER-AV., NEAR HALsted—two-story frame, with brick basement, store front, 24x50 lot 24x100; $[illegible]. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80,000 acres of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska lands for good Eastern farms, city property, or merchandise; have also Chicago suburban property for exchange; have also Iowa and Missouri lands for sale at bottom prices. J. C. HYDE, 165 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY [illegible], Room 15 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.

Milwaukee-av., near Division, with two buildings	$6,000
Milwaukee-av., near Evergreen, two lots and store	5,500
Ogden-av., corner Polk-st.	4,500
Ogden-av., north of Polk-st.	2,000
Morgan-st., south of Madison-st., large lot and fine two-story residence, with all modern improvements	12,000
West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling	7,400
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 62x118 ft.	11,000
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x130 ft., improved business property	
Lake-st., near Halsted, 50x150 ft. with buildings	6,500
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 2 x100 ft.	2,000
Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling	6,000
Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x125 ft.	3,000
Leavitt-st., corner Ewing-place, 50x150 ft.	1,400
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x15[illegible] ft.	750
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft. north front	1,400
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building	1,800
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house	2,200
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 25x125 ft.	650
Lubeck-st., corner Oakley, 24x100 ft.	500
Ashland-av., north of Division-st., 24-ft lot	1,250
Lake-st., 62.44 ft., near Elizabeth, 150 per foot	
Congress-st., east of Robey, 48 feet	3,120
Harrison-st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., 6 lots	
Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts., 75 feet, south front	
Ashland-av., 50 feet, east front, north of Polk	
Evergreen-st., near Hoyne, two lots, each	750
Hirsch-st., corner Sober, 72 feet	1,000
Warren-av., near Wood-st., 50 feet, with 2-story building	3,000

SOUTH.

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 3-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x178 feet, east front	
Mar-st., near Archer-av., with house	1,400
Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick	4,000
Main-st., near Stearns, cottage	1,300
Kossuth-st., near Butler, 22 feet and house	1,300
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot	800
Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front, at $[illegible] per foot	
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 50x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot	
Choice—240 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house	
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap	
Lots on Charles (Eleventh-av.), north of Sixty-seventh-st.	
Vincennes-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet	1,000
Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet	4,000

NORTH.

Erie-st., near Townsend, lots fronting south, per foot	100
Illinois-st., between Dearborn and State, 50 feet, south front, $150 per foot	
Illinois-st., between State and Cass-st., 50 feet, south front, $[illegible] per foot	
Sedgwick-st., near Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling	5,000
A comfortable and spacious home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 50x150 feet; large stable; cheap	
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings	9,000
Hurlbut-st., north of Belden-av., 2-story house	3,250
Larrabee-st., near North-av., 2-story brick house and brick stable	7,200
Larrabee-st., near Rees, large lot, with buildings	4,800
Rees, near Halsted-st., 30 feet, running through to Gardner-st.	1,500
Clybourn-av., large lot and double building, netting 14 per cent	7,500
Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable	3,000
Hickory-av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling	2,300
Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot	
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 50x168 ft.	
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x108 feet	2,750
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft.	1,000
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70 per ft.	
Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each	1,100
Kemper-place, between Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots, $35 per ft. and $38 per foot	
Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, 130x300 ft., near Clybourn-place, cheap	
Business property on the North Branch, improved; river front docked	40,000
Manufacturing property, 180 feet front, on the N. W. R. R. and Milw. & St. Paul R. R.; cheap	

OUTSIDE.

Englewood-av., between Halsted and Wallace-sts., 75 feet front	
Bellevue-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., 50 feet, west front, $[illegible] per foot	
Sheffield-av., between Montana and Fullerton, 8 x150 ft.	1,200
Wrightwood-av., east of Racine-av., building lots, 30x124 ft., each	1,000
[illegible]mont-av., corner Halsted-st., 24 building lots	3,500
[illegible]y-av., east of Dummy-road, 5 x165-ft lot and nice barn	2,200
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 36 ft. with cottage	1,600
[illegible]-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots	1,000
Sta[illegible]e-st., near Sixtieth, 40½x175 ft.	1,385
Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $100 per acre	
Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., about 4 acres, at $400 per acre	
2 acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood road, per acre	200
Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av.	
Whitesides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres at $20 per acre	
20 acres, with buildings, 12 miles north of Milwaukee, on Wisconsin Northern Railroad	2,500
6 65-100 acres highest ground in Wilmette, about 4 blocks from the depot, with a young grove of shade trees; one half under plow; per acre	250

Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—BY PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

UNIMPROVED.

State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 25x147; $85 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 150x125; $90 per foot.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., 40x125 and 25x158; $300 per foot.
Grand boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st., 30 feet; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., lot 25x143, near Thirty-seventh-st.; $155 per foot.
Prairie-av., 149x169, near Fifty-seventh-st.; $30 per foot.
Prairie-av., 24x125, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $100 per foot.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., 150x165.
Kenwood, 25 x15[illegible], corner Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-av.; $75 per foot.
100 feet on Huron-st. near corner of Robey; $3,000.

RESIDENCES.

Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front in elegant order, $15,000.
Two-story stone-front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., $8,500.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-third-st., dining-room on parlor floor, elegant place, $18,000.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., large, handsome house with lot 70 feet; $15,000, easy terms.

ACRES.

80 acres on canal just west of Brighton, $75,000. This tract is surrounded by railroads, and will pay large profit to subdivide.
6¼ acres at South Lynne, near depot; $2,600.
10 acres at Washington Heights, $[illegible]; depot on the ground.
20 acres near the above; $5,000.
Call and see us before buying.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
2-story, store below, rooms above, and lot, east front, State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
2-story, store below, rooms above, east front, with lot, State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
3-story frame double building with lot 40x110, Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.; will rent for $1,2[illegible] a year; $[illegible].
2 2-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, lot 50x175, large barn, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; will sell either or both for less than cost of building.

CHEAP LOTS.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25x181, east front.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., 25x143.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., 132x143.
State-st., near Thirty-sixth, 4 lots, east front.
Vincennes-av., corner Bryant, 30x1[illegible].
Archer-av., near McGlashen-st., 50x100.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 153 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Fifth-av., 5-story stone-front, 40x9[illegible] feet, at a sacrifice.
A choice tract on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st. A rare location for profitable improvements.
49x135 feet northwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., very cheap.
66 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., at a bargain.
52x187 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-sixth-st. with cottage and barn, very cheap and easy terms.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
3239 Butterfield-st., 10 rooms, barn, and modern improvements; a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 340 HUBBARD-ST., 12-room house and lot, rented for $80 per month.

184 Winchester-av., nice cottage and lot	2,700
201 Winchester-av., 12-room house and lot	2,800
29 Flournoy-st., 2-story and basement brick	3,700
House and 1¾-acre, with fruit, shrubbery, etc., in nice order, at Waukegan	2,000
Elegant 7-room cottage, large barn, and 4 lots, at Avondale, 1½ miles from city limits, and 2 blocks from R. R. station	2,500
beautiful suburban homes at St. Charles and Wheaton	

R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LARGE SACRIFICE—A large 3-story frame building, 50x80, less than 8 years old, with grounds fronting on two streets and alley, on street-car line, 37 minutes from centre of the city (street-cars every three minutes); in choice residence locality; part of the upper story a hall, seating 700 to 800; only hall in the locality; other stories used heretofore for publishing house; can be converted into flats, or hall and stores, for small amount; now vacant; the owner a non-resident; building built when labor and material were one-third less; must be sold; will guarantee a bargain of $3,000 to $4,000 and a netting of 20 per cent on investment. A. J. NOWLEN, 46 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Indiana-st., 151x180 feet, with building; well rented. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—3632 VERNON-AV., TWO story and basement octagon brick, lot 25x132, east front. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON INDIANA-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., very cheap. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WAbash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front, 50x184, at $125 per foot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., CORNER OF Seymour, 5-room brick cottage, lot 25x110. Price, $[illegible]; immediate possession if desired. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front, 100x84 feet, at $80 per foot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.
HURLBUT-ST.—Near Sophia, 3-story and basement flat building; renting at $1,080; price $8,500.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE good lots, with a fine 1½-story cottage, in the centre of the North Side; $[illegible].
F. FREUDENBERG, 107 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-eighth-st., brick house, with 10 rooms, brick barn, lot 25x125 feet; price $5,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 30 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; fine shade trees; $[illegible].
100 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st., $60 per foot.

FOR SALE—PEARCE-ST., TWO 2-story frame buildings, frame barn, lot 50x130. Rental, $1,380. Price, $[illegible].
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 260 WEST HARRISON-st., 2-story frame, 50 feet front, near Halsted-st. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ADOLPH LOEB & Bro., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED.

Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-second-st., 10-room house; all modern improvements; very cheap.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., double brick house, lot 5 x133, east front.
Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 3-story and basement marble front, with 2-story barn.
Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house; all modern improvements.
Prairie-av., No. 3555, a splendid residence at a bargain; all modern improvements.
Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 3-story and basement marble-front dwelling in good condition.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and brick basement containing all modern improvements, at only $7,000.
Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement brick, with barn.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling.

SOUTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., 75x125.
Indiana-av., opposite Thirty-sixth-st., 50x125, at very low figure.
Michigan-av., southeast corner Fifty-ninth-st., 207x171.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., $50 per foot.
State-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, two lots, 25x120 each.
State-st., north of Thirty-fourth, west front, 2 lots.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., east front, 2 lots, 25x164.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., west front, 304x165.
Wabash-av., corner Sixtieth st., 100x107.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., west front, 50x161.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front, 2 lots.

WEST SIDE—IMPROVED.

West Congress-st., corner of Robey, 2-story and attic house.
West Congress-st., corner of Wood, 2-story and basement brick, at a bargain and easy payments.
West Congress-st., near Throop, two 3-story frame houses, in best of order and cheap.
West Jackson-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 2-story and attic brown-stone front house.
West Jackson-st., between Throop and Loomis, with house, lot 51x125.
Monroe-st., between Leavitt-st. and Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick house.
Monroe-st., near Paulina, 2-story and basement octagon-front, at a bargain.
Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood, 3-story and basement, 14 rooms, barn in rear, very cheap.
Monroe-st., between Loomis and Laflin, 3-story and basement stone-front house, in first-class condition.
Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick residence, containing all modern improvements, at a bargain.

WEST SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

Adams-st., between Ashland and Ogden-avs., 50x190, north front.
Adams-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, 182 feet, running back to Wilcox-st.
Campbell Park, 24x1[illegible], north front, 100 feet east of Oakley-st.
Fulton-st., west of Hoyne-av., 66 feet front, cheap and on long time.
West Harrison-st., corner Laflin, 93x112 to alley, $90 per foot.
Jackson-st., corner Robey, 50x125, $100 per foot.
Owasco-st., 9 lots, between Washtenaw and Rockwell, south front, cheap and on easy terms.

NORTH SIDE—IMPROVED.

Bissell-st., near Garfield-av., two 10-room brick houses, with barns, lots 25x125 each.
Bissell-st., between Clay and Centre-sts., 1½-story and basement brick house.
Belden-av., between Larrabee-st. and Lincoln-av., 10-room cottage with brick basement.
North Clark-st., between North Park and Garfield-avs., two 2-story brick houses.
North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park, 10-room new stone-front house.
Chicago-av., near Townsend-st., 3-story and basement brick building; store, and dwelling above.
Dearborn-st., a splendid residence with spacious grounds, large stables, etc.
La Salle-av., a number of residences at low prices.
Lincoln-av., near Centre-st., six splendid marble-front houses.
Ontario-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., two 4-story brown-stone front houses.

NORTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

Bissell-st., a number of lots near Centre, Garfield-av., and Clay-st., cheap and on easy terms.
North Clark-st., 8 x100 feet, west front, near Lincoln Park.
North Clark-st., between Belden-av. and Grant-place, east front, 71½x100.
Centre-st., a number of lots, between Bissell and Fremont, 24x124 each.
Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st., several lots.
Fremont-st., between Centre-st. and Garfield-av., a number of lots at a bargain.
La Salle av., near Goethe-st., 25x151.
Lincoln-av., near Centre-st., 25 feet running through to Centre-st.
North State-st., south of Schiller, west front, 40x125; $150 per foot.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—BY FANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.:

10 feet North Clark-st., near Division	$175
24 feet Wells-st., near Division	100
40 feet Dearborn-av., corner	2,000
80x100 Indiana-st., near Pine	150
100 feet North Clark-st., corner, near Chicago-av.; elegant location for store and flats	150
80x1[illegible] Michigan-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st.	15,000
25 feet West Madison-st., near Throop	325
25 feet West Van Buren-st., near Laflin	100
25 feet West Congress-st., near Throop	80
50 feet Ohio-st., near Pine, south front	300
44 feet Warren-av., near Leavitt-st.	90
25 feet Washington-boulevard, near Kedzie-st.	55
70 feet Drexel-boulevard, corner	80
10 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Depot	500
117x300 Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-ninth-st.	6,000
44 feet Canal-st., near Van Buren	275
25 feet Evergreen-place, near Leavitt-st.	1,000
50 ft feet Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.	50
100 feet Indiana-av., near Forty-second-st.	50
25 feet West Erie-st., near Hoyne-av.	650
50x150 Groveland Park, south front	130
40 feet Honore-st., near Jackson	65
80x100 Indiana-st., west of Pine	150
25x100 Indiana-st., east of Pine	120
3 lots Jefferson, near depot	325
100 feet South Evanston, near depot	25

100 LOTS PARK RIDGE, 2 BLOCKS FROM DEPOT, 50x175, $5 to $10 per foot; $75 down and long time. Will build cottages and houses on monthly payment and show you plans to suit your purse and desire.
FANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st., Rooms 15 and 17.

FOR SALE—NORTH CHICAGO AND Lake View property a specialty—
A desirable dwelling, 36x40, 10 rooms, Halsted-st., south of Diversey, $[illegible]; easy terms. Also, a good building-lot fronting both Belden and Lincoln-avs.; $1,5[illegible]; part time.
Ten lots corner Franklin, in view of Lincoln Park, $2,000. Will pay capital to build up immediately. Apply to
WM. H. STICKNEY, 415 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., opposite Groveland Park, very desirable and cheap.
124 feet on Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodlawn Park. Stores and flats would pay on this.
100x164 feet on Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
25 feet on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-third-st.
50 or 150 feet on Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A couple of fine residences in Lake View, near the lake shore and Lincoln Park, with large lots, will be sold very cheap. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 192x151 feet, northwest corner Seminary and Lill-avs., a choice residence lot or for subdivision.
150 feet, corner lot, Diversey-av., just west of Lincoln-av., $42 per foot.
117 feet fronting Lincoln Park, corner Wrightwood-av., $6,500.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE:
Northwest corner of Fullerton and Lincoln-avs., 120 feet on each; a choice business corner.
Lots on Clark-st., near Belmont-av., very cheap.
25 feet on Halsted-st., near Centre—a bargain.
50 feet on Fullerton-av., south front, cheap.
8-room house, with 25-foot lot, on Seminary-av., near Centre-st.—a positive bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-eighth-st., 100x16[illegible] feet to 20 feet. Want an offer. We have a large list of choice improved and unimproved residence property on the South Side avenues at low figures. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & Co., 90 Washington-st.:
CASS-ST.—Just north of Chicago-av., east front, 35 9-10x71 feet.
CLARK-ST.—Corner Division, 54x150 feet.
STATE-ST.—Corner Walton-place, 55x100 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORner near Milwaukee-av., 4 x116, with frame improvements; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—45X169 TO ALLEY, LA Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front, very choice and cheap, $150 per foot; 5 x75, Cedar-st., near North State-st., $2,200, easy terms, 6 per cent.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—27X178, TO 40-FOOT ALLEY, on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av., north front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Oakley-av., 50x125 feet. Will sell below market value, and properly improved will pay net over 12 per cent. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MILWAUKEE-AV., near and running through to Sangamon-st., brick building, 3-story and basement; lot 25x131 feet; rented at 12 per cent. net on price asked.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., A FINE 3-story and basement stone-front, corner residence, south and west front; possession in 60 days if desired; $25,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAvitt, octagon-front brick house; modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures; price, $6,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, 50 feet just west of California-av., south front; also choice corner west of California-av., 50 feet.

FOR SALE—CORNER ASHLAND AND Park-avs., 100x125 feet, southeast front, the choicest residence corner on the West Side; at a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STORE ON East Madison-st. It will pay 8 per cent net on the investment of $45,000. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—850 NORTH OAKLEY-AV., 2-story frame and three lots, near North-av.; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ONLY ONE block from Humboldt Park, only $[illegible] per acre; a bargain. S. DELAMATER & SON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near Vernon-av.—10-room price $4,250; rented at $[illegible]. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV., NEAR MADison-st., 120 feet, east front, $30 per foot. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NO. 179, 2-story frame, lot 25x120, cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Leavitt, 51x125 feet. If taken at once will make very low figures. We have a large list of West Madison-st. property. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. B. ROSENTHAL, 143 La Salle-st., Room 70.

[illegible]

Thousands of other pieces of property on hand, therefore see always first.

M. B. ROSENTHAL, 143 La Salle-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—DOCK AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

DOCK LOTS.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURING SITES.

[illegible]

JOHN A. YALE, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBdivision on the North Side, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT block [illegible]

FOR SALE — 400 ELEGANT LOTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—62X125 ON CALUMET-AV., [illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., [illegible] great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 CARROLL-AV., [illegible]

FOR SALE — TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., [illegible] BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—PECK COURT, BETWEEN [illegible] F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., [illegible] F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE CORNER OF [illegible] LUMLEY INGLEDEW, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., AN ELEGANT [illegible] F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., [illegible] LUMLEY INGLEDEW, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. HYDE, 16

[illegible]

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

ACRES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY F. FREUDENBE

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY JOHN N. YOU

[illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY

[illegible]

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPE

[illegible] BISSINGER & GREENE 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV.,

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOO

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NEA

FOR SALE—PIER-ST., 3-STORY

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.,

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINE

FOR SALE—NO. 53 NORTH W

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFO

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR D

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV.,

FOR SALE — TWENTY-SEC

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFO

FOR SALE—SIXTEENTH-ST.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMA

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FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFO

FOR SALE—A VERY DE

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW

FOR SALE—LOT ON MADISO

SUBURBAN REAL ES

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN

FOR SALE—A GREAT BA

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. HYDE, 168 LA Salle-st.:
[illegible] Canal-st., near Van Buren.
[illegible] Canal-st., south of Harrison.
[illegible] Harrison-st., near Canal.
[illegible] Harrison-st., near Loomis; a bargain.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., near Centre-av.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., near Loomis.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., corner Honore.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., corner Winchester.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., corner Laflin.
[illegible] Van Buren-st., near Clinton.
[illegible] Monroe-st., near Thirty-fourth.
[illegible] State-st., near Thirty-fourth.
[illegible] State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
[illegible] fronting Congress Park.
[illegible] Blue Island-av., near Western.
[illegible] Ogden-av., near Polk-st.
[illegible] Ogden-av., corner Ogden and Western-avs. These lots corner Ogden and Western-avs.
[illegible] Western or on Ogden-av.
[illegible] on Hickory and Thirty-sixth-sts.
[illegible] corner of Jefferson and Monroe-sts.
[illegible] Washington-st., near Clinton.
[illegible] Congress-st., near Centre-av.
[illegible] Ohio-st., below price, near Robey.

IMPROVED.

[illegible] West Congress-st., 2-story house, west of Centre-av.
[illegible] South Wood-st., near Van Buren, 2-story house.
[illegible] West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] and [illegible] West Adams-st., lot 20x125, one 2-story house and a cottage basement.
[illegible] Walnut-st., near Robey, 2-story frame, in good order.
[illegible] West Harrison-st., 3-story and basement.
[illegible] West Twelfth-st., near Morgan, store and dwelling.
[illegible] West Lake-st., 2-story brick store and dwelling.
[illegible] West Lake-st., near Hoyne, good cottage and splendid lot.
[illegible] West Twelfth-st., 2-story house and barn.
[illegible] South Morgan-st., small house with 40-foot lot.
[illegible] West Lake-st., near Jefferson, good business location.
[illegible] West Van Buren-st., 2-story stone front house.
[illegible] and [illegible] Congress-st., near Throop.
[illegible] West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick.
A fine manufacturing property on corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts., with large lot and good buildings on part.
A [illegible]-story store on South Water-st., near Franklin, paying good rent; good investment.
A fine business building on Washington-st., paying 7 per cent net on the price asked.

ACRES.

[illegible] acres corner Fifty-first-st. and Western-av.
[illegible] acres, Archer and Crawford-avs.
[illegible] acres, Barry Point-road and Harrison-st.
[illegible] acres, Forty-seventh-st., corner Throop.
[illegible] acres near Lake Calumet.
[illegible] acres west of Washington Heights.
[illegible] acres at Morgan Park.
[illegible], or 60 acres at Morgan Park.
[illegible] acres on railroad at Sharpshooters' Park.
[illegible] acres on railroad not far from canal.
[illegible] acres on Thirty-ninth-st., corner Robey.
[illegible] acres, Fifty-seventh-st. and Western-av.
[illegible] acres, Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-third-st.
[illegible] acres at Pleasantdale.
[illegible] acres at Washington Heights, on Danville tract and Ninety-fifth-st.

I have lots in Ravenswood very low, and can sell or exchange lots in Lawndale, Western Springs, Evanston, Winnetka, Lake Forest, Washington Heights, Thornton, South Chicago, and all the suburban towns of Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY F. FREUDENBERG, 107 South Clark-st., Room 0:

Goethe-st., 2 lots with 2-story and basement house, rented for $5	$6,000
[illegible]-st., large lot with 2-story and basement house	6,000
Hurlbut-st., near Garfield-av., lot with nice 2-story and basement brick house and brick stable	8,000
Mohawk-st., near Centre, lot and nice cottage	2,500
Sedgwick-st., near North-av., lot with good 2-story cottage	3,800
La Salle-av., near Goethe, 44 20-100x161 to alley, with 2-story brick barn	7,500
State-st., near Chicago-av., 50x118 to alley	7,500
[illegible]-st., lot with brick cottage	2,650
Lincoln-av., very nice lot running to Sedgwick-st.	2,700
Sedgwick-st., near Menominee, lot with fine cottage and cottage in rear	3,500
Eugenie-st., near Wells, lot with 2-story and basement brick house	7,200
North-av. corner property, lot with 2-story and basement brick house, store-front, and barn, A No. 1 building	9,000
Mohawk-st., near Centre, lot with 2-story house and cottage in rear	3,500

And any amount of good residences and business properties in all parts of the city and Lake View.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 90 Washington-st., Room 4:
[illegible] northwest corner of Calumet-av. and Ganon-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., at $10 per foot; decided bargain. Also several 25 and 50 foot lots on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-first-st.
Best corner on South Park-av.; also several choice lots on same street at favorable prices.
[illegible] feet Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh-sts., in lots to suit.
[illegible] feet Ellis-av., in lots to suit, at Oakland.
Several very choice lots on Lake-av. at Oakland.
A very choice 100 feet on Drexel-boulevard; cheap.
Among the above choice properties we can offer several attractive bargains for investment or improvement.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN N. YOUNG,

84 Washington-st., Rooms 5 and 7:

Lots on Lincoln-av., near Dunning-st., $1,050.
Lots south front on Dunning-st., near Halsted, $900.
Lots on Thirty-third-st., corner of Hubbs, $500 to [illegible].

Lots east of Humboldt Park, near Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., $350 to $400.

Also other property.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE front houses, every improvement; parlor, dining-room, kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars; see these houses before you buy; they will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.' 137 Madison-st., Room 8, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY—Choice corner, 82 feet front, improved, well rented, $15,000; between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first-sts.
Two-story brick house, store below, dwelling above, 20x110, east front, near Twenty-ninth-st.; a bargain.
Four-story stone front, lot 25x100, between Congress and Van Buren-sts., east front; a paying investment.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., 50x125, east front. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV., just north of Forty-sixth-st.—100x 180 feet. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NEAR VAN Buren-st., 60x100 feet, vacant, $500 per foot. Apply to F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PIER-ST., 2-STORY BRICK, arranged in two flats, rental $336, cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTHeast corner Twentieth-st., 26x178; a very desirable corner. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price [illegible]; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 NORTH WESTERN-av., 2-story frame, lot 24x136; $2,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—Between Falls and California-avs., 45x130 feet, with 2-story frame house.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS Park at a great bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of North-av., 50x115, east front, cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near Prairie-av., 80x144 feet to 20-foot alley; reasonably well improved; will pay over 12 per cent net on the investment. It is offered for a few days below its value. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
HURLBUT-st., corner Centre—124x124 feet to alley. Would pay well to improve.

FOR SALE—SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR Prairie-av., 3-story stone-front; lot 25x145. At a sacrifice. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.: No. 58 Arbor place, 2-story and basement brick, $2,500; house alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST, best centrally located, and best improved pieces of business property in the city. It is all rented and paying over 10 per cent on its value. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—100X150 ON ASHLAND-av., near Harrison-st.; an elegant residence lot.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., northwest corner Huron, 60x94 feet to 18-foot alley; fine site for block of flats.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence on Michigan-av., with stable, etc., near Twenty-ninth-st., for $12,000.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW 2-FLAT house on Jackson-st.; large lot; now rented for $[illegible] per year. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.' 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MADISON-ST., AT a bargain near Western-av. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS ON THE ridge east of Pullman and Kensington, from $145 to $[illegible]; regular sidewalks; shade trees; a number of houses under way; convenient to three railroads; terms easy; monthly payments. THOMAS SCANLAN, office W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 90 Washington-st., or E. T. BROOKFIELD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—Several houses ready for occupancy; finely located; convenient to stations; good schools, etc.; terms easy. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN South Evanston. Will sell at a sacrifice, a corner lot [illegible] with splendid 2-story, basement, and attic brick residence and brick barn. This property must be sold quick, as party needs money, and, therefore, offers it at a very low price. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 85 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 139 lots, corner Diversey and Western-avs. and Elston-road. These lots are just outside the limits, where they can be retailed to advantage, and will be sold for $22,500, being at the rate of $[illegible] a lot; Maplewood depot two blocks away. Easy terms, low rate of interest.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SURE INVESTMENT, large profits, lake view, fruit farm; a beautiful country residence; can be had at a bargain; 37 acres superior land, partly within limits of the rapidly-growing Village of Benton Harbor, Mich.; fine view of St. Joseph and lake; profitable apple orchard of 800 trees; 1,500 grape vines; acres of small fruits; oak grove; pasture; 10-room, thoroughly built house; large barn; 4 hours to Chicago; 5 minutes' walk to churches, schools, manufactories, steamboats, and depots of Chicago & West Michigan and Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railways, the latter terminating here; celebrated Medicinal Springs at Eastman's Park, commended highly by leading city physicians, are less than a mile distant; taxes low; no village, town, county, or school debt; destined as this healthful and beautiful village is to be a great summer-resort, the climate equable and enjoyable; with important manufactories established and extending, and prospect of an additional institution of learning to rank with the highest, the enhanced value of the property by subdivision into 150 village lots, leaving residence and extensive grounds to proprietor, is fully assured; no trade; price $15,000. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Several nice lots on Diversy-av., two blocks from street-cars, south front, $28 per foot.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from cars; desirable neighborhood; $20 per foot.
Lots on George-st., near the cars, $18 per foot.
Several nice lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, two blocks from lake; sewer and water; cheapest lots in Lake View; $25 per foot.
250 feet of choice property on Barry-av., near lake, and only three blocks from street-cars; street paved, and sewer and water on street; three blocks from Lincoln Park; $45 and $50 per foot.
Also several desirable residences in different parts of the town at reasonable prices.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:15 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHIcago property—An elegant suburban home of about seven acres in the beautiful City of Waukegan, overlooking Lake Michigan; hourly communications; cheap fare; best of schools, churches, and society; fine large brick house all in perfect repair; abundance of fruit, large garden, shrubbery, hedges, shade-trees, walks, lawns, etc., and everything to make such a place what it ought to be; price $15,000; terms to suit. Apply at Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—100X150—VINCENNES-AV., near Forty-second-st.
10 lots St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
25x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $500.
10 lots, Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
30 lots corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire and city limits, accessible by horse and steam cars, $300 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS in Englewood on Woodlawn and Greenwood-avs., offered at a bargain; 28 lots, 25 feet each, opposite South Park station and entrance to park, suitable for business; 15 25-foot lots on Fifty-seventh-st., corner of Monroe-av., $600 and $800 per lot.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
A number of choice residence lots of size to suit purchasers in one of the best of neighborhoods, convenient to steam, horse cars, and Boulevards, and near the lake; the above will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also several very desirable houses.

FOR SALE—15 OF THE CHEAPEST lots to be found in Englewood; also 50 or more feet on Sixty-first-st., Barney-st., or Englewood-av. at a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—CHOICE lots covered with bearing fruit trees; near the depot; easy terms, low prices, and help to build; abstracts free; costs nothing to go and see. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—A POSITIVE BARGAIN—40 acres on the high ridge; finely timbered; convenient to stations at Washington Heights; ripe for subdivision. Also several smaller tracts and choice building sites; some special bargains. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN, IF taken this week, of
5 acres at Chicago Lawn.
20 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 13.
And on favorable terms. Owner changing base.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—3 100-foot corner lots on Wentworth-av.; east front; nice business property. Also a large number of grove lots for residences; 4 grove lots on Sixty-third-st., near Stewart-av., at half their value. ISAAC DRAKE, 108 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $60 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 94 Washington-st., Room 34, and Pullman, Ill., bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD — WE HAVE several very choice building sites—corners—on Forty-seventh-st. and adjoining streets. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS AT PARKSIDE, two blocks from depot, accessible by the Illinois Central Railroad, $300 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—BEAUtiful new cottage, 6 large airy rooms, hot water, bath, refrigerator; also new 2-story house, 7 large nice rooms. KESLER, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: Several blocks, 2½ and 5 acres each, in Lake View, on Ashland and Lincoln-avs., near Belmont; choice property and advancing in value.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—FRAME COTtage with large lot; near depot; $1,600. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH EVANSTON—House and lots in this suburb of all descriptions for from $1,600 upwards. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY STOCK-FARM, SITUated on the Marias Des Cygnes River, adjoining the Village of Arvonia, Osage County, Kas., consisting 485 acres, all under fence, about two miles of which is live hedge; 40 acres good timber; 3 never-failing wells; feed-lots to handle 400 beeves; cheese factory, fair house, and barn; good-sized orchard. In all respects this is one of the best farms in the State. The present occupant last year raised 6,000 bushels corn and 200 tons of hay, and wintered 400 beef cattle at a profit of nearly $7,000. Good range for cattle near the farm. I will sell this property at a great sacrifice and on easy terms to close out; terms easy. Price, $30 per acre. JAMES A. WHITAKER, 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—TRACTS of fine elevated grazing land in Northwestern Texas, in solid bodies, well watered, and containing from 20,000 to 200,000 acres, at 90 cents per acre; titles direct from the State to me; finest ranch land in the State, and covered with the celebrated mesquite grass, and within 40 miles of a railway in operation. Also other fine unimproved grazing and farming lands in Western Texas. Will exchange Texas lands for Chicago property. Address R. E. MONTGOMERY, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A fine farm of over 200 acres; fully 100 acres of which are under cultivation. Centrally located in Wisconsin and near county seat and railroad. The price, which includes the growing crops, grain, a large amount of stock and farming implements, wagons, buggies, etc., is only $4,500. A rare chance to buy a fine farm at a bargain. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FARMS IN KANSAS, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and other States; very cheap for cash, and some to exchange. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LAND — 45,000 acres of heavily timbered land in Arkansas, well located on railroads and river; the timber consists of white oak, ash, hickory, cypress, red gum, etc. This tract must be sold in one lot, and I will take $30,000 for the whole. Perfect title.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HIGHly improved first-class grain and stock farm near Geneva Lake, Wisconsin. TAYLOR & McNULTY, 221 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—A bargain in a piece of property, with frame or brick improvements, paying a good interest on price, on one of the through business or residence streets, business street preferred, at a price anywhere from $5,000 to $50,000. Parties having the above will find it to their interest to call on us during the early part of the coming week, if desirous of making a quick sale, as we mean business. GIBBS & CALKINS, 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—I REPRESENT A GENTLEman who wishes to purchase a large body of pine in Wisconsin, on the Chippewa or Menominee Rivers or their tributaries; must be a short haul; he will pay a fair price, but no fancy price will be allowed. Send legal numbers with estimates to JAMES W. CLARK, Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR A good building lot, in choice neighborhood on South Side; will pay part cash and balance in lots or acres. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—Good-paying business property worth $25,000 to $35,000. Apply to A. MAGNUSON, Room 8, 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—House and lot from $2,500 to $3,000. Must be a bargain. Address H 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRESSED BRICK OR STONE front dwelling, 8 to 10 rooms, on Monroe, Adams, Jackson, or Washington-st., east of Robey, with possession Sept. 1, 1882, if possible; part pay in clear 30-foot lot, Ashland av. near Harrison-st., balance cash. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN A HOUSE and lot on South Side, convenient to street-cars, and in vicinity of Thirty-second or Thirty-third-sts. Address H 62, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—110X130 FEET, CLARK-ST., corner of Nineteenth, through to Butterfield; also 180 feet with railway facilities. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — FURNISHED, IN BEST residence locality on South Side, magnificent 3-story stone house, with large parlor, library, and dining-room on main floor; chambers have dressing-rooms adjoining them, and are large and light. The bath-room, perfect heating apparatus, etc.; the entire house is papered and frescoed and furnished thoroughly and elegantly, and can be rented at a moderate price by a private family. Possession June 15. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 3 or 4 months, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., east front, ten rooms, fully furnished; newly refitted. Owner would retain one or two rooms if desired. Rent moderate to good tenant. G 57, Tribune.

TO RENT—NO. 2141 CALUMET-AV., northeast corner Twenty-second-st., a large and elegant residence, partly furnished, with large grounds, barn, etc., to a responsible private family for three years; the house will not be shown without written order from us. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: The elegant brick house southeast corner Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., 12 rooms, no basement; all in good repair; lot 150 feet front; barn.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—635 WEST MONROE-ST., 11 rooms, D. and K. on main floor; stone front. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—413 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-story frame with brick basement, 12 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; large yard; rent $35. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — FURNISHED—ONTARIO-st., between Dearborn and State, an elegantly-furnished 3-story marble-front house; will be rented to a careful private family for three months; rent very moderate. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER OR LONGER, a completely and handsomely furnished 10-room house in vicinity of Lincoln Park. Address, stating what price willing to pay, H 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, near Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE of 12 rooms in first-class location on the North Side. Address G 74, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—2818 FIFTY-THIRD-ST., Hyde Park. Present tenant will sell part of the furniture if desired. GEO. M. BOGUE, 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE WINNETKA houses from $10 to $25; will sell on monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AT Evanston, Ravenswood, and elsewhere. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new building, 268 Wabash-av.; seven large, well-located and ventilated rooms; hot and cold water, gas, front and rear entrance, and yards entirely separate. Call at upper flat.

TO RENT—BY A PARTY LEAVING the city, at a bargain, a very desirable 5-room flat and barn near Thirty-fifth-st. Apply at Room 8 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 7-ROOM flat on Chicago-av., all modern improvements, screens to front windows. Rent $35. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 179 NORTH CLARK-ST., first flat of six rooms, with modern conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn; 75 cents and $1 per day.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE AND airy corner room, furnished in the latest new style, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Also single front room, completely furnished, new and nice. Also very fine rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 1.01 Wabash-av. B. F. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—85 DEARBORN-ST.—ELEgant furnished rooms. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH every convenience, single or en suite. 2724 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2240 WABASH-AV.—ONE finely furnished room, with all modern improvements, in private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; excellent accommodations; private family; first-class residence; near Oakland Station. H 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room; use of bath-room. 88 Twenty-third-st., between Indiana and Cottage Grove-avs.

TO RENT—TO 2 OR 4 GENTS, OR MAN and wife, spacious parlors, large alcove room, other rooms; prices reasonable; bath. 1418 Wabash.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ROOMS, suitable for ladies or gents, newly furnished; transients taken. 175 and 177 South Clark-st.

TO RENT — $2 PER WEEK; WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for two or four gentlemen, in private family on Twenty-third-st., near the lake; all conveniences. BRAHAM, Room 20 Times Building.

TO RENT—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
Five rooms on second floor of 3861 Ellis-av., in good order and every convenience.

TO RENT — 3707 ELLIS-AV. — UPPER floor; modern brick, near lake; steam and street cars. S. B. LINGLE, 86 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, elegantly furnished, with or without board; also single room for gentleman. 280 Chestnut-st., first house west of Clark.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURnished, with or without board, in a private family; splendid view of the lake. 438 North State-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED room. Call at 211 Dearborn-av., upper flat.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SINGLE rooms for gentlemen only. 355 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av.; large closets; stationary washstands; hot and cold water. Private family; references. Address G 71, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARties, large alcove room, two closets, mantel, gas, use of bath; will furnish, if desired, on short notice; also large furnished room and closet in first-class order. 352 West Adams-st. References given and required.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front second-story room in strictly private family of three; convenient to Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, near Ashland-av. Reference required. O B 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS. 42 South May-st.

TO RENT — 326 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Handsomely furnished room; all modern conveniences; private family.

TO RENT—330 WEST ADAMS-ST., DEsirable room to responsible party; modern house.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 180x23 FEET AND 18 feet high, with skylight. Also, 2 rooms in second story 18x23 feet, each with skylight. 207 and 209 Wabash-av. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—179 JACKSON-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., store and basement, 20x80 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., A 4-story and basement store building. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN SCHLOESSER Block, corner La Salle and Adams-sts., with vaults and elevator. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AND OFFICES at 90 La Salle-st., Room 26. FRANK M. THAXTER.

TO RENT—$15 A MONTH—FRONT room, 18x25, third floor, on Randolph-st., near Clark; suitable for office or light manufacturing. Address H 65, Tribune office.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—CHOICE DOCKS IN NEW lumber district near Stock-Yards, on very favorable terms.
495x400, corner Ullman and Thirty-eighth-sts., adjoining the B. L. Anderson Co.
235x290, Ullman-st., opposite Thirty-eighth-st., adjoining Adams & Lord and Bigelow Bros.; private switch tracks, planing-mills, etc.; immediate possession.
400x800, adjoining Chicago Lumber Co., which will be docked on short notice for desirable tenant.
This property is in direct daily communication with every railroad entering Chicago; has permanent switching facilities at a low rate, and possesses unusual advantages for shipment by rail and water. Inspection invited.
JOHN A. YALE,
153 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 175 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS 114 MONROE-ST., second and third floors; also, lofts on State-st. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER for light or heavy manufacturing. Apply to FRANK M. THAXTER, Room 26, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE, DRY basement for storage for 3 or 4 months, on West Side, between Twelfth and Lake. State location and size. Address 31 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN and wife, two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, in the neighborhood of the Leland Hotel; terms reasonable. Address H 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WILL PAY $10 per month for desk-room in pleasant office. G 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATEly, a small house in good locality; prefer near town; rent about $30. Highest references. Call at Room 45, 137 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE room, or two rooms connecting, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; South Side. H 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BICYCLE IN good order, with view of buying. Address H 67, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS. PIANOS.
Factory 47, 49, 51 and 53 West Lake-st.
Buy a first-class piano at wholesale prices on easy payments of the manufacturer and save dealers' profit. Pianos rented and rent applied on purchase money.
Save 25 per cent and call at warerooms,
175 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT CABinet grand upright piano, very little used, matchless in tone, warranted perfect, at 381 Oak-st., east of Rush.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
Sold on
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner of State and Adams.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS!
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS!

A few reasons why the

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS

should be purchased in preference to any others:

Because they are the finest tone, the best finished, and the handsomest style, and give more satisfaction than any other.

The complete piano is manufactured in their spacious factory, including cases, key boads, tops, legs, pedals, sounding boards, actions, etc., etc., under the immediate supervision of the firm, and are A No. 1 in every respect.

They have an elegant and elastic touch, a sweet and superior singing tone, and their thoroughness of detail and great care in manufacture place them in the front rank and second to none.

Because the prices are moderate and within the bounds of reason, although no amount of money can buy a better piano than the Kranich & Bach.

A splendid stock of

UPRIGHTS, SQUARES, AND GRANDS

constantly on hand.

EDWARD M. READ & CO.,
EDWARD M. READ & CO.,

General Agents for the Northwest,

266 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS.

2d-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.

2d-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS FOR RENT—
Beautiful upright and square pianos for rent at low rates. EDWARD M. READ & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

STORY & CAMP—
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD, BILLINGS, HARRINGton, and Briggs Pianos—the best variety in Chicago. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS SOLD ON $10 installments; every instrument warranted five years; pianos to rent; money applied if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

2 SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND TWO second-hand organs, taken in exchange toward new, for sale low or for rent.
EDWARD M. READ & CO.,
266 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

GOVERNESS OR INVALID'S COMpanion—A young lady of culture and refinement desires to make an engagement for the summer with a family who are going out of the city. Can furnish the best of references and desires the same. Salary not so much of an object as pleasant surroundings. Address A. D. R., 127 Fifth-av., either by letter or in person.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, ST. Louis—Examinations for admission June 19 and Sept. 8. Should the number of applications from Chicago justify it I shall hold an examination in Chicago about June 17. Address C. M. WOODWARD, Director.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping, saving time and money; satisfaction guaranteed in 20 lessons. W. C. BAINE, practical and consulting accountant, 94 Elm-st., Chicago.

PHONOGRAPHY—A FULL COURSE IN Munson's unequaled system, day or evening, $15. Discouraged learners of other systems become enthusiastic in learning this. Type-writing course $10. Metropolitan Business College. REV. J. S. HANNA.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced teacher, as superintendent. Good credentials. Address Lock-Box 1,147, Jacksonville, Ill.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE TAUGHT in five weeks, without grammar or dictionary, only by the new natural method, by
HUGO VON ARTUS,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
FIRST LESSON FREE.
Tuesday, June 13, 8 o'clock in the evening, at Apollo Hall, Central Music-Hall Block.
First lesson free! First lesson free! For details see circulars.

TEACHERS WANTED — IMMEDIATEly—Superintendent and entire corps of teachers for a school in Colorado. Teachers wanted for other States also. Address National Teachers' Agency, Chicago.

WANTED—SCHOLARS FOR PIANO, guitar, organ, and vocal instruction. Special attention to beginners. Twenty lessons $12. MISS C. B. ELLIS, 1224 Michigan-av., graduate in music, method, and harmony.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—3 SECTIONS OF NEbraska land with $2,000 or $3,000 cash for merchandise, or city, or country property, improved. PERRY, third floor, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN ILLInois, 2-story frame building, store-front, and lot 37½x160, on State-st., south of city-limits. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET—CHOICE location Hyde Park, for Iowa land well located.
PIERCE & WARE,
143 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT SUBurban home with 4-acre lot, at Braintree, 10 miles from State-House, Boston. Want Chicago property. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

120 ACRES CLEAR LAND TO EXchange for merchandise. G. D. WRIGHT, Gilman, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman of Christian character and a competency desires to join a philanthropic woman of similar attainments and means in a most worthy and noble field of labor—a life-work the grandest. Mus. be refined, well educated, and especially interested in Gospel work. None other need reply. Unexceptionable references given and required. For particulars please address X, care of Carrier 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — FOR PICTURES, PICTure frames (in stock or to order), gold, velvet, plush, and other styles of cabinet frames, photos of celebrated characters, stereoscopes, graphoscopes, views of Chicago and the world, albums, chromos, artotypes, engravings, etc., sold to the trade and public at low prices. Catalogues mailed free on application. New goods constantly. E. LOVEJOY, Opp. Marshall Field's. Take elevator. 88 State-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—MANUFACTURING BUSIness; large profits; no possibility of loss; strictly cash; respectable. 122 Fifth-av., Room 4.

PARTNER—MANUFACTURING BUSIness; large profits; no possibility of loss; strictly cash; respectable. 122 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPItal to join advertiser in establishing a business for importing coffee from Rio. Advertiser has been connected with the largest Rio exporting firm for seven years. Address G 35, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OUTFIT CONSISTING OF
One Corliss Engine, 14x28.
One Dayton cam pump.
One Berryman heater.
One sheetiron smokestack.
Now set up and can be seen at our works.
ALSO
Two rotary valve engines, 14x26, coupled together, but can be altered for single engine at slight cost. All these engines in good condition. Address
B. F. AVERY & SONS,
Louisville, Ky.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE property of her deceased husband for one-third their real value. The beautiful, fast, and highly-bred trotting team Raven and Midnight. They drive like one horse; have long, flowing manes and tails, and perfect models of beauty. A lady can drive them single or together. They are afraid of nothing. Raven was bred and raised by A. Snider, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., sired by George Wilkes, dam Josephine, by Young Morrell, second dam by Seeley's American Star. Midnight was bred by D. Swigart, of Spring Station, Ky., and owned by Robert Bonner, of New York; sired by Alexander Belmont, dam Lindee, by Membrino Chief, second dam by Zieneth, son of American Eclipse, third dam Lucy Alexander, by Alexander, thence thoroughbred. Belmont is the sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾; Wedgewood, 2:19; Dick Moore, 2:22¼; Nil Desperandum, and a great many others. Raven and Midnight trotted last fall to pole in a race in 2:30¼. Raven trotted three heats in public in 2:25, 2:24, and 2:27¼; will show a full mile any day under the watch in 2:25. Midnight showed four heats in public last fall, which branded her a mare of great endurance, in 2:25, 2:27¼, and a good second in 2:25¼, and took the fourth heat and race in 2:28¾. Raven and Midnight are 6 and 7 years old, 15¼ hands high; a lady can drive them any place, double or single; they have only trotted in club races, and have therefore no record; will warrant them perfectly sound and kind, free from tricks or vices; will give ten days' trial, and show the speed, single and double, and warrant them in every way as represented and described; this team has no superiors and few equals; they wear no boots or weights, and attract the attention of every one; they cost my husband a little over a year ago $3,100; now I will sell them for $400 apiece, or $750 for the team; they are really a better team now than when purchased; I don't sell for any fault, as I lost my husband have no use for horses; will sell separately or together, but would like so much to have them stay together, as they have always been family pets. Also the contents of the stable; one buggy, one carriage, one trotting-wagon, three sets of harness, blankets, and robes; also two beautiful imported dogs, a beautiful black and white setter (Don, by Donald, dam Genevieve); Don is young, and finely broken and trained; have his full breeding. Call at owner's residence, 103 Dearborn-av. Take Clark or State-st. cars to Superior-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Silvertail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, first dam by Gray Eagle, the great 4-mile racehorse, 2d dam son of imported Messenger, 3d dam by Piedmont, son of Almont.
Silvertail is 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy built, handsomely turned, shows his fine breeding and trotting qualities. He is a natural-born trotter; he can go out any day and show a full mile in 2:38, and is warranted to show it, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:27, 2:26, and 2:28¾, at which time owner paid $1,300 for him, and now $400 will buy him.
Call at private stable, No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

AT F. J. BERRY'S SALE STABLE, 2 to 40 Monroe-st., the finest pair of green roadhorses in the West; gray geldings; 16 hands; can pole better than 2:35, and either, single, can trot better than 2:30; rangy, easy, handy actors, without a vice. Any gentleman wanting a fast team should not fail to see them.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—VERY stylish horse; can pull top-buggy in 2:40; also fine 16-hand bay gelding, very pleasant driver, with side-bar buggy. 372 West Madison st.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc.—A large variety selling at greatly reduced prices on account of lateness of season. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY MAKE the most stylish and durable carriages, Surreys, and side-bars for the money on earth. 263 Wabash.

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE GLASS LANdau, 1 leather landau, 2 6-seat rockaways, 2 coupes nearly new, 3 extension top carriages, all kinds of phaetons, new and second-hand, made by the best makers, 8 side-bar top buggies, 4 road wagons, 4 trucks, suitable for one or two horses, all kinds of grocery wagons, 10 express wagons, new and second-hand democrat wagons, fancy delivery wagon, a large stock of second-hand harness, whips, robes, etc. In fact, I have the largest assortment of any house in the Northwest, and sell the cheapest; 50 different jobs that must be sold to pay advancement; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Money advanced on horses, wagons, and harness. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR all use. Horses, wagons, and harnesses to let by the day or week. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State.

FOR SALE—ONE GENTLEMAN'S FINE road mare, 9 years old this spring; dark bay; weighs 1,050 pounds; gentle and kind; trots in 3 minutes comfortably. Also one fine 3-year-old mare, light bay; highly bred; well broke, and good traveler; weighs 900 pounds. Call at FLEMMING'S, Lawndale, Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OR will exchange for new furniture or diamonds, a handsome road rig, horse, buggy, lap-robes, blankets, harness, etc. Horse can trot "fast." Address G 38, Tribune office.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARriages, including our celebrated patented lightning jump-seat buggies, now ready for sale at 231 and 233 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST KENTUCKY saddle-horse in Chicago; coal black, 16 hands, rangy built, easiest single-footer on the road; 5 years old; a promising horse and a bargain; sold because person for whom bought cannot ride. Address H 10, Tribune office.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE BUGGIES, phaetons, road-wagons, and also good second-hand buggies and carriages, all at low prices. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD HORSE; must be sound, young, and kind; state lowest cash price, age, color, size, etc. H 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND PHAETON for pleasure driving. Will guarantee safety and fair usage of the property, and make a loan of money for the use. Address A 26, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE OF GOOD standing doing business with wine merchants, grocers, and druggists will be appointed agents for the sale in this city and vicinity of "Zoedone," the national non-alcoholic beverage of Great Britain, and rapidly becoming popularized in this country.
Applications for the agency may be addressed to Zoedone Bureau, 27 Park-place, New York City.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO. 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS COUNSELOR — PARTIES needing consultation or assistance in business matters, whether pertaining to stocks, merchandise, real estate, law, loans, investments, purchases, sales, extension of business, new enterprises, procurement of capital, partnerships, books, or correspondence, either for firm or individual account, in this city or elsewhere, can have the advice and aid of a gentleman widely experienced and well connected in business affairs.
Special references or bonds given whenever requisite. Charges extremely moderate. Prompt attention. Address ADVISER,
Post-Office Box 441,
Chicago, Ill.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

F. LESTER, DEALER IN FURNACES and ranges, has removed from 57 Lake-st. to 76 Van Buren-st., where he is prepared to supply furnaces and hotel ranges at lower prices than ever.

SEALED BIDS—
For the purchase of the whole or any part of the personal property, consisting of 10 horses, quarrying tools, machinery, wagons, stone screenings, interest in lease, and plant of the late firm of McAdam & Sarl, Grand-av., west of Western-av., will be received till June 13, 1882, at 9 a. m., at office of the undersigned, 161 La Salle-st., Room 68, pursuant to order of Circuit Court of Cook County, in case John V. McAdam vs. Samuel Sarl, No. 40,183.

All bids subject to approval of Court.

SAMUEL KERR,
Receiver
of said firm.

TIMBER LANDS—I WILL MAKE EXaminations and entries of valuable lots of Government pine lands in Louisiana for an interest in the same, or for reasonable compensation; am thoroughly familiar with locations and surveys in the timber belt. GEO. K. BRADFORD, U. S. Surveyor, 44 Natchez-st., New Orleans, La.

TRAVELING SALESMAN THOROUGHly posted in clothing and dry goods will take line on commission. Address W M G, Monroe, Wis.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A MANufacturing or jobbing business by a practical business man; capital $10,000 to $20,000. Address D, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKCASE, LARGE SIZE, and in good condition. Address, stating dimensions, H 20, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUtiful book "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; work of the best authors, a choice volume, elegantly illustrated; worth its weight in gold for home; profitable work for men and women near home; book seems to please everybody; constant work and good pay. H. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY, and traveling men to sell my "Grocers' Cost Book." Only complete book printed. Adopted by Chicago grocers generally. Price $2. W. E. MINSHALL, Room 14, No. 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MECHANICS TO sell Nicol's pat. combination pocket rule. Sells at sight. Send stamp for circular or $1.50 for sample. Address R. NICOL & CO., Box 1775, Oshkosh, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COMplete and authentic Life of Henry W. Longfellow, by F. H. Underwood, illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—MATERIAL FOR A PAPER—Body, display type, etc. Best offer for cash takes it. 116 Monroe-st., Room 18.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BILL clerk in a printing and publishing business. Must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, willing to wrap packages, and make himself generally useful. Permanent situation. Address, giving references, age, and salary expected, H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house a competent and reliable bill clerk. Must have had experience in bill or groceries. Address, giving references, H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY salesman, for wholesale wine and liquor house. Good salary will be offered to the right one. H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CITY collector and clerk for a wholesale house on Lake-st. Must write rapidly and well and furnish satisfactory reference. Salary $40 per month. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, a young man thoroughly posted to take care of rubber stock; also an experienced man in boot stock. Address, with references and salary expected, H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO office work; must be a fair penman; permanent position to the right party. Address, with references and salary expected, H 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY 18 TO 20 years of age as office assistant and collector; one residing with his parents preferred. Must furnish unquestionable reference. Address H 86, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN as foreman of tin-shop; one with some knowledge of steam-fitting preferred; good pay and permanent situation to right man. For particulars apply to SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO., 86 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER THORoughly posted in blank book and commercial bookbinding. Must be man of brains. Steady situation. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED — LEAD-GLAZIER, THAT has experience in cutting glass and working in round lead, to take charge of men. $24 per week of 55½ hours. Steady work guaranteed. State where employed and experience. Address P. F. McMAHON, 157 Wooster-st., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; highest wages and steady work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water, 20 South Canal, and 163 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin; highest wages; one woman bread baker; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A PROOFREADER; MUST be first-class and experienced; none others need make application. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 and 150 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE rich new book, "Treasury of Song for the Home Circle." An elegant volume; over 250 best-loved Gems of Song gathered from the whole realm of Music. Usual cost separately nearly $100! Here only $2.50. No book like it. Fild is clear. No competition. Sale will be immense. Three million homes want this book. For full particulars call or address HUBBARD BROS., 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR JOB printing; a reliable party commanding a line of customers. Apply at 155 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT, A thoroughly capable man who understands the malleable iron business and is competent to manage the manufacturing department. State experience, reference, and salary expected. Address MALLEABLE, P. O. Box 352, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO run a water elevator. Best references required. H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANvas the city drug trade for a well-advertised and established article. References required. H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART, HONEST OFFICE boy from 12 to 15 years. Address in own writing H 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND WOMEN, city and country, to sell teas, coffees, and spices to families. S. M. KENNEDY, 106 Blue Island-av.

WANTED — AGENTS SOMETHING immense; sells at every bank, office, store, or business-house in the United States; retails for $2; sample prepaid by us, 55c, from which you can take orders, or you can sell it in two minutes; stamps taken; biggest agents' gold mine on earth; don't delay. Send at once to U. S. HOME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 443, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LAD IN THE office of a large manufacturing company. Must be accustomed to indexing, general office duties, and driving a horse about this city. Address in own handwriting H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY LARGE WHOLESALE house two strictly first-class salesmen acquainted in the dry-goods trade. We are willing to pay good salaries to the right parties, who can furnish ample proof of experience and ability. Novices or salesmen of moderate calibre need not apply, as our time is too valuable to be taken up by their useless applications. H 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, architects, telegraph operators, lady cashiers, salesmen, and copyists. Apply in person. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL genuine oil paintings in fine gilt frames. Our large stock, received in payment for frames, we are selling at immense reduction from usual prices and big discounts to intelligent canvassers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Chicago Frame-Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN having an established oil and grocery trade. State route. Address MANUFACTURER, P.-O. Box 471, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A FEW ENTERPRISING men for an easy, legitimate, and permanent business in prominent cities; $30 to $100 per week for energetic men willing to work 6 hours a day. Tidiness, industry, and gentility absolute requisites. Experience unessential; $1 samples free. Particulars for stamp. Early investigation solicited. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with board.

1459 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

1730 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board.

1736 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTeenth-st.—Elegant, neatly-kept rooms to permanent, responsible gentlemen; convenient to first-class board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room $3.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms $1.50 to $3 per week.

219 LA SALLE-AV.—SUITE, PARLOR with alcove and bedroom adjoining, completely furnished and in fine order, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

300 EAST INDIANA-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with or without board.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR WASHINGton Park—A strictly private family, with pleasant house, would like a couple to occupy large front room, second floor; good table. References exchanged. Address H 57, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board in a private family.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—A front parlor, unfurnished, with board in a private family.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—Pleasant rooms for families; day boarders.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

NATIONAL HOTEL—228 AND 230 Clark-st., opposit Post-Office; newly furnished throughout; rooms with board from $7 to $10 per week, transients $1.50 to $2 per day, day board $4 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OR BOARD, BEST LOCALIties in fine houses in the city, obtained through the Renting Agency, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

ROOMS OR BOARD IN THE CITY and suburbs can be had thro' the Renting Agency (established 5 years), at Room 8 Tribune Building. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire large alcove or two rooms and first-class board; will furnish except carpets if desired; a private family east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-sixth-st. preferred. Address G 58, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND THE package in the Indiana-av. car yesterday morning will return the same to H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, wholesale office Marshall Field & Co., he will be suitably rewarded.

LOST — SOMEWHERE ON WAGON road between Chicago and Riverside, a lady's gold bracelet, marked on inside C. E. D., Nov. 14, 1877. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at office of Union Steamboat Company, corner Market and Washington-sts.

LOST — ONE BAY HORSE NEAR Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av. on the 3d inst. Return to 3318 Hyde Park-av. stable, or to OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT DESPLAINES HOTEL, 114 and 116 West Madison-st., a woman cook.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED DOLmanmakers; good wages paid; also, all my old hands can come back to work. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL. Parlor floor 514 North-av., between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR gentlemen, to sell the ladies' favorite needle-package, fancy needle-cases, and other fast-selling novelties; particulars free; $5 to $10 per day sure for active parties. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS, ONE girl experienced in blank book work, one girl on printed work and pamphlets, also experienced blank book paser. Steady situation and good wages to good hands. None others need apply. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY who has had several years' experience in law and the real-estate business in another State wishes to secure a position with some established law or real-estate firm in this city, the salary not so much an object as the position. Address for 2 days, H 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of five years' experience, as salesman in French flowers, feathers, hats and bonnets; knows those departments thoroughly; in either wholesale or retail. First-class London and Dublin reference. Address H 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGISTS—By a graduate in pharmacy; competent and reliable. References good. B. V., 97 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRYgoods clerk of nine years' experience in the different departments, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics, etc. Just after arriving from New York. First-class references. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or assistant by a young man with three years' practical experience. Can furnish highest references. Address H 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO OFFICE work, correspondence, or town agent; shorthand. City references. H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A FIRST-class bookkeeper and accountant is open for an engagement; over twenty years' experience. Address BOOKKEEPER, 749 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man in grain commission business. Is thoroughly posted. Good references. G 89, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COUNTRY or city, by a French Canadian, who has had 15 years' experience in woodwork; is a good carpenter and joiner; would act as servant and work at his trade as occasion requires; has tools; wages no object; a good home desired. H 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent watchmaker and jeweler; has full set of tools; had twenty-five years' experience; will go to country, but city preferred. Address G 17, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELing salesman to represent good house. Address H 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican, 22 years of age, and well educated, honest employment of some kind; is a good sketch artist and designer; not a bookkeeper. Address H 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXperienced girls; one cook, the other laundress. References exchanged. Call for two days at 614 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPEtent girls—one as cook, the other as housemaid. Can give good references. Call Saturday or Monday morning at No. 7 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond work for board. Apply at Room 38 Commercial House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general or second work. Apply at 28 Clybourn-av., near Division.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian and German servant girls. Apply at 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as copyist; a rapid writer. H 58, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ELEGANT SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE in good location. Address A 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF hardware in the best town in Illinois; doing a good business at this time; town growing rapidly; no better place for this business; 10,000 inhabitants; business can be increased by attention; good reason for selling; parties without money need not apply. For further particulars address HARDWARE, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
A three-story factory, engine-room, and dry house, with engine, boiler, saws, and all the machinery used in it, with the two lots 50x100 each. For particulars, call on or address S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a book and stationery store in the best city in Central Michigan; long established and doing good business; owner going West. Address BOOKS, care of Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILORING business with small stock, in good locality and well established. For information address D 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE ON Clark-st., near Madison; a good chance for a cash man. Apply at 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY STORE IN good location, doing a good business; reasons for selling, leaving the city. Inquire at 156 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND GROWING insurance and real-estate business; satisfactory reasons for selling; investigation invited; also a pony, saddle, and bridle. Address H 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FAMILY WINE AND liquor store, established 30 years. Living rooms on second floor. Rent cheap. Good reasons for selling. West Side. BRAHAM, Room 20 Times Building.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STOCK—ONE of the best stocks and locations in city; cheap rent, splendid fixtures, safe, etc.; will invoice about $3,000. H 69, Tribune office.

HOTEL FOR RENT—ELK MOUNTAIN House, Crested Butte. Best house and handsomest billiard hall in Gunnison County. Reputation established and highest. Prospects best of any location in Elk Mountains. Paying business. Property of the Town Company. Full information furnished on application (with reference) to the Secretary. Applications will be received up to June 20. None but parties competent to run a high-class house need apply. H. F. SMITH, Secretary Crested Butte Town Company, Crested Butte, Colo.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

WANTED—TO SELL THE ONE-THIRD interest in an established and profitable manufacturing business in St. Paul, Minn., or will exchange for stock of lumber. Address P. O. Box 1,385, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. For answer state nature of patent. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 136 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 166 East Randolph-st.

$8,000 WANTED AT 8 PER CENT interest for 90 days on good collateral security. Address G 65, Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on Chicago real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward; money on hand; can close immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Chicago Tribune, daily and Sunday, for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 to date; will be sold cheap. Address W M, Tribune office.

Metropolitan Trust Co.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $1,000,000.
41 PINE-ST. 45 WILLIAM-ST.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest: act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

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Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. Try It. Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record. FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $66.71 per share. Address FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
14 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

Signs of Modern Decadence.

London Evening Standard.

Mr. J. H. Mapleson has published the terms which Mme. Patti has accepted for another trip to the United States. Regarding this matter philosophically, without imputing the shadow of blame either to payer or payee, or even to the public, who virtually indorse this extravagant sum, one must admit that the effect is demoralizing. Working persons who have a hard struggle to make both ends meet will be shocked and disgusted, unreasonably, no doubt, but sincerely. Weak souls among them will be further urged upon a course of discontent too common already. The selfish luxury of the rich is the most telling argument of the agitator, and he has a grand example here. For Mapleson expects to recoup his outlay with interest, and prices must be raised proportionately. The speculation may prove unfortunate, but it is based upon experience and comparison, no doubt. Fabulous sums paid for a brief and sensuous pleasure are a sign of decadence. In her last days of freedom, Rome possessed an actor, the most famous of all time. When he had made the fortune which he thought sufficient, Roscius declined to play for money. He gave his services gratis for the amusement and instruction of the people. It would be interesting to know what terms the great comedian was in the habit of receiving, and what fortune he thought equal to his dignity on retirement. If we may judge with any degree of truth the salaries of actors, free men like Roscius, by what is recorded of the sums paid to philosophers and lecturers in ancient times, they would almost bear comparison with Mme. Patti's rates. The rigorous Aristides accepted £4,000 from Damianus for a single lecture; Herod, the younger, gave something like £30,000 for three discourses to an orator who pleased him; and to another, for a single discourse, ten horses, ten porters, ten secretaries, and two beautiful young slaves, with near £40,000 pounds in money. We have not yet reached such madness, but we seem to be traveling that way.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Opened Weak, but Closed with a Better Feeling.

The Market Agitated by Rumors of Failures, Which Are Contradicted.

The Produce Markets Somewhat Less Active—Corn Weak, as a Consequence of Fine Weather and Large Receipts.

Wheat Easier in Sympathy—Provisions Opened Out Strong, but Closed Lower.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened weak and were depressed by rumors of failures, which threatened the submergence of several houses, one at least of them having been supposed to be very powerful. These rumors were denied as fast as made. That relating to the principal house said to be in trouble, the New York *Evening Post* believes to be a malicious invention. A reward of $5,000 is said to be offered by the head of the house for the detection of the author of the canard. The stories were true as regards the fact that one well-known concern was in trouble, but it is said to have been helped through by Mr. Gould. The stocks specially affected were Denver, Louisville & Nashville, and Wabash. Towards the close a slight rally was made, and at the close the market was in better shape.

Money was 3 per cent. There will be no gold shipments on the Italian account. Foreign exchange remains half a cent below the export-of-specie point.

The oscillations in Manitoba are explained by the announcement of a new issue of $5,000,000 of stock to stockholders at par. The price declined to 123, and then recovered to 131. This does not seem a specially propitious time for asking for more money. The price of St. Paul reflects pretty faithfully the lack of enthusiasm with which the public look on the "privilege" of taking new stock by paying 100 cents on the dollar for it.

The bears pressed the whole list, but made no special impression on the active stocks, except on those named above. Chattanooga went off from 55 to 52½. There was no support to anything. The banks in New York are giving the cliques trouble about their loans by rejecting as collateral all the fancies that the bankers apprehended would be unsalable in case of a bad break.

The coal trade is reported dull, and a majority of the companies are in favor of a further restriction of mining this month.

The Gowen and Garrett party have made up their ticket for Jersey Central. The Lackawanna interest is in harmony with them, and no contest will be made. The Directors will be Little, Sloan, Kean, Clark, Sheppard, Garrett, Gowen, Randolph, and Knight.

There was a large covering by the shorts yesterday.

The *Post* of yesterday said with regard to the rumors of failures:

> From careful inquiry we are led to believe that the principal house pointed at as being in trouble is far from being so, and the rumor was a malicious invention. It should be said that suspicions were directed against the house by other means of expression than mentioning the name, there appearing to be a dread of the risk incurred by mentioning the name. The other concern which was the subject of rumors, is pure and simple a stock exchange firm, and our information is that there will be no suspension, the foundation for rumor having been that that firm was found to be quietly selling stocks for customers through several other firms. At least that is what we are told.

Kiernan's letter says: Mr. Gould is probably not ready to bull the market. He is said to have information that the railroad engineers and brakemen purpose a strike this month. Some of them are bitter against Mr. Gould because he has multiplied labor and reduced wages on Wabash and on the Southwestern lines. It is stated that some of the trunk lines have extended low rates on contracts expiring in June till December, thinking it useless to try to do better. One of the ablest operators said that he did not wish to buy until conditions would permit him to bull stocks for six months. Crops will not be fully assured for thirty days. It will be necessary to put stocks up and hold them some time before the public will come in. The great operators cannot afford to make a great many false starts, and they are not likely to bull the market in earnest without giving their following ample time to get in on the second line. When the shorts have covered somebody must buy long stock or prices will go down. Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to have told a broker at the races this week that he had been a buyer of Lake Shore for several days. Excellent authority pronounces the statement true that 2 per cent will be declared on the stock although the road has not earned it; the payment is compensation to stockholders for the large amount of money used in construction. It is expected by insiders that better rates on a greater volume of business will keep the dividend at 2 per cent for the rest of the year. A member of the firm of W. B. Meeker & Co. said that the suspension was due to the failure of a large customer to furnish cash margins, real estate being given instead, which could not be turned over in time to avert the trouble. It is understood that the firm will soon resume business, some delinquent customers having made their accounts good. The marked increase in the earnings of the International & Great Northern Road indicates increased earnings for all Southwestern roads. Intimations were given that Texas Pacific will be the first of Gould stocks to have a strong rise. It was believed in some circles that the point to buy Texas Pacific had been too generally circulated, and that Mr. Gould was a seller. The report telegraphed from Denver that the Denver & New Orleans was earning $200,000 per month is at least remarkable. The company has just begun to operate 120 miles between Denver and Pueblo, and is carrying passengers for $1 and freight at very low rates in opposition to the Denver & Rio Grande. On the basis of $200,000 monthly the company would earn more than the entire cost of the road in less than a year, and in face of a war of rates. The Union Pacific earnings for April were $658 per mile, while those of the Denver & New Orleans Company are here reported at $1,666 per mile per month. Gov. Evans is reported thus far unsuccessful in his effort to raise money here by sales of bonds and otherwise. It is thought that long Western Union has come out. The stock is said to have been knocked by a trader who had knowledge of inside selling.

The Northern Pacific Railroad people say that the overdue land fees only amount to a few thousand dollars, and will be paid as soon as legal points can be arranged.

Garrett and Gould, Windsor Hotel gossip says, have certainly had a deal on Jersey Central and telegraph matters. The interview took place in Gould's office. There was a compromise on points at issue and an amicable settlement arranged. The report of the increase in capital stock of the Minnesota & Manitoba Company comes from Mr. Osborn, whose firm was recently the manipulators of the stock. The stated increase of $5,000,000 will probably be confirmed, although it is not officially advertised in the morning papers. Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co. confirm the report of the five million issue of Manitoba stock to be issued Aug. 1.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not think the gold export from this country will be serious, and gives its reasons:

> A more probable explanation of the heavy export of gold from New York at the present time is to be found in the fact that the bills for Eastern produce, such as China tea and silk, bought in the end of last year by Americans, are now coming due in London. Formerly these bills fell due most heavily in June or the end of May, and in those days the exports of gold, when they did occur, from the Union, were heaviest in these months. But now the Eastern bills are drawn with four months to run instead of six, and the money to meet them in London has to be provided in the end of April or in the course of the current month. Should this be the true explanation of the present export of gold from New York—and we think it will be found to be so—we cannot expect it to be of long duration, nor may it be of any very large amount in the aggregate.

The April figures of our foreign trade the New York *Tribune* regards as the first gleam of encouragement that has come from that quarter for several months. Considered by itself, the return is not one that would kindle hope or enthusiasm. It shows that imports exceeded exports of merchandise $6,686,522, whereas in April, 1881, exports exceeded imports $11,706,001. It shows in comparison with last year a large decrease of exports and increase of imports. But it gives some reason to hope, nevertheless, because the amount of imports is a little smaller than in March, while the decrease in merchandise exports is much smaller than it was in March. The excessive imports of the past half-year clearly indicate that prices in this country had been advanced relatively too far, and the outgo of gold has already begun to correct the error.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	90	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾
C., B. & Q.	128¼	128	128	127½	128
C., C. & I. C.	32½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Central Pacific	102⅝	86¾	87	86¼	87
Chattanooga	102	55	55	52¼	52¼
Ches. & Ohio	33¼	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do 2d pref.	36¼	23	23	23	23
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	88	75	75	75	75
C., C., C. & I.	101¾	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
Del. & Hudson	115¾	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Del., Lack. & W.	131	119¾	119¾	118¼	119¾
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	56¼	56¼	52½	53¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	8¾	9	8¾	9
Erie	52¼	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾
Erie seconds	......	89¾	89	88¾	88¾
H. & St. Jo pref.	121	79	79	79	79
I., B. & W.	57¼	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾
Illinois Central	146¾	133	133	131⅞	131⅞
Kan. & Texas	54	28¾	29	27¾	28
Lake Shore	135¾	101¾	101¾	100	101¼
Louisville & Nash	110¼	65¼	65¼	61¼	62¾
Manhattan	56¾	57¾	57¾	55¾	57
Met. "L" bonds	......	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Michigan Central	126¾	85¾	85¾	84	84¾
Mil., L. S. & W.	114¼	46¼	46¼	46	46
Missouri Pacific	114¾	91¼	91¼	89¾	91
Mobile & Ohio	38¾	16	16	15	15
New Jersey Central	112	67¾	67¾	66¼	67¾
New York Central	155	127½	127½	126½	127½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	......	11	11	11	11
Do pref.	......	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Norfolk & Western	70	47¾	47¾	47	47
Northern Pacific	51	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
Do pref.	88¾	77¾	77¾	76¾	77
Northwestern	136	129¾	130	129¾	129¾
Do pref.	147¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
Ohio Central	37¼	12¼	12¼	11¼	11¼
Ohio & Mississippi	50	31	31	31	31
Omaha	51	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾
Do pref.	109¼	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
Ontario & Western	43¼	23¼	23¼	20¾	22¾
Pacific Mail	62¼	40¾	40¾	40	40
Peoria, D. & E.	57¼	25	25¾	25	25¾
Pullman	151	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Reading	74¾	54	54	52¾	53¼
Richmond & Dan.	171	100	100	100	100
Rochester & Pitts.	......	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Rock Island	148¾	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾
St. L. & San F. pref.	81¼	46¾	46¾	43¼	46¼
St. Paul	129¾	109¾	109¾	108	108¾
St. Paul, M. & M.	113¾	127½	131	123	131
Texas Pacific	73¾	38¾	38¾	37¼	38
Union Pacific	131¾	109¾	109¾	107¾	108¾
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	25¼	25¼	23¾	25¼
Do pref.	96¾	48¾	48¾	45¼	46¾
Western Union	92	82¼	82¼	81¼	82

In foreign exchange rates were steady. Sterling posted rates were 487½ to 490, actual 487 and 489½, and documentary rates 484¾@485.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,400,000. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were in fair demand at 3@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers as low as 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

FIRST CALL.

C., M. & St. P. R. R. I. & D. 7s, 1,000 at 118¾; C., M. & St. P. R. R., D. Div. 6s, 1,000 at 103; do, 1,000 at 103; do, 5,000 at 103; do, 5,000 at 103; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 10,000 at 99⅞; Cook County 7s, 1885, 3,000 at 107½; Cook County 7s, 5,000 at 120¼.

SECOND CALL.

C., B. & Q. R. R., Ia. Div., 4s, 6,000 at 86; C., M. & St. P. R. R., C. & P. 6s, 1,000 at 107½; do, C., P. & W 5s, 1,000 at 92¼; do, 1,000 at 92⅜; do, 1,000 at 92⅜; Chicago City 4s, 500 at 104¾; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 1,000 at 100¼.

BETWEEN CALLS.

C., M. & St. P. R. R., I. & D. 7s, 1,000 at 118; do, 1,000 at 118⅝; do, C. & P. 6s, 1,000 at 107½.

AFTER CALLS.

C., M. & St. P. R. R., Pac. Div., 5s, 5,000 at 92⅛.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	107½	.....
Commercial National Bank	100	180	.....
First National Bank	100	165	.....
Hide & Leather National Bank	100	132	140
Hibernian Banking Company	100	110	150
Home National Bank	100	.....	80
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	180	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	192¼	.....
National Bank of Illinois	100	132	.....
UnionTrust Co.	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet Iron & Steel Company	100	.....	80
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., com.	100	.....	35
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., pfd.	100	85	90
Chicago City Railway	100	330	.....
Chicago Gas L. & Coke Company	25	.....	175
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	.....	45
North Chicago City Railway	100	.....	225
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	118¾	.....
West Division City Railway	100	.....	235
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	5.00	5.35
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	83¼	84¼
Chicago & Alton	100	130	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	100	129¾	129¾
Chicago & Northwestern pref'd	100	143	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	129	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	35¼	35¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	128¼	128¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	108¾	108¾
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	.....	9½
Illinois Central	100	132¾	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern	100	.....	50
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	10¾	11¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	100	27¾	.....
Northern Pacific	100	40¼	40¾
Northern Pacific preferred	100	.....	78
RAILWAY BONDS.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s	.....	88¾	89¾
Chicago & Alton income 7s	1883	.....	101½
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	1903	111	.....
Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106	.....
C., B. & Q. 1st M. 8s	1883	103¾	.....
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	1919	104¾	.....
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	1919	86	88¾
C., B. & Q. Denver Extension 4s	1922	83¾	84¾
C., B. & Q. B. & M. in Neb 4s	1910	81¾	81¾
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	118¾	118¾
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107½	.....
C., M. & St. P. Southern Minn. 6s	1910	104¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	102½	103¼
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	.....	92
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & Wes. 5s	1920	92	92⅝
C. & N. W. sinking fund 7s	1885	104	.....
C. & N. W. coupon gold 7s	1902	123¾	124¼
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	109	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99¾	99¾
C., St. P., M. & O. consolidated 6s	1930	99	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	.....	98¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 6s	1921	83	86
Northern Pacific land grant 6s	1925	99¼	.....
Sonora (A., Topeka & Santa Fé) 7s	.....	102½	103¼
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	79	80
Wabash, St. L. & P., Gen. M. 6s	1920	73¼	.....
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	120¼	120½
4s registered	1907	119¾	.....
4½s coupon	1891	114¾	.....
4½s registered	1891	114¾	.....
3½ extended 6s	.....	99¾	.....
3½s extended 5s	.....	101¾	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110¼	.....
District Columbia, 3.65s registered	1924	110	.....
LOCAL BONDS			
Chicago City 7s	1884	104¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116⅞	118¼
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	121¾
Chicago City 7s	1893	121¼	123
Chicago City 7s	1894	123	.....
Chicago City 7s	1895	124¾	125
Chicago City 7s	1896	124¾	.....
Chicago City 7s	1898	127	.....
Chicago City 7s	1899	128	.....
Chicago City 6s	1895	113	.....
Chicago City 6s	1896	114¾	118
Chicago City 6s	1897	115¼	.....
Chicago City 6s	1898	116	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107½	108¼
Chicago City 4s	1901	104¾	105
Chicago City Railway 4½s	.....	100¼	100¾
Cook County 7s	1885	107⅞	107⅞
Cook County 7s	1892	120	120¼
Cook County 5s	1899	109¼	110
Cook County 4½s	1900	107¼	108
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107½	108
North Chicago City Railway 6s	.....	111¾	.....
South Park 6s	.....	106	107
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s	.....	108	108¼
West Division Railway registered 6s	.....	107¾	107¾
West Park 7s	1890	113¾	114
West Town 5s	1899	.....	105¼
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Minnesota State 4½s	.....	99¼	101
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s	.....	74¾	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was feverish and irregular but in the main weak today, being influenced by the reports of pending important failures. Values are consequently ⅛ to 3¾ lower generally than at the close yesterday. The market opened 3¾ lower for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1½ lower for Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 1¼ lower for Manhattan Elevated, 1½ lower for Richmond & West Point, and irregular but generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings prices further declined ⅛ to 4¼, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Louisville & Nashville, Denver & Rio Grande, Wabash Pacific preferred, and Chattanooga all suffering severely. A fractional recovery was followed by another decline of ⅛ to 2¼, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, Manhattan Elevated, Colorado Coal, New Jersey Central, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Chattanooga, Wabash preferred, Texas Pacific, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Michigan Central being conspicuous in the downward movement. Early in the afternoon a recovery of ⅛ to 1¾ took place, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, and Missouri Pacific leading. Later on there was a reaction of ⅛ to 1½, and toward the close a recovery of ⅛ to 1 throughout the list. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba declined 4¼ and recovered 8.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@4, closing at 3½. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady. The nominal asking quotations are 487½ for sixty-day bills and 490 for demand. Actual business was done at 486½@486¾ for sixty-day bills, 489@489¼ for demand, 489½@490 for cable transfers, and 485@485¼ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were quiet. Prices tended downward. The more important changes are: Advanced—St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts, 2½; Louisiana & Missouri River firsts, 2¼; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, 1¾; Fort Wayne thirds, 1; do firsts, Denver & Rio Grande Constructions, and Kansas Pacific consols, each ¼. Declined—Scioto Valley firsts, 9; Ohio Southern firsts, 3; Kansas City & Northern firsts, Omaha Division, 2½; Mobile & Ohio firsts, debentures, 2¼; Richmond & Allegheny firsts, 2; Colorado Coal 6s, 1½; Wabash general 6s, 1⅜; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, 1; St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds, ⅞; Texas Pacific incomes, New York Central registered firsts, and Southern Pacific of Missouri firsts, each ¾, Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Governments were unchanged, except 4s registered, which are ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were irregular. State securities were without feature, except Tennessee mixed, which are 1 lower.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,350,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	99¾	4s	120¾
5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	114		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116¼	Union Pacific pfd	118
Erie seconds	88¾	U. P. land-grant (offd)	113¾
Lehigh & W.	100	U. P. sinking-fund	121¼
Louisiana consols	66	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s	113¼	Virginia consols	61
St. Joe	110	Virginia deferred	10
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	59
Tennessee 6s	56¼	Tex. Rio Grande Div.	78¼
Tennessee new	55¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Northern Pacific pfd	77
Alton & Terre Haute	23	Northwestern	129¾
Do preferred	57	Do preferred	143¾
American	95	New York Central	127¾
B., C. R. & N.	67	Ohio Central	11¼
Canada Southern	45¼	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
C., C. & I. C.	7	Do preferred	102
Central Pacific	87¼	Ontario & Western	22¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	Pacific Mail	39¾
Do first preferred	28	Panama	205
Do second preferred	22¾	P., D. & E.	25¾
Chicago & Alton	130¾	Pittsburg	134¾
Do preferred	138	Reading	53
C., B. & Q.	127¾	Rock Island	129
C., St. L. & N. O (offd)	73¾	St. L. & S. F.	34¾
Cin., San. & Cleve.	51	Do preferred (offd)	45¾
Cleveland & Col.	65¼	Do first preferred	90
Delaware & Hudson	103¾	St. Paul	108¾
Delaware, Lac. & W.	119¼	Do preferred	124
Denver & Rio Grande	53¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	130
Erie (offd)	33¾	St. Paul & Omaha	35¾
Do pfd	68¾	Do preferred	99¾
Fort Wayne	130	Texas Pacific	37¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	108¾
Do pfd (offered)	78	United States	70
Harlem (offered)	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	24¾
Houston & Texas	71	Do preferred	46¾
Illinois Central	131¾	Fargo	128
I., B. & W.	37¼	Western Union	81¾
Kansas & Texas (offd)	27¾	East Tennessee	9
L. E. & W.	29¾	Do preferred	15¼
Lake Shore	101	Caribou	1¾
Louisville & Nash	62¾	Central Arizona	1½
L., N. A. & C.	55	Excelsior	1¼
M. & C. first preferred	10	Homestake	17¾
Do second pfd (offd)	4¼	Little Pittsburg	1
Memphis & Char	50	Ontario	35¾
Michigan Central	84¾	Quicksilver (offered)	8¼
Missouri Pacific	91	Do preferred	48¾
Mobile & Ohio	15¼	Silver Cliff	1¾
Morris & Essex	124¼	Standard	17
Nashville & Chat	52¼	Sutro	¼
New Jersey Central	67¾	Robinson	1¾
Norfolk & Western	47	South Pacific	9
Northern Pacific	40¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—The stock market today was rather dull and weaker, which was to be expected, the usual precedents leading one to look for a decline after a rally. Atchison closed yesterday at 84½. It opened this morning at 83¾, advanced to 84, and finally closed at 83½. Union Pacific, which has been "pitched into" in the New York market, today declined from 109¾ to 108¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 128¼ to 127¾; Wisconsin Central preferred from 31 to 25; do common from 14 to 13¾; Pullman from 120 to 119; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 89½ to 88; Mexico Central blocks No. 3 from 106½ to 105; Little Rock & Ft. Smith from 45½ to 45; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon was steady at 60; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis advanced from 5¼ to 5½; Sandusky from 24¾ to 25; Atlantic & Pacific blocks from 109 to 109 to 109½. In the home roads Northern declined ¼, to 108; Vermont & Massachusetts 1, to 134; Massachusetts Central ⅜, to 4, afterwards recovering to 5; Boston & Lowell ¼, to 103¼; Concord advanced ¼, to 98; Boston & Maine ¾, to 144¾.

In bonds, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s advanced ¾, to 102¾, Denver Extension 4s ¼, to 84; Mexican Central 7s ¾, to 84½; Atchison plain 5s 2¾, to 85½, Union Pacific 8s ½, to 114; Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s ¼, to 107; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 6s sold at 59½; do (Southeastern Division) at 62; Sonora 7s were steady at 102¾; Northern Pacific 6s advanced ¼, to 100¼; Connecticut & Passumpsic 7s advanced ¾, to 114; Massachusetts Central 6s declined 2, to 65; Bell Telephone sold at 139½@139; Boston Land advanced ⅛, to 7; Water Power was steady at 3½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 9—5 p. m.—Consols, money 100 9-16; account, 100⅝.

Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 130; Erie, 34⅝; do seconds, 90½; Reading, 27½.

PARIS, June 9.—Rentes, 83f 5c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, 487½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Robinson Consolidated was the only active stock at the Mining Exchanges today, everything else being dull: Robinson advanced from 95 to 100; Navajo steady at 270@275, and Decatur advanced from 65 to 100; Amie sold at 23; Starmont at 50@54; Chrysolite at 355; and South Pacific at 9 cents. Total sales, 127,150 shares; today's bullion receipts from the mines, $40,500. A Silver Reef, Utah, special to the Mining Associated Press says the Leeds Mine and Mill have been attached for $11,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 9.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	1⅜	Quincy	53
Calumet & Hecla	245	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	12¼	Osceola	32
Pewabic	10¼		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	1¼	Hale & Norcross	13-32
Bechtel	5-32	Mexican	5¼
Belcher	¼	Mono	1
Best & Belcher	4¾	Northern Belle	7¼
Bodie	5¼	Ophir	2⅝
Bullion	3-32	Oro	5-32
Bulwer	2	Overman	¼
California	5-32	Potosi	7-16
Chollar	¾	Savage	27-32
Consolidated Virginia	11-32	Sierra Nevada	5⅝
Crown Point	¾	Union Consolidated	9⅜
Eureka Co.	14	Yellow Jacket	9-16
Exchequer	5-32	Navajo	2¾
Gould & Curry	1⅜	Scorpion	19-32
Grand Prize	3-16	Mt. Diablo	4¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, between Twelfth and Fourteenth, e f, 384x100 ft, dated May 23 (Frederick A. Howe to the Grand Trunk Railway Junction Co.)	$195,650
Noble st, 72 ft n of Crittenden st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 6 (John Foley to Dennis McCarthy)	1,000
West Harrison st, 238 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 5 (H. E. and L. D. Hammond to William Morgan)	3,625
The premises, No. 57 Meagher st, dated June 7 (John Houlihan to Mary A. Kniffin)	950
William st, 75 ft s of Augusta, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 20 (William Brueck to H. F. Schlot.)	2,400
Harbine st, 144½ ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 31 (M. J. and J. P. Clark to C. E. Feigenbauer)	550
Milwaukee av, s e cor of Wood, n e f, 44x100 ft, improved, dated May 17 (M. and H. Buchholtz to Frederick C. Tumler)	4,200
State st, 99½ ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 25x170 ft, dated June 9 (George A. Seavern to John D. Jennings)	7,500
Lime st, 100 ft s of Archer av, e f, 50x42 ft, dated June 7 (John N. Gage to P. Merrick)	400
Groveland Park, 245 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 25x120 6-10 ft, dated June 3 (L. A. and N. Sherwood to John B. Mailers)	3,125
West Indiana st, 75 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 6 (John Boyle to Isaac Kaufmann, Jr.)	600
North Robey st, s w cor of Wabansia av, e f, 50x80 ft, dated June 9 (E. J. Sanders to Caroline Parrish)	2,400
West Congress st, 125 ft e of Aberdeen, s f, 25x118 6-10 ft, dated June 8 (Mark Lemonlin to William K. Thomas)	2,000
Thirty-seventh st, 74 ft w of Tucker, n f, 50x147 ft, dated May 25 (P. Farrell to M. Farrell)	700
Leavitt st, 240 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 7 (John H. Parker to Louise M. Lord)	4,000
Coblenz st, 188 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 18 (M. and P. McNelly to Harman Heid)	1,400
West Congress st, 25 ft e of Laflin, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Edgar M. Snow to Henry C. Morey)	2,000
North Oakley av, s w cor of Armitage, e f, 48x100 ft, dated May 24 (J. H. Elliott to John M. Krause)	1,250
Thirty-seventh st, 268 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x147 ft, dated May 31 (J. H. Wrenn to Charles Nimmer)	550
Prairie av, 130 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 8 (L. F. and J. Start to B. and M. Scholl)	4,500
West Washington st, 200 ft w of California av, n f, 24x122 ft, dated June 1 (E. A. and J. J. Kelly to Thomas H. Smith)	1,200
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Marshfield av, 332 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated June 7 (C. Counselman to J. and E. T. Gavin)	$ 250
Ward av, s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 24 2-10x122 ft, dated Aug. 5, 1880 (W. S. Hall to C. Harris)	300
San Francisco av, s w cor of Fifty-first st, e f, 46½x125 ft, dated June 5 (Oscar Hughes to M. A. Hughes)	1,000
Wentworth av, near Fifty-fourth st, w f, 32 ft to alley, dated May 29 (J. W. Free to Thomas C. Nash)	640
Sixtieth st, 189 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated June 1 (Charles H. Hubbard to William W. Bradley)	1,500
Tompkins place, 300 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 50x132 ft, dated April 30 (Conrad Witkowsky to Patrick W. Connor)	1,500
Jessamine st, 50 ft n of Sixtieth st, e f, 50x130 ft, dated June 5 (Charles L. Easton to F. L. Snyder)	1,200
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Johnston av, w of California av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 21 (John Johnston Jr., to M. Riley)	$ 250
Cortland st, 312 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x124½ ft, dated April 11 (J. S. Abbott to B. Witte)	400
Same lot as the above, dated April 11 (B. Witte to T. Bauer)	412
Cortland st, adjoining the above, 24x124½ ft, dated April 11 (T. and J. Bauer to B. Witte)	412
Buchanan st, 240 ft n of North av, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated May 22 (C. B. Hosmer to Charles Eckhard)	450

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,657	11,436	14,134	10,691
Wheat, bu	7,159	104,463	91,170	80,28[illegible]
Corn, bu	283,495	268,522	259,761	414,258
Oats, bu	109,091	208,085	61,978	55,754
Rye, bu	2,588	2,778	3,080	4,959
Barley, bu	6,585	976	4,381	1,410
Grass seed, lbs	266,350	28,159	55,409	42,370
Flax seed, lbs	223,840	677,520	....	2,201,400
Broom corn, lbs	2,900	10,040	3,397	40,281
Cured meats, lbs	130,100	130,800	2,405,632	3,363,389
Beef, tcs	....	....	11	17
Beef, brls	....	....	175	172
Pork, brls	391	65	879	402
Lard, lbs	148,050	43,690	538,020	2,264,654
Tallow, lbs	72,710	64,243	....	123,210
Butter, lbs	311,192	355,494	318,730	203,367
Live hogs, No	20,548	21,391	8,082	4,030
Cattle, No	7,284	6,000	3,157	4,019
Sheep, No	748	1,233	174	108
Hides, lbs	155,010	300,470	291,771	329,840
Highwines, brls	55	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	216,721	336,758	254,517	258,905
Potatoes, bu	5,640	2,315	2,047	313
Coal, tons	5,337	8,022	1,851	1,556
Hay, tons	184	128	93	20
Lumber, m	6,174	10,582	4,218	3,221
Shingles, m	2,367	5,940	....	180
Salt, brls	3,960	1,000	4,180	4,184
Eggs, pkgs	2,620	1,138	440	10
Cheese, bxs	5,051	2,776	2,885	3,091
Green apples, brls	....	....	....	19

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 42 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected (71 wheat); 329 cars and 27,900 bu No. 2 corn, 87 cars and 4,700 bu high-mixed, 109 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 11 cars other grades (536 corn); 18 cars and 7,000 bu white oats, 10 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 75 cars low grades (103 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 1 car No. 4 do. Total (726 cars), 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 121,755 bu wheat, 140,982 bu corn, 1,087 bu oats, 782 bu rye, 1,236 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active and very much unsettled yesterday. Grain started in steady, but weakened about the time that the posting of the car-lots showed bigger receipts of corn. Wheat had weakened some previously, owing to an idea that the longs were more anxious to settle, and the shorts less so, but it dropped a little faster when corn started down hill. The latter was really panicky in feeling at one time, though it did not break very badly considering the high prices ruling. Oats were weak on futures, but firm for this month. Provisions were stronger at the outset, but they, too, tapered off in sympathy with the decline in grain. The weather was fine, and crop notes favorable, which tended to weakening in prices, and some longs unloaded very freely, while others would probably have done so but that they did not want to depress prices still further by increased offerings. Mess pork closed 15@17c higher, at $20.45@20.27½ for July and $20.62½@20.65 for August. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $11.40@11.42½ seller July and $11.52½@11.55 for August. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at $11.50@11.52½ for August. Wheat closed ⅛@2c lower, at $1.33¾ bid for June, $1.35@1.35⅛ for spring, seller July, $1.16⅛@1.16⅜ for regular July, and $1.08@1.08⅛ for do August. Corn closed 2c lower, at 69c asked for June and 69⅛@69⅜c for July. Oats closed 1⅛@1½c lower, at 49⅞@49⅞c for June, 44⅛@44¼c for July, and 35⅛@35⅝c for August. Rye closed unchanged at 72c nominally for No. 2 cash, and the same figure for seller the month and July. Barley closed nominal for store lots, with sample dull. Hogs were 5@10c higher, at $7.50@8.05 for light and at $7.50@8.60 for heavy. Cattle were dull and 15@25c lower, with sales at $2.60@8.75.

Jobbers of dry-goods had nothing new to report. Trade remains quiet, and the tone of the market is steady and firm. The demand at the present time is almost wholly in the shape of small mail orders for such articles as are needed to freshen up stocks. The grocery market was reported a little more active, but unchanged as to prices. Dealers anticipate an improving demand and stronger prices for the leading staple articles. No changes were apparent in the dried-fruit market, trade continuing good at uniformly firm prices. Fish were active at sustained rates. The butter market had no new features. Trade was fairly active at full figures. Cheese was quoted weak, excepting choice full creams. Oils were unchanged.

Broom-corn is fairly active at steady prices. Green fruits are still held high throughout. Strawberries are selling at $6.00@7.50 per case. Eggs were 1c higher, selling at 18@18½c per dozen. Hides, grease, and tallow are quiet and steady, the dullness in the former trade being attributable to some extent to the non-production of the tanneries here. Potatoes were firm and unchanged from Thursday's quotations. Wool is quiet and steady. Hay was plenty and steady at Thursday's quotations. In seeds, Hungarian was weak, and quotable at 95c@$1.10, millet at $1.15@1.20. Flaxseed was quotable at $1.26 for merchantable seed. Clover and timothy unchanged.

Lake freights were firm, the available room here still being very scarce. For corn to Buffalo 3c was paid on a cargo of 33,000 bu, which would give wheat a nominal rate of 3½c. The engagements were for 99,000 bu corn and 62,000 bu wheat. The demand was active, and it was understood that room for over 1,000,000 bu would have been taken had it been offered.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted dull at about 18c, the recent advance here having cut out orders.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 66,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 183,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 23,000 bu.

By an amendment to the rules governing the inspection of flaxseed it is provided that hereafter this seed must be inspected on track immediately after arrival.

A party in the provision trade was yesterday asked how the present prices of pork product compare with prices for hogs. He replied that current quotations for hogs should make pork worth $23.80, lard, $13.00, and short ribs, $12.00. At this rate it certainly does not pay to manufacture stuff and sell it on this market. The weakest of the three above noted is lard. It is very seldom the case that lard sells at the same price as salted ribs, which was practically the case yesterday. It is very rare, too, to find such a condition of things as warrants the present rating of spot and year lard at about equal prices. It argues very little confidence in lard, which is perhaps traceable to the belief that we have about 140,000 tcs in stock. But if this be so what can be said of the fact that June pork yesterday was rated at a premium over July? We have some 250,000 brls pork in stock, and very little consumers' demand, except as it is being taken to strip for smoking purposes, and the current prices for pork strips do not indicate a profit in that operation. The comparison of the prices of product with those for the raw material would appear to be the thing which calls out a good country demand for pork, and permitted it to be taken yesterday when offered freely by local holders. The buyers argue that the stuff cannot be dear while hogs are so high; and they are apparently satisfied with the prospect in the latter direction. This is the enigma in provision circles. We have stated it, without attempting to solve it.

Two men had a dispute on 'Change yesterday. One of them asserted that St. Louis must inevitably lose her winter wheat market, the other claimed that she has never had one to lose. However this may be it would seem that a difference of 8c per bu in the prices for July should draw a good deal of winter wheat hitherward.

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, give the following as the quantities of wheat in sight at dates:

	Visible supply.	To United Kingdom.	To Con't from Amer'a.	Total.
June 3, 1882	9,3[illegible]0,000	18,000,000	4,320,000	31,620,000
May 27, 1882	9,425,000	18,800,000	4,320,000	32,544,000
May 20, 1882	9,884,000	19,800,000	5,930,000	35,614,000
May 13, 1882	10,209,000	21,480,000	5,28[illegible],000	36,985,000
June 4, 1881	16,238,000	16,848,000	5,856,000	38,942,000
June 5, 1880	19,580,000	16,752,000	6,088,000	42,420,000

The quantities of corn in sight are thus stated:

	Visible supply.	To United Kingdom.	To Con't from Amer'a.	Total.
June 3, 1882	8,700,000	2,480,000	320,000	11,500,000
May 27, 1882	9,294,000	2,320,000	280,000	11,894,000
May 20, 1882	9,158,000	2,080,000	240,000	11,478,000
May 13, 1882	8,551,000	1,952,000	192,000	10,695,000
June 4, 1881	10,501,000	4,784,000	2,576,000	17,861,000
June 5, 1880	16,408,000	2,744,000	3,896,000	23,048,000

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the visible supply of grain at the periods named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
June 3, 1882	9,547,079	9,945,011	2,052,108	92,474
May 27, 1882	9,427,779	9,284,180	2,264,975	87,907
June 4, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	361,000
June 5, 1880	19,580,000	16,408,000	2,946,000	437,000
June 7, 1879	15,601,000	12,195,000	1,663,000	652,000
June 8, 1878	6,345,000	10,358,000	2,2[illegible]	1,1[illegible]

Also 986,718 bu rye June 3, against 1,017,331 bu the week previous.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and more irregular than usual. The local hog market was quoted firmer and Liverpool was 3d higher on lard and short clears. The market for product here opened out stronger, and there was an important advance on pork, understood to be due to buying orders from the West and Southwest. But a leading packer met the demand by free selling, and the market soon fell back when corn weakened. Lard advanced a little in company, but was radically weak, and even short ribs felt the blow in closing lower than the previous day. The receipts of hogs were smaller, and of course they will be small today. A moderate shipping demand for meats was reported.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

June 7.	1882.	1881.
Chicago	870,000	85[illegible],000
Kansas City	151,000	137,752
Cincinnati	24,000	42,0[illegible]0
St. Louis	98,000	124,000
Indianapolis	69,101	31,000
Milwaukee	52,000	41,0[illegible]0
Cedar Rapids	78,000	67,435
Total at above and all other places	1,465,000	1,463,000

MESS PORK—Advanced 32½@35c per barrel, fell back 20c, and closed 15c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $20.62½@20.65 seller August, and $20.37½@20.40 for round lots, spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 2,000 barrels seller June at $20.55; 20,000 barrels seller July at $20.40@20.65; 45,000 barrels seller August at $20.60@20.82½; 3,750 barrels seller September at $20.80@20.95; 1,250 barrels seller October at $21.05, and 9,000 barrels seller the year at $18.20@18.22½. Total, 84,000 barrels. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
June	$20.17½	$ 20.55	$20.40
July	20.27½	20.40@20.65	20.45
August	20.47½	20.60@20.82½	20.62½
September	20.65	20.80@20.95	20.80

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c. per 100 lbs, fell back 7½c, and closed about the same as the previous day at $11.55@11.57½ seller August, and $11.40 asked for round lots, spot or seller June. Sales were reported of 500 barrels seller June at $11.45; 13,250 tcs seller July at $11.42½@11.50; 15,500 tcs seller August at $11.52½@11.60; 5,500 tcs seller September at $11.67½@11.70; 500 tcs seller October at $11.70@11.72½, and 2,250 tcs seller November at $11.55@11.57½. Total, 37,500 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
June	$11.37½	$ 11.45	$11.37½
July	11.42½	11.42½@11.50	11.40
August	11.55	11.52½@11.60	11.52½
September	11.67½	11.62½@11.70	11.62½

MEATS—Were 10c per 100 lbs higher in the early part of the day, but closed in the afternoon 5c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 400 boxes pork strips at 10¼c; 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 13c for July and 13¼c for August; 3,750,000 lbs short ribs at $11.55@11.62½ seller July, $11.65@11.75 seller August, $11.80@11.85 seller September, $11.45@11.55 seller October, and $10.02½ seller the year. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.75	$11.50	$11.50	$11.75
Do, boxed	9.00	11.75	11.75	12.00
July, loose	8.75	11.50	11.50	11.75
August, loose	8.85	11.50	11.60	11.85

Short ribs closed at $11.55 asked seller July and $11.50@11.52½ seller August. Long clears were quoted at $11.25 loose and $11.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 11¾@12c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13¼c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12@12¼c.

Bacon quoted at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 12¾@12⅞c for short ribs, 12⅞@13c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was a little more active, a few lots of lower grades being taken for shipment. There was little doing on local account, the unsettled feeling in wheat making home buyers hold off. Sales were reported of 975 brls winters at $5.50@6.75; 125 brls Minnesotas at $7.50; and 2,400 sacks low grades at $3.75@4.00. Total equal to 2,775 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs at $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.37½@4.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in better demand in proportion to the supply and quoted firmer. Sales were reported of 15 cars bran at $12.00@14.50; 6 cars middlings at $21.00@24.50; 2 cars shorts at $21.00—all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was less active, though there was a fair volume of trading, and the market was rather weak, declining 1¼c from the latest prices of Thursday, and closing tame. The British advices were irregular in tone and uncertain, while we had another installment of winter wheat, the arrivals of which are now numerous enough to be monotonous to those who have claimed that winter wheat cannot come to Chicago. The weather in the West was fine, and reports favored the expectation of liberal receipts here in July. There was also a suspicion that the great bulk of the shorts have been filled under the pressure of the past two days, and this made the remaining ones less anxious to settle, especially as spring wheat was easier and corn weak. There was a fair demand early, especially for August, but it was soon over. Seller July opened at $1.18@1.18¼, sold at $1.17½, advanced to $1.18¼, and declined to $1.16⅛ at the close. Seller August ranged $1.07½@1.11¼ below July, and September was 3⅛@4¼c below August. Seller the year sold at $1.03@1.04¼. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Seller July	$1.17½	$1.16¼@1.18¼	$1.16½
Seller August	1.10¼	1.07½@1.11¼	1.08
Seller September	1.06¼	1.04¾@1.08¼	1.04½

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and easier, declining 1c on July, and nearly 2c on August, from the latest prices of Thursday. Outside news had little to do with the tone of the market. The chief point was that there were fewer shorts to fill, and some people claimed that the shortage is nearly all settled up. The leading longs bid up early, paying the top prices of the previous day for a few lots and then sold freely at less figures. It was supposed from this that they had decided on settling up the old trades, in which there is a good profit, and count upon defaults on current transactions as something not to be grieved over. More vessel-room was taken for wheat, and it looks now as if a part of the program is to move out all the old before the advent of the new. Car-lots of No. 2 closed nominally at $1.33¾, No. 3 at $1.10@1.13, and rejected at 80@85c. Spot sales were reported of 5 cars No. 2 at $1.33¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.35; and 8 cars by sample at 90c@$1.27. Total about 10,500 bu. Seller July sold early at $1.36, and closed with $1.35 asked. August sold early at $1.14, and closed at $1.12 asked, with very little trading. September ranged 7c below August, and the year was quoted at $1.03@1.04¼. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.34	$1.32½@1.33	$1.33
Seller June	1.34¼	1.33 @1.35	1.33¾
Seller July	1.35½	1.35 @1.36	1.35
Seller August	1.13¼	1.11¼@1.14	1.11¼
Seller September	1.06	1.04¾@1.07	1.04¾

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1 car No. 3 at $1.15, and 2 cars rejected at $1.00—all on track.

CORN—Was active and rather weak, declining 2c from the latest prices of Thursday, and closing tame. The market was easy at the outset, with a report that Liverpool was 1d per cental lower, but reacted some under a fair demand, and then began to break when the daily report showed that 736 car-loads had been inspected into store, besides some arrivals by canal. The hands of holders weakened, and several lines of long corn were unloaded, including some supposed to be held in store for shipment, but now sold to be delivered out next month. Buyers took hold very freely at first, but gradually fell back, and towards the close there was literally no demand for futures. Shippers were slow from the start, except that they took all the high-mixed offered and bought moderately of rejected. It was popularly rumored at 1 o'clock that the leading long had sold out, being tired of the prospect; the point being made that there is a good deal of corn back in first hands, which will be delivered very freely now that the new crop promises so well. The bears say that there was never before so large an area planted to corn as now, and that it never looked better. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 69c, with rejected at 68c. Spot sales were reported of 96 cars high mixed at 70½@71¼; 5 cars new do at 68¾c; 125,000 bu and 215 cars No. 2 at 69@69¾c; 2 cars do (early) at 70¼c; 80 cars rejected and new mixed at 68@68¼c; 28 cars by sample at 68½@78c on track; and 104 cars do at 69½@79c free on board. Total about 400,000 bu. Seller July opened at 71¾c, advanced to 71⅞c, and declined to 69¾c at the close. Seller June ranged about ⅜c under July. August was ⅛@⅜c above July, and September was ⅛c discount from July early to ⅛c premium later. Seller October sold at 69@70c, November at 64½c, and the year at 58⅜@59⅛c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	71¾	69 @71¾	69
Seller June	71½	69¾@71	69
Seller July	71¾	69¾@71¾	69¾
Seller August	71¾	70 @71¾	70
Seller September	71½	69¾@71¾	69¾

OATS—Opened strong and a shade above the closing prices of Thursday, but in the absence of demand (the shorts having filled largely the day previous) and the weak feeling in corn prices soon began to sag, and so continued, with the exception of a slight rally about 12 o'clock, until the close, when the figures showed a decline of ⅝@1½c from the latest figures of Thursday. There was little demand for cash, sales being made mostly at 51c. Seller June opened at 51½c, and closed at 49¾@49⅞c. Seller July ranged at 44½@45¾c, closing at the inside figure. August opened at 36⅜c, and closed at 35½c, and September ranged at 34¾@34¾c, closing at the lower figure in each instance. In seller the year little was done, the range being 33¾@34¼c. Samples were in fair demand and relatively lower. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 50½@51c for No. 2 in store; 20 cars by sample at 50@56c for rejected mixed, 53@55½c for rejected white, 51@51¼c for No. 2, and 55@55½c for good to choice No. 2 white on track; 85 cars at 50@51¼c for rejected mixed, 53@55½c for rejected white, 51@56c for good to choice No. 2, and 55@56½c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 88,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Thursday and the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	51½	50 @51	50
Seller June	51¾	49¾@51¾	49¾
Seller July	44½	44½@45¾	44½
Seller August	36½	35¼@36¾	35½
Seller the year	34¾	33¾@34¾	33¾

RYE—Was dull and nominal at 72c for cash, seller the month, and July, with August at 70¼@71½c, and September at 70c. Cash sales were made of 1 car at 68c for rejected in store; 4 cars by sample at 74c for No. 2, and 65@70c for rejected on track; 1 car at 73c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 3,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was lifeless so far as store lots were concerned, samples moving slowly. Cash sales were made of 6 cars by sample at 70c for No. 4, and 76@82c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars at 66c for No. 5, and 70c for No. 4 free on board and delivered. Total equal to about 4,500 bu.

SEEDS—Hungarian was weak and lower, with a wide range from 95c to $1.05. Millet was held at $1.20, with $1.15 bid for choice. Clover was unchanged, and quotable at $4.60@4.70 for good to choice, with timothy at $2.20@2.25 for prime. Flaxseed was dull and weak, $1.26 being the outside price for merchantable seed. Cash sales were made of 25 bags timothy-seed at $2.05@2.22; 30 bags clover-seed at $4.00@4.40; 48 bags millet at 95c@$1.05 for common and $2.00 for poor German; 217 bags Hungarian at 95c@$1.20; 5 cars and 85 bags flaxseed at $1.23@1.26; 14 bags buckwheat-seed at $1.12½.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

SPRING WHEAT closed unchanged at $1.33¾@1.33¾ for June, $1.35@1.35⅛ for July, $1.11⅛@1.11¼ for August, $1.04⅛@1.04¼ for September, and $1.03⅛@1.03¼ for the year. Sales were made of 310,000 bu at $1.33¾ seller June, $1.35@1.35½ seller July, $1.11⅛@1.11¼ seller August, and $1.04⅛ seller September.

NO. 2 WHEAT closed ⅛@⅜c higher, at $1.16⅛@1.16⅜ for July, $1.08@1.08⅛ for August, $1.04@1.04⅛ for September, and $1.03⅛@1.03¼ for the year. Sales were made of 365,000 bu at $1.16⅛@1.16⅜ seller July, $1.07⅞@1.08⅛ seller August, $1.04@1.04⅛ seller September, and $1.03⅛ seller the year.

WINTER WHEAT closed a shade easier, at $1.15⅞@1.16¼ for July and $1.08⅛@1.08¼ for August, with sales of 3,000 bu at $1.16⅛ seller July and $1.08⅛ seller August.

CORN closed ⅛c lower, at 69@69⅛c for June, 69⅛@69¼c for July, 70@70⅛c for August, 69¾@69⅞c for September, 69@69⅛c for October, 64½@64⅝c for November, and 58⅝@58¾c for the year. Sales were made of 1,035,000 bu at 68¾c seller June, 69⅛@69⅜c seller July, 70@70⅛c seller August, 69¾@70c seller September, 69@69⅛c seller October, 64½c seller November, and 58¾@59c seller the year.

OATS closed ⅛c lower, at 49¾@49⅞c for June, 44⅛@44¼c for July, 35⅝@35¾c for August, 34⅜@34½c for September, and 33⅜@33½c for the year. Sales were made of 100,000 bu at 44¼c seller July, 35¾@35⅞c seller August, and 33⅜c seller the year.

RYE closed steady, with a sale of 10,000 bu at 70¾c seller August, 5,000 bu selling after the call at the same figure.

MESS PORK closed unchanged at $20.40@20.45 for July, $20.62½@20.65 for August, $20.80@20.82½ for September, $20.90@20.92½ for October, and $18.17½@18.20 for the year. Sales were made of 11,750 brls at $20.40@20.45 seller July, $20.62½@20.65 seller August, $20.80 seller September, $20.90 seller October, and $18.17½ seller the year.

LARD closed 2½c lower, at $11.40@11.42½ for July, $11.52½@11.55 for August, $11.62½@11.65 for September, $11.62½@11.65 for October, $11.50@11.52½ for November, and $11.27½@11.30 for the year. Sales were made of 2,250 tcs at $11.52½@11.55 seller August, $11.62½ seller September, and $11.30 seller the year.

SHORT RIBS closed 5c lower, at $11.55@11.57½ for July, $11.50@11.52½ for August, $11.62½ for September, and $9.90@9.92½ for the year. Sales were made of 650,000 lbs at $11.52½ seller July, $11.50@11.52½ seller August, $11.55 seller September, and $9.90 seller the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and firm at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	[illegible]
Green, self-working	[illegible]
Red-tipped, self-working	[illegible]
Inferior and common	[illegible]
Crooked	[illegible]
Whisk-brush corn	[illegible]

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common and good and $3.00@3.75 for choice.

BAGGING—Was dull and unchanged. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps	[illegible]
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	[illegible]
Lewiston	23	Gunnies, double	[illegible]
American	19	Wool sacks	[illegible]

BUTTER—Fine butter is not very plenty, and as such the market remains firm. Low and medium grades are in ample stock, and prices show some irregularity. Below are the prices current:

Creamery, fancy	23@24	Common grades	[illegible]
Do, fair to choice	19@21	Packing stock	[illegible]
Dairy, choice	18@20	Inferior	[illegible]
Dairy, fair to good	14@16	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market was weak for everything except choice full creams, the supply of which is small. Below are the ruling prices:

Full cream, new	[illegible]
Part skim, Cheddar choice, new	[illegible]
Part skim, flat choice, new	[illegible]
Part skim, common to fair	[illegible]
Low grades	[illegible]

COAL—Sold in a small way at about steady prices:

Anthracite, egg	6.75	Piedmont	[illegible]
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	[illegible]
Erie	6.00@6.25	Illinois	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	Minonk	[illegible]

EGGS—Were higher at 18c per dozen.

FISH—The market had no new features. Trade was active at the following quotations:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.25 [illegible]
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl	5.10 [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 [illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	5.50 [illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family	5.25 [illegible]
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 [illegible]
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 [illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 [illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 [illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box	[illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with a fairly active inquiry, and averaged firm. We again quote as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	[illegible]
Figs, layers	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian	[illegible]
Raisins, layers	[illegible]
Raisins, London layers	[illegible]
Raisins, Valencia	[illegible]
Raisins, loose Muscatel	[illegible]
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	[illegible]
Apples, evaporated, boxes	[illegible]
Apples, sliced	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern, quarters	[illegible]
Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Pitted cherries	[illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts	[illegible]
Almonds, Tarragona	[illegible]
Naples Walnuts	[illegible]
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	[illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Red Tennessee	[illegible]

GREASE—Trade is light at the figures given below. We quote:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in light supply and firm at $6.00@7.50 per case. Cherries were [illegible] per 16-quart case for Richmonds, and [illegible] per peck box for sweets. Blackberries were scarce at [illegible]@3.50 per case, and gooseberries at $3.50. We quote:

Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Messina, per box	[illegible]
Strawberries, per case	[illegible]
Blackberries, per case	[illegible]
Cherries, per case	[illegible]
Peaches, per box	[illegible]
Apples, per brl	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Trade is reviving, and with a few more days of fine weather jobbers expect to have an active demand from the country. Prices remain as last quoted, and were steady, generally:

RICE.

Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Mexican, prime to choice	[illegible]
Mexican, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, no. standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses, new	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—Was in good supply and steady at Thursday's prices. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Trade is light, without change in prices. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	14 [illegible]
Damaged dry	11 [illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 [illegible]

Branded and non-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Demand fairly active, and prices firm at the prices given below:

Pacific coast	[illegible]
New York choice	[illegible]
New York prime	[illegible]
Wisconsin prime	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]
Old olds	[illegible]

OILS—A good business was in progress at the prices given below. Most lines were firm:

Carbon, Elaine	14¼	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	12¾	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	9¾	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 15 test	11¾	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	11¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9¾	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., W. W	11¾	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	11	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	70	Naptha, deo., 63 deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	60	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	55	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg	[illegible]

POTATOES—New potatoes were in rather liberal receipt and firm at [illegible]. Old sell at [illegible] per bu by the car-lot, with very few choice lots arriving.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is fairly active at [illegible] for city, 8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on the basis of $1.15 per gallon.

WOOL—The market is steady at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.
Monday	7,812	21,395
Tuesday	3,602	14,559
Wednesday	4,283	[illegible]
Thursday	7,228	[illegible]
Friday	6,500	16,500
Total	29,585	[illegible]
Same time last week	31,088	[illegible]
Shipments—		
Monday	1,938	4,633
Tuesday	2,310	5,341
Wednesday	1,755	2,057
Thursday	3,119	8,085
Total	9,021	21,136

CATTLE—Sellers have not encountered a worse market-day this season. There were more good cattle in the yards than on any day lately, and rarely has the shipping demand been more restricted. There was about the usual attendance of Eastern buyers, but none of them would look at cattle anywhere inducement in the way of big concessions in prices was held out. With a large supply of cattle in the yards, and only one more day of the week remaining, holders were anxious to close out, and were willing to respond to any reasonable demand, but bids were in most instances so low as to preclude the possibility of trading, and therefore the close of the day found a considerable part of the day's supply still awaiting buyers. The sales made show a decline from Thursday of 15@25c, which makes a decline since Tuesday of from 50@75c. Shippers paid from [illegible] for lots to $8.00 for choice, with one load of extra 1,[illegible] cattle at $8.75. This drove cost the shipper [illegible] Missouri. They made a net loss of not far from [illegible] per 100 lbs.

Native butchers' stock was hard to move at [illegible] off from the ruling prices of the day before. The supply was not large, but with so many Texans for sale there were more old cows, bulls, stags, and scalawag steers than could be disposed of even at a reduction. From $1.50@3.00 for inferior grades, [illegible] ranked upward to $5.25@5.50, at which a few loads of useful little butchering steers were taken. [illegible] were in some demand, and were not very [illegible] but the market was lower in sympathy [illegible] of cattle. There was a steady market for [illegible] cows. [illegible] cattle continued in heavy supply, and prices [illegible] a further shrinkage of 10@15c, making a de[illegible] for the two days of [illegible], good grades suffer[illegible] less. For canners' stock, which embraces [illegible] poor to fair grades, yesterday was the lowest day [illegible] the season thus far. Sales were reported at $2.85@ [illegible] for very poor to choice droves. Most of the trad[illegible] was at a range of $4.25@3.75.

QUOTATIONS:

[illegible] Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 8.50@ 8.75
[illegible] Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,5[illegible] lbs	8.00@ 8.25
[illegible] Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,3[illegible]	7.25@ 7.75
[illegible] Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	6.50@ 7.00
[illegible] stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city [illegible] weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@ 5.50
[illegible] Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 [illegible]	3.75@ 4.75
[illegible]—Light and thin cows, heifers, [illegible] bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.00
[illegible]	4.00@ 7.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	20.00@55.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$8.75	22	966	$5.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1,105	5.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	1,085	5.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	970	5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1,010	5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	225 Texas	897	4.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 Texas	948	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	421 Texas	1,007	4.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	227 Texas	941	4.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80 Texas	900	3.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83 Texas	915	3.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	846	4.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	176 Texas	848	3.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58 Texas	774	3.37½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 Texas	895	3.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 Texas	893	3.62½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149 Texas	847	3.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	186 Texas	881	3.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46 Texas	874	3.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 Texas	865	3.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	121 Texas	865	3.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 Texas	832	3.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47 Texas	844	3.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Texas	791	3.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 Texas	773	3.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 Texas	763	3.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 stockers	898	3.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52 Texas	769	3.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81 Texas	784	3.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56 Texas	654	2.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Texas	687	2.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 Texas	722	2.90

HOGS—Were in active demand and sold stronger. [illegible] to prime light went at $7.50@8.05, and inferior to [illegible] heavy at $7.50@8.60, which is an advance on [illegible] prices of 5@10c, or an advance since [illegible] of [illegible]. The supply was moderate, and [illegible] were soon cleared, the offerings nowhere [illegible] the demand. There was no improve[illegible] in quality, light and mixed lots, as heretofore, [illegible]. Skips and culls sold at $6.25@7.25. [illegible] the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	258	$8.00	49	181	$7.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was without noteworthy [illegible] in any particular. There was a good demand [illegible] and a limited inquiry for low grades. The former continue scarce and firm, while the latter [illegible] weak. Sales ranged from $3.35@4.85.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.25	227	86	$3.75	126	83	$3.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.25	40	90	4.50	37	83	4.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.35	208	80	3.74			

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3.6[illegible] last week, 410 cars; market for common, de[illegible] with a steady decline in price daily since the [illegible] on Monday; Texans and Cherokees, with [illegible] supplies, suffered most, poorest selling [illegible] $4.50, while best brought only $6; good heavy [illegible] and still command high rates, selling [illegible] $8.50; medium weights, $7.50@8.75; and [illegible] down to $5.50; the increase in receipts of com[illegible] stock of an inferior quality demoralized trade, [illegible] confined to regular customers; no [illegible]; market today closing weak, with a fair [illegible] of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 104 cars; last week, [illegible]; with a good supply sheep were in strong de[illegible]; business has been satisfactory; sales at $4.12½ [illegible] common to extra; good inquiry for lambs; [illegible] active at a decline of ¼@½c; sales at $6.25@ [illegible] for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 4,100; slow and unchanged; supply entirely [illegible] Texans, which sold at $3.00@4.00 for common to [illegible] $4.25@5.00 for good to choice; native steers [illegible] bring high prices, but none here; medium to [illegible] shippers worth $7.50@8.50, prime to choice $8.60 [illegible]; ordinary butchers' stuff ranges at $3.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,400; slow and [illegible] changed; ranging at $3.00@5.00.

HOGS—Active, firm, and scarce; pigs to light York[illegible] $7.75@7.25; best Yorkers, $7.50@7.65; packing, $7.65 [illegible]; butchers' to fancy, $8.25@8.50; skips and culls, [illegible]; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 250.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; [illegible] closed heavy, and generally lower; poorest to [illegible] Texas steers sold at $5.00@10.25; poorest to best [illegible] steers at $11.00@16.00; mainly native steers at [illegible] $15.00; exporters used 100.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000 head; dull and easier; 12 cars unsold; sheep, $4.25@6.00; lambs, $6.00@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,683 head; nominally steady for [illegible] $8.25 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 1,300; dull, weak, and lower; grass [illegible] of 880 lbs sold at $3.55; native Colorado from [illegible] $3.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 700; firm and [illegible], ranging at $6.85@8.10, mainly $7.60@7.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 115; shipments, 260; nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—HOGS—Steady and [illegible]; receipts, 700; shipments, 150.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 270; shipments, 180.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 130; shipments, 100.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—HOGS—Weak; common and [illegible] $6.50@7.90; packing and butchers', $7.40@8.20; receipts, 1,150; shipments, 800.

LUMBER.

There were a few steam-barge loads at the Franklin street dock yesterday, all selling promptly [illegible] quotations. Shingles were firm. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Extra good inch	19.00@23.00
[illegible]	18.00@22.00
Standard shingles	2.70@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.90
Lath	2.35

Following is the official yard price-list issued by the Lumberman's Exchange for the month of June. There are some yards selling under cut lists, however. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3/4-inch	$ 52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	40.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
[illegible] strips	38.00
[illegible]	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	45.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
[illegible] flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	22.00
[illegible], 2x4 to 2x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.00
[illegible], rough, and good	16.00
[illegible]	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Walnut, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
[illegible]	30.00
[illegible]	40.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Ash, first and second clear	80.00
Butternut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the daily report issued by the Secretary of the Lumberman's Union for June 8:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	526,687,000	246,118,000
[illegible]	384,467,000	168,085,000
Increase	142,220,000	78,033,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	769,446,000	401,795,000
[illegible]	554,305,000	226,689,000
Increase	215,141,000	175,106,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d; [illegible] No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, [illegible]; club, No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—6s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs lower. [illegible] 9s 7d; club, 9s 9d@10s 2d. Corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Bacon—Cumberland cut [illegible]. Short rib steady at 55s 6d. Short clear [illegible]. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s [illegible]. Turpentine spirits firmer at 38s, at London steady [illegible]. Cheese—American choice firmer at 58s. Corn [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, June 9—Evening.—COTTON — Steady [illegible]; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and [illegible]; American, 10,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Small business at lower prices. California white wheat, 9s 7d@9s 10d; do club, 9s 9d@ [illegible].

PROVISIONS—American lard, 58s. Bacon—Short [illegible].

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firmer.

RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 155,000 centals; [illegible] American, [illegible].

LONDON, June 9.—RESIN—Common, 6s 6d@6s.

ANTWERP, June 9.—PETROLEUM—17¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 9, 1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. [illegible] quiet and lower. White wheat, 9s 7d@9s [illegible] 9s 9d@10s 2d. Corn, 6s 1½d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 155,000 centals, of which [illegible] were American.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Wheat dull; red winter, [illegible] 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s 1d. Corn dull, 6s [illegible].

Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat firmer. Corn, not much doing. Receipts of wheat the past week, 301,000 centals, of which 226,000 were American. Pork steady, 86s 6d. Lard, 3d higher, 58s. Bacon—Long clear, 56s; short clear, 6d higher, 59s 6d. Tallow steady, 44s. Cheese steady, 58s. Beef, 137s. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn, not much doing.

LONDON, June 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn, 6s 1d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmer. Corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—GRAIN—From a rather buoyant opening, the grain markets generally, in the speculative connection, soon relapsed to depression and irregularity, as the eagerness of sellers to place supplies became quite manifest, growing out of the adverse temper—through the afternoon—of speculation at the West, the more favorable weather, and more promising crop accounts, and the uncertainty and apprehension as to intrinsic strength of the position and outlook, even the old crop deliveries in the face of the very meagre outward movement, the cable advices affording little of encouragement to the export interest. Much of the option business of the day in the local market was in the way of settlement and liquidation, and the latest dealings were throughout at about the lowest figures, indicating a loss, for the day, on No. 2 red wheat for forward delivery, of ¾@1¼c, No. 2 corn of 1¼@1½c, and No. 2 oats of ½@1c per bu, leaving off heavily. Spring wheat held above the views of buyers and inactive; No. 1 red at $1.48½ in elevator and $1.50½ free on board (the latter an extreme), closing at $1.48½ in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.48@1.48½ in elevator; $1.44½ delivered, closing at $1.48 in elevator asked; do June, $1.47½@1.49½, closing at $1.47; do July, $1.29¾@1.31¾, closing at $1.29¾; do August, $1.21½@1.22¾, closing at $1.21½; do September, $1.20¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¼; do October, $1.21¼@1.22¾, closing at $1.21¼; do year, $1.19½@1.20¾, closing at $1.19½; do steamer grade at $1.38; No. 3 red at $1.40½; ungraded red at $1.05@1.47½, as to quality; No. 1 white at $1.38 in elevator, $1.37½ afloat, and $1.39 free on board, closing at $1.38 in elevator; ungraded white at $1.24@1.37, as to quality. Corn—An active business reported in No. 2 mostly in the speculative line, opening at an advance of ¼@½c a bu, but subsequently reacting and yielding as much as 1@1½c a bu, through the more urgent offerings and decidedly lower range of prices from the West. Other grades varied but little, as scarce and quiet. Mixed Western ungraded at 73@78½c, as to quality and condition; No. 3 nominal; No. 1 white at 98c (a car-load, the first sale of this grade reported in many weeks); No. 2 white at 95c; steamer white at 91c, closing at 90c bid; low mixed at 92c. Oats—White oats offered sparingly for prompt delivery and quoted stronger, in instances gaining as much as ½c a bu on a fair trade call; No. 2 for early delivery also hardened a little, offered with reserve and wanted, closing dull, while options after showing increased firmness at the outset, yielded during the late afternoon as much as ½@¾c, July declining most, on a moderately active business. White Western ungraded, 60@67c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 58@62c; white State, 62@67c, as to quality. Rye again lower and quiet; prime State sold at 84c; car-lots went at 82@84c; No. 1 at 84c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products again quoted stronger, on a fair business in Western steam lard, in the speculative line, but otherwise without much activity, leaving off irregularly. Western mess pork in request for early delivery at a further advance, leaving off at $19.50 for old and $20.50 for new, a light movement noted in other kinds, with prime mess quoted at $20.25@20.25 for Western, and extra prime at $17.25@17.50, and in the option line moderately sought after; July options closed at $20.35@20.40; August, $20.50@20.55. Cut meats firm and in request. Bacon scarce and higher but dull, with long clear quoted up to 12½c; short clear nominal. Western steam lard sparingly inquired for, opening higher but leaving off weaker for early delivery, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.72½, and in the option line met with a fair sale, opening buoyantly, but weakening through the afternoon, with June options closing barely steady at $11.70; July, $11.70@11.72½; August, $11.72½@11.75; September, $11.77½; October, $11.77½; November, $11.60; December, $11.55 asked; seller the remainder of the year at $11.50; January, $11.62½@11.65. Refined inactive, closing at $11.75 asked for the continental grades.

TALLOW—Rather easier on a moderate inquiry, with 8⅜c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw in more demand on the basis of 7⅛c for fair refining muscovado. Refined also more sought after, and quoted generally firm.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown animation, with little further changes as to rates. A moderately active movement reported in the line of charter contracts at barely steady figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included, by steam, flour in barrels at 6d@10½d; room for grain quoted at 2d asked and 1d bid; provisions, in lots, at 3s 9d@10s as to routes and dates of shipment; lard, in small packages, at 7s 6d@12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 9.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¼@12⅜c; futures steady; June, 12.09c; July, 12.16c; August, 12.26c; September, 11.96c; October, 11.54c; November, 11.37c; December, 11.38c; January, 11.51c; February, 11.65c; March, 11.77c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 6,000.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots firmly held; options opened ½@1c higher, lost the advance, declined ½@1¼c, closing dull and depressed; receipts, 155,600 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring, $1.31; ungraded spring, $1.05@1.47½; No. 3 do, $1.40½; No. 2 red, $1.44½ delivered, $1.48@1.48½ certificates; No. 1 red, $1.48½@1.50½; ungraded white, 1.24@1.37; No. 1 white, sales 14,000 bu at $1.37½@1.39; No. 2 red, June, sales 384,000 bu at $1.47@1.49½, closing at $1.47; July, sales 712,000 bu at $1.29¾@1.31¾, closing at $1.29¾; August, sales 448,000 bu at $1.21@1.22¾, closing at $1.21; September, sales 272,000 bu at $1.20¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.20¾.

HAY—In good demand at 70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; United, 55⅜c; crude, 6¼@6⅞c; refined, 7⅜c.

RESIN—Firmer; $2.12½@2.17½.

TURPENTINE—Stronger; 46c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 22¼@23½c.

BUTTER—Higher and firm; 10@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady; 7@10c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—FLOUR—Extremely dull; medium low grades weak. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened strong; ¼@¾c higher; closing advance lost; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.43½; No. 2 red, June, $1.42½@1.43½; July, $1.26@1.26½; August, $1.19¼@1.19½; September, $1.19@1.19½. Corn—Local lots in less demand; prices steady; options irregular; yellow Western, grain depot, 85½c; sail mixed, track, 85c; do, grain depot, 84c; steamer do, 83¼@83½c; No. 3 do, 84c; sail mixed, June, 81¾@82c; July, 79½@79¾c; August, 79¾@80c; September, 80¼@80½c. Oats active; demand higher; No. 2 white, 65@65½c; No. 3 do, 64c; No. 2 mixed, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef, mess, free on board, $31.50@32.00. Mess pork, $21.00@22.00. Lard firm; steam, $11.75@11.80.

BUTTER—Firm; more demand; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 23@24c; Western extras, 20@21c; do good to choice, 16@19c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 23@24c.

CHEESE—Firmer.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 1,600.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, but became very unsettled, sharply declined, closed weak; active trading in July; No. 2 red, $1.35 cash, $1.26 June, $1.05⅝ July, $1.04 August and September, $1.04¾ October, $1.03 the year; the highest prices were $1.28¾ June, $1.11⅝ July, $1.05⅝ August, $1.05 September, $1.04 the year; No. 3 do, $1.27. Corn opened better, ruled slow, closed lower at 73¾@75c, closing at inside, cash; 73¾c June, 72¾c July, 70¾c August, 69½c September, 68¾c October, 55¾c the year. Oats irregular; generally lower; 56c cash, 51½c bid June, 41¾c July, 34¾c August. Rye nominal. Barley unchanged.

BUTTER—Lower; dairy, 12@19c.

EGGS—Lower; 16¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $20.55 bid cash, $20.65 bid June; job lots, $20.75. Dry salt meats higher for winter meats; shoulders, $9.00; short ribs, $12.10; short clears, $12.50. Bacon higher; shoulders, $9.50; short ribs, $12.87½; short clears, $13.15@13.25. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier; No. 2 red winter spot, $1.40@1.41¼; June, $1.39¾ bid; July, $1.23¼@1.23¾; August, $1.18¾@1.18¼; September, $1.18¾ asked. Corn—Western dull; mixed June, 80@80½c; July 79¾@80c; August 80¼@80½c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 59¼@62c; mixed, 58@59c; Pennsylvania, 60@62c. Rye dull; nominally at 79@80c.

HAY—Dull at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Strong; higher tendency. Mess pork, $20.25@21.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides packed, 9⅝c and 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c; clear rib sides, 13⅛c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard—Refined, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 13@18c; creamery, 22@25c.

EGGS—About steady at 23@24c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull at 8¼@9½c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.20@1.21.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,490 brls; wheat, 10,023 bu; corn, 9,212 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,200 bu; corn, 14,926 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 157,102 bu; corn, 27,825 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—FLOUR—In good demand; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.12½.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed, 94c; yellow and mixed, 95c. Oats scarce and firm at 70c.

CORN-MEAL—In fair demand and lower; $4.50@4.60.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, $25.00; prime, $28.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; $21.25. Lard firm; refined, tierce, 11¾@11⅞c; keg, 12¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders, loose, $9.30; packed, $9.37½@9.50. Bacon excited and higher; shoulders, $9.75@9.87½; clear rib and long clear, $12.75@13.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, higher; canvased, 14¾@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@11¾c. Sugar dull; good common, 7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; yellow clarified, 8⅝@9c. Molasses dull; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair do, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice weak; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c.

BRAN—Easier; $1.15.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—FLOUR—Neglected and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and active; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32¾; June, $1.32¾; July, $1.33¾; August, $1.17¾; September, $1.09¾; year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11½; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 69¾c; rejected, 68¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 50¼c; white, 53¼c. Rye lower; No. 1, 72c. Barley firmer and inactive; No. 2 spring, cash and June, 84c; July, 80c; No. 3 do, extra, 75c bid.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Mess pork, $20.45 cash and June; $20.50 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.40 cash and June; $11.45 July.

HOGS—Quiet and firm at $7.50@8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $5.65@5.90; fancy, $6.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.33@1.35 spot; $1.13@1.13¼ July; $1.07¾ bid August. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 76½c spot; 75c bid June; 76½@76¾c July; 77c August and September; 78½c bid October. Oats heavy; No. 2 mixed, 58½c. Rye heavy and lower; 78c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $20.50. Lard dull; $11.35. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 9⅝c; clear rib, $11.75. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, $9.75; clear rib, $12.84; clear, $13.50.

WHISKY—Firm; advancing tendency; highwines, $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 530 brls, on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Active and firm; choice Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 18.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 9.—FLOUR—Spring patents firm; $8.25@9.75; rather more doing in other brands, but without improvement in prices.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; no grade, 85@86c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 white, 64@64½c; No. 3 do, 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; moderate demand; clear and extra do, $24.00@25.00. Beef in fair demand; prices fully sustained. Lard steady and unchanged. Hams firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice very firm; creameries, 23@28c; dairy, 19@25c; ladle packed, 18@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—In fair demand and firm at 20@20½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls, 3,100 sacks; corn, 12,000 bu; wheat, 400 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 350 brls; corn, 1,200.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, held at $1.38; June, $1.33; July, $1.15¼; August, $1.10¾; year, $1.10. Corn—Little doing; high mixed, 77c; No. 2 spot held at 74½c; June and July, 74c; year, 58c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 spot, 51½c; August, 35½c bid; September, 35c bid.

Closed—Wheat weak; a shade easier; No. 2 red, spot, held at $1.37¾; June, $1.31¼; July, $1.14¾; August, $1.09¾; September, $1.09¾; year held at $1.09. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 73½c bid; 73¾c asked; June, 73¾c bid; July, 73½c; year, 58¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 87,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—PROVISIONS—In good demand; a shade higher. Mess pork, $21.00. Bulk shoulders, $9.00; clear rib, $11.85; clear sides, $12.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c; clear rib, 12⅝c; clear, 13⅛c. Hams and lard unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 white, 86c; No. 2 mixed, 77c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Steady and unchanged; 11⅝c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 9.—GRAIN—Corn irregular; high mixed, 71½@72c; mixed, 71@72c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 53@53½c. Rye lower; No. 2 at 70@71c.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled at $1.11@1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 400 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 21,650 bu; rye, 2,700 bu; barley, 1,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 40,500 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu; stronger and quiet; No. red, $1.18 bid cash; $1.12¼ June; No. 3 red 94c bid cash; 86½c bid July. Corn—Receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 mixed, 72¾@74c cash, closing at inside prices; 70¾@71¼c June; 45c year. Oats better; No. 2 mixed, 53c bid cash.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; spot, $1.29; June, $1.28¾; July, $1.23¾; August, $1.10¾; September, $1.08¼; year, $1.08¼; No. 2 red and white, no sales.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—GRAIN—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged; offerings light of wheat and corn; market bare of oats.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—GRAIN — Wheat weak; $1.31¼@1.32. Corn steady; 72½@73½c. Oats dull; white, 53½@55c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; rejected, 84c; yellow, 86c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 9.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 15,000 bales; do same time last year, 29,000; total receipts at United States ports to date, 4,546,000; do same time last year, 5,549,000; exports from United States ports for the week, 34,000; do same week last year, 5,000; total exports from United States ports to date, 3,253,000; do same date last year, 4,168,000; stock at all United States ports, 420,000; do same date as year, 431,000; stock at all interior towns, 48,000; do same time last year, 54,000; stock at Liverpool, 998,000; do same week last year, 904,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 70,000; do same week last year, 143,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 94,000 bales; American, 55,000; speculators took 11,000; exporters took 14,500; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 9,800; actual exports, 11,500. Total receipts, 55,000; American, 34,000. Total stock, 998,000; American, 696,000. Amount afloat, 326,000; American, 70,000.

GALVESTON, June 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅞c; low do, 11⅜c; good ordinary, 11c; net receipts, 47 bales; sales, 75; stock, 10,000; weekly net receipts, 690; exports coastwise, 600; sales, 385.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12⅛c; low do, 11¾c; good ordinary, 11⅜c; net receipts, 141 bales; gross, 505; exports, France, 4,500; coastwise, 47; sales, 4,400; stock, 86,775; weekly net receipts, 2,000; gross, 3,500; exports, France, 4,500; Great Britain, 8,500; coastwise, 1,000; sales, 14,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 160; shipments, 350; stock, 13,700.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—COTTON—Firm; receipts, 85; shipments, 352; stock, 20,240; sales, 150. Middling, 12c.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 9.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 55⅝c; highest, 56⅛c; lowest, 54⅛c; closed at 54⅛c; shipments, 52,764 brls; charters, 90,903 brls; runs, 82,250 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 9.—PETROLEUM—Still weakening; opens at 55⅝c; highest, 56⅛c; lowest, 54⅛c; closed, at 54⅛c; total shipments Thursday, 89,281 brls; charters, 79,700 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates weak; closed at 54⅛c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—For immediate wants selections are of small miscellaneous assortments; for autumn wants more looking around is anticipated of near shipments, but so far movement is unimportant; with demand so light market quiet, but much steadiness.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—WOOL—Steady and firm; prices unchanged.

BOSTON, June 9.—WOOL—In fair demand; prices unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; at 42½c bid.

DOOM OF THE BUFFALO.

Wholesale Slaughter Thinning Out the Herds—How the White Man Kills His Game—A Genuine Indian Hunt on the Yellowstone.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

BILLINGS, Mont., May 25.—The building of a single transcontinental railroad line, now rapidly progressing, is resulting in the wholesale slaughter of the buffalo in his last available retreats, and the time cannot now be more than a few years distant when the uncouth wild bovine who furnishes meat, clothing, and shelter to the Indians will be extinct in the United States. He will linger awhile longer in British America and then go to join the Mammoth and the Mastodon. The Northern Pacific Railroad penetrates his best feeding-grounds. Hunters can leave the road at a dozen points, equipped for slaughter on a large scale, and reach the herds by a few hours' travel. There is no new region less accessible to which the animal can fall back and find subsistence. The railroad is his deathblow. Last winter it was estimated that 225,000 buffalo were killed in the Yellowstone Valley and the belt of country lying between it and the Upper Missouri. Old hunters with whom I have talked say that five years will finish the business. The facility with which outfits can be procured and the feeding grounds reached from the new railroad towns and the comparative cheapness of transportation for the hides to Eastern markets has caused a great increase in the ranks of the men who make buffalo-killing a trade during the winter months. Large numbers of the animals are killed by the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and other Indian tribes, but the greatest destruction is by the skillful white men, who go at the work in an intelligent, systematic way for all the money there is in it.

The Indians kill the year round for meat, but the white hunters only go out in the winter, when the hides have a fur-like quality and can be converted into buffalo robes. A skin taken in the summer is only good for leather. A buffalo hunting outfit usually consists of one or two hunters, two skinners to each hunter, two or three teams and wagons, a cook, and a stock of ammunition and provisions. One man, usually a practical hunter, owns the outfit and pays the other men a monthly salary. Arrived upon the range a dug-out is constructed by cutting an opening in a side hill, roofing it with hides or with boughs and dirt. This is the home of the party. A sheet-iron stove or a fireplace of stones and mud warms the burrow and a hide serves for a door. The hunters scour the country on their horses for signs of the proximity of a herd. When they discover such signs they do not gallop on, find the herd, dash among them and kill right and left. That is the way buffalo hunting is done in the pictures in the school geographies, and it is the way the Indians who are after meat often hunt. The white man is too smart. He wants to kill as many animals as possible without stampeding the herd. First he "caches" his horse, concealing him in a "coolie" or gully—(the right word is the French coulee, but Western usage has corrupted it to coolie). If the buffaloes should get wind of the horse they would take the alarm and make off. The hunter then cautiously gets around to leeward of the herd, "getting their wind," as he says. Then he approaches very slowly, crawling over the ground and dodging behind hummocks to escape their notice. If they see him he lies perfectly still in the grass, which his brown canvas clothing resembles closely in color. Seeing nothing move the wary animals soon think they were mistaken in suspecting the presence of an enemy and go on grazing.

The hunter crawls up a little closer and so works forward until he gets a good position, in a depression in the ground or behind a little rise, for shooting. Then he watches the herd for a few minutes, to learn which animal is the leader. Every herd, large or small, has a captain, who directs its movements and to whom all turn for guidance in moments of danger. The hunter must first kill the leader or he will probably not get more than one or two skins out of the herd. When the buffalo boss is laid low the other animals gather around him in confusion and amazement, undecided what to do. Another and another fall under the hunter's steady aim. The herd is terror-stricken. Some of the bolder animals break away from the group and look around to see from whence the danger comes, but the hunter lies low and ceases firing until they return to their dying companions. Then he fires away rapidly, perhaps getting in a dozen effective shots before the huddle of animals breaks up and the beasts begin to run to and fro in a fury of rage and fear. Before they find a new leader and stampede from the fatal spot he probably "down" twenty or thirty of them. He rides back to camp to bring up the wagons and the skinners, takes note of the direction the herd has pursued, and the next day is on their track again. It is not uncommon for a single hunter to kill 500 buffalo in a few weeks. One can see what devastation a few hunting parties will make in a single month among the few remaining herds.

The Indian's method of killing buffalo is much more exciting and spectacular, but much less destructive. A civil engineer engaged in the railroad construction work, at whose camp I stopped a few nights ago, gave me an account of an Indian hunt he witnessed from the door of his own log cabin one day last winter. It was the great annual hunt of the Crows. The Indians had had their scouts out for weeks in the region north of the Yellowstone, massing the small scattered herds into one large body, by a method similar to that used in rounding up cattle. Having got together a herd of perhaps 5,000, they began to push them slowly towards the Yellowstone Valley, not stampeding the animals, but forming a semicircles of horsemen around nearly twenty miles of country and showing themselves here and there to keep the animals from straying off and move them forward in the desired direction. Couriers were sent to the Crow village, and soon the whole tribe was in motion for a small piece of bottom land on the river half surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. Beyond the hill-tops the squaws, children, and old men were stationed, with some of the ponies and with red blankets. The most skillful hunters posted themselves, mounted, by the river side. About noon the great herd, urged on by the scouts, came thundering down the hills into the bottom. Then the people on the hills closed up their line behind them, and the hunters dashed into the herd and began the slaughter. Whenever the animals would stampede towards the hills they would be driven back by the squaws waving the red blankets. The hunters rode to and fro, with wonderful skill evading the charges of the wounded bulls and carrying on the slaughter with little more trouble than they would have had in a drove of cattle. When their ponies were exhausted they rode up the hills and got fresh ones from the squaws. After two or three hours of this kind of work the Chief gave a signal, the line on the hills opened a gap, and the survivors of the herd were allowed to escape. About 500 animals were killed in all. The tepees were set up and the village feasted for a month, while the squaws skinned the dead beasts, tanned the hides, and dried the meat.

I feel no sympathy with the sentimentalism that laments the rapid extermination of the buffalo. A good, fat ox is a much more valuable animal any day than the biggest buffalo bull. The pastures which now support two or three million head of buffalo will support an equal number of cattle, which, as better friends of man, have a better right to them than the ugly wild beast that has little to give us worth having beside his skin. His meat, I can attest, is vastly inferior to an ordinary roast or steak. Let the buffalo go—the faster the better—and let the grassy hills and plains of Montana and Wyoming be covered with herds of good, honest, civilized cattle. When the buffalo disappears Indian savagery will disappear too. The Indian will have to lay down the rifle and take up the plow. He will never work as long as he can hunt and draw Government rations. If he is ever to advance in civilization he must have the same incentive to work that impels white men—the love of property and comfort, and the dread of starvation.

E. V. S.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Alton. [illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. (Danville Route.) Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 161 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."
Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:05 a. m.

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ §etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. [illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:35 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.
Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

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EXECUTED.

Hanging at Powhatan, Va., of Armistead Gray, Colored.

His Crime the Murder of His Little Son for a Trivial Cause.

Daniel Lucky Hanged at Talequah, Indian Territory, for the Killing of Cobb.

Lynching at Perham, Minn., of the Youthful Murderer of a Surveyor and His Assistant.

A Mexican Desperado Executed at Brownsville, Tex., in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Armistead Gray, Colored, Hanged at Powhatan, Va., for the Killing of His Son.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POWHATAN, Va., June 9.—Armistead Gray, colored, was hanged today for the murder of his son. The execution was private, under the laws of the State. Gray slept well, and rose early this morning. The wife of the tavernkeeper, taking pity upon him, sent him a good breakfast, embracing omelets, hot rolls, waffles, and other delicacies, to which he had not been accustomed, and he did justice to the meal, eating it with gusto, and declaring that he had never before enjoyed such a breakfast. He had a long talk with an English clergyman, after which he expressed a belief that his sins were forgiven. When he mounted the scaffold he made a few brief remarks, in which he expressed regret for his crime and said that he was satisfied his sins were forgiven, and that he would go straight to heaven. At 1:37 the Sheriff said, "Are you ready?" and he replied, "Yes, sir; all ready," and the drop fell. The doctor said his neck was broken. The body was turned over to the physicians, who had bought it for $5 worth of chewing tobacco.

THE CRIME,

for which Armistead Gray (colored) paid the penalty was about as cold-blooded one for as little provocation as any known in the criminal calendar, and from first to last the criminal seemed to have no compunction for having committed the deed. Last December Gray sent his son, a lad of 15 years of age, to buy 15 cents' worth of molasses. The boy went to the county store about half a mile distant and got the article. On the way, being half starved by the neglect of his father to provide for him at home, the little fellow ate some of the molasses and poured water into the bucket to make it appear full again. As soon as he handed the bucket back to his father the latter looked in it and saw the water which the boy had poured there, and at once the irate father charged him with having eaten some of the sirup and filled the bucket. The son at first denied, whereupon

THE FATHER KNOCKED HIM DOWN

and told him to tell the truth if he wanted to save himself from further beating. The boy then confessed that he had eaten some of the molasses, but, instead of the confession appeasing the wrath of Gray, it made him all the more angry, and he fell upon the boy and beat him until there was scarcely a portion of the unfortunate lad's body that was not entirely covered with bruises. This beating in itself would have been fatal, but the father coolly went off and picked up an ax-helve, with which he battered in the skull of his son and killed him outright. He then attempted to conceal the body. His crime, however, was not long unknown. His son was missed, and the father was suspected of having made way with him. The murdered boy's sister, a little child about 9 years old, had seen the deed unobserved by the murderer, and when the neighbors began to question her she told them all about it. She also showed them where the body was concealed.

THE EVIDENCE,

with the exception of the child's testimony, was all circumstantial, but so plain that the jury, composed of six white and six colored men, with very little delay brought in a verdict of guilty, and Gray was sentenced to be hanged Friday, June 9. He received his sentence with indifference, except when he was told to stand up he smiled. After lying in jail about two months awaiting the execution of the law Gray heard that some of his relations were trying to get up a petition to the Governor to reprieve him. When told of this he became very indignant, and sent a petition to the Governor begging him not to interpose, and in closing he added that so far from wanting the sentence postponed, he was anxious for the day of execution to arrive, as he was

VERY TIRED OF STAYING IN JAIL.

He said further that all men had to die, and the thing was to die as easy as possible; and, as he thought hanging was a painless end, he preferred death upon the gallows to death in any other shape. Some years ago he joined a secret organization, and when the minister came to him and urged him to prepare for his end he replied that he had never violated any of the rules and regulations of the order to which he belonged, and therefore he saw no reason why he should not go to heaven. One of his friends gave him a little arsenic some weeks before he was hanged, telling him to use it as medicine, and prescribing the dose.

Upon being told that he could swallow it all, and cheat the gallows, the negro shook his head and laughed, saying, "No, sir. I ain't killin' myself with poison when I kin die on de gallows without no pain. You don't ketch dis nigger doin' no sich foolishness as dat."

HIS LAST ACT

was to sell his body. He was a devoted tobacco-chewer, and, not being able to get as much of this weed as he wanted, he agreed to let a young physician in the county have his body after he was hanged upon the condition that the physician would give him $5 worth of chewing tobacco. The bargain was completed, and the condemned man gave an order to the Sheriff to deliver his body over to Dr. Finch thirty minutes after death. In jail with him Gray had a friend awaiting trial for murder. This was Sebastopool Parker, another negro man, whose crime is more remarkable and bloody than that of Gray. Between them a warm friendship sprung up while they were in jail together, and, while Parker looked forward with dread to his own trial, and expressed fear that he would swing.

GRAY ENDEAVORED TO CHEER HIM

by telling him that hanging was nothing to be dreaded. Parker was enamored of the wife of Ned Jones, an old colored man. About four months ago he met old Jones in a field and cut his throat, leaving him as he thought dead. He then took Jones' not unwilling wife to his own cabin. While the guilty pair were there together they heard a knock at the door. Old Jones, instead of being dead, had recovered sufficiently to walk to Parker's cabin, where he went to make a final appeal to Parker to give up his wife. Parker, thinking that he had killed the old man, was alarmed as well as surprised when he saw Jones, with throat cut and blood running down his clothes, standing before him. The wronged husband was unarmed, and clearly showed that he was not present for a fight. Notwithstanding this, however, Parker took up his old musket, which was heavily loaded, placed the muzzle within a few inches of the old man's breast, and fired.

THE LOAD ENTERED THE HEART,

and the victim fell down without a groan. Parker alleged as an excuse for his last act that he believed the old man was dead, and that he was firing at his ghost. Gray never lost an opportunity of urging his jail-mate to keep a stiff upper lip and not mind the prospect of hanging; but, while Parker listened always attentively, he did not derive much comfort from the advice. Gray up to a few days before the hanging maintained a stoical indifference to his own fate.

A Mexican Desperado Executed at Brownsville, Tex.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 9.—Quirino Gaitan was hanged here this afternoon in an open lot in front of the court-house. The scaffold was guarded by forty Deputy-Sheriffs selected from the best citizens. An immense crowd was present. Most of the spectators were Mexicans. The gallows was near the bank of the Rio Grande, and a thousand Mexicans lined the opposite bank. Some threats of lynching were not carried out. Gaitan died game. He walked to the scaffold and spoke on the gallows in Spanish. The drop was over five feet. The gallows, a double-trap, was sprung by a man concealed in a box at the back, and Gaitan dropped through in view of the crowd. Gaitan was executed for the murder of Luis Contreras, at a fandango, on the 15th of August last. He also [illegible] wounded a policeman who attempted to arrest him, but the latter recovered.

Lynching of John Tribbetts, the Boy Murderer, at Perham, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—The boy murderer, John Tribbetts, was taken from the Perham Jail at 1 o'clock this morning by an armed mob and hanged from a telegraph pole just across the railroad track. Early last evening Tribbetts made a full confession, saying that he killed Washington first and then finished [illegible], with whom he had a terrible struggle. Father [illegible] was sent for and baptized Tribbetts in the [illegible] Church. The lynchers are sup-

posed to belong in Red Eye, where the murders were committed, and escaped without being recognized. There is no talk of using the law to bring the lynchers to justice.

Daniel Lucky Hanged in Indian Territory for the Murder of Cobb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—Shortly after 12 o'clock today Daniel Lucky, colored, was executed at Talequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of young Cobb near Gibson, Cherokee Nation, in December last. About 100 persons witnessed the execution. Lucky was greatly excited, shouting, singing, and praying. He said he was innocent, that he died for others, and that he was going home to heaven. The preliminaries were quickly arranged, the death-warrant read, and the trap sprung. He died easily, and was cut down after hanging about twenty minutes. The murder of Cobb was extremely brutal, he being shot down by a number of persons who mistook him for a man against whom nearly all the crowd had a grudge. The murderers, with the exception of Lucky, succeeded in escaping. The evidence against Lucky was mainly circumstantial, but the Solicitor of the district established certain points to the satisfaction of the jury, thus sending the accused to the scaffold.

A Railroad Hand Lynched Near Pecos, N. M.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 9.—James McHau and John Graves, employed on a railroad section at Pecos, thirty miles south of Las Vegas, engaged in a fight last evening. McHau shot and killed Graves. McHau escaped, was afterwards overtaken by a party of forty men and lynched. The body is still hanging. McHau was from East Saginaw, Mich.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Something About Its Members.

New York Tribune (Protectionist).

William A. Wheeler was born at Malone, N. Y. (his present home), June 30, 1819. Early in life he was admitted to the bar, and as a lawyer he soon won distinction. His public life began with his election to the State Legislature, of which he was a member in 1850 and 1851. He was a member in 1858 and 1859 of the State Senate, of which he was also President pro tem. He was President of the State Constitutional Convention of 1867-'68. Mr. Wheeler was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1860 as a Republican, and he was also a member of Congress from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1877. In 1876 he was elected as Vice-President, serving from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881. Since the latter date he has held no public office, but he received a handsome vote when the Legislature was voting for a United States Senator to occupy the seat made vacant by the resignation of Senator Conkling. Mr. Wheeler has been engaged considerably in the banking business, and has been President of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, but as a member of the commission he will represent no special industry to the exclusion of others. On the tariff question his views are said to be in favor of a moderate protection of every important industry needing protection.

John L. Hayes, of Cambridge, Mass., was born at South Berwick, Me., sixty years ago. He is the son of the late Judge William A. Hayes, a noted agriculturist and lawyer of his day, and a brother of Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, and of Gen. Joseph Hayes. Mr. Hayes was graduated at Dartmouth College, and read law at the Harvard Law School under Judge Story. Early in life he developed an interest in scientific subjects, and in 1843 he read a paper on glaciers which Darwin and Lyell regarded as the most important contribution up to that time toward the history of glacial phenomena in relation to geology. Mr. Hayes was an intimate friend of the late Senator John P. Hale, and when the latter left the Democratic party Mr. Hayes drew up the call for the first convention of Independent Democrats. He was thus one of the first to lead the way for the formation of the Republican party. Mr. Hayes went to Washington in 1848, where he soon took a prominent place in his profession, and from 1851 to 1854 he was the agent of Canada in securing a reciprocity treaty. President Lincoln made him Acting Commissioner of the Patent Office, a position which he filled with credit. Since 1865 he has been Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He is editor of the *United States Industrial Directory* and of the *Bulletin*, published by the wool manufacturers. Mr. Hayes has written many legal, political, and scientific papers, among which is one on "The Protective Question at Home and Abroad."

Henry W. Oliver Jr., of Pittsburg, Pa., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1840, but was brought to the United States in the following year. His school-days came to an end when he was 15 years old. After some service as a messenger-boy, he entered the office of Graff, Bennett & Co., iron manufacturers. When 21 years old he asked for an interest in the firm. This was refused, but in 1863 he secured a small interest in the firm of Lewis & Phillips, bolt manufacturers. Here he worked his way rapidly forward, doing much to give the firm the high position it now holds under the name of Oliver Bros. & Phillips. He is also a large stockholder in other iron works and in the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. He is a Republican, and in 1881 he was the Cameron candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Oliver has always taken an active interest in tariff matters, and has frequently appeared before Congressional committees when tariff questions were under discussion. His appointment on the commission was recommended by the American Iron & Steel Association.

Austin M. Garland, of Springfield, Ill., is about 50 years old. He is an agriculturist and a writer of acknowledged ability upon agricultural topics. He is Secretary of the Illinois Board of Agriculture and President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, and is regarded as the highest practical authority in the country upon sheep husbandry. He is a Republican in politics and a believer in the efficacy of a protective tariff.

Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem, O., was born at Pittsburg, Pa., February, 1829. He studied law in Ohio, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1858 and 1859. In the latter year he was appointed Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, serving until 1867. He was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses as a Republican.

John Smith Phelps, of Missouri, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814, and was educated at Washington (now Trinity) College. He was educated to the bar in Connecticut, but removed to Springfield, Mo., in 1837. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and in 1841 was made Brigade-Inspector of Militia. He served in Congress as a Democrat from Dec. 1, 1845, to March 3, 1863. During part of the war he was Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment of Union Volunteers, and was wounded at Pea Ridge. He was for a time Military Governor of Arkansas, and from 1877 to 1881 he was Governor of Missouri.

Robert P. Porter, of the District of Columbia, was born in England about thirty years ago, but he has lived in this country since he was twelve years old. He was for some time one of the editors of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in which position he distinguished himself by his familiarity with statistics. For nearly two years he has been engaged in the Census Office upon statistics relating to taxation, public and private indebtedness and wealth, and railroad, telegraph, and canal lines.

John W. H. Underwood, of Rome, Ga., was born in Elbert County, Georgia, Nov. 20, 1816. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and was Solicitor-General for the Western Circuit from 1843 to 1847. After serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention (1850) and in the Legislature (1857), he was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress. After serving a little more than a year, he resigned in January, 1861, to join the Confederacy. Since the War he practiced law.

Duncan F. Kenner is a native of Louisiana, where he was a prominent Whig politician before the War. He is one of the largest sugar-planters in the State, and is a man of great energy and business capacity.

The Physical Education of Women Students.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, of which Mrs. J. Basnford, of Auburndale, Mass., is President, has issued a circular calling attention to the need for physical education among women students. The circular says:

"The members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ have had their attention called very forcibly to the present need for physical education among the women of our universities and colleges. They fully believe that the college education per se is physically beneficial, and that college statistics show an average of health among women students higher than that among women at large; but they also realize that the physical status of American women of the educated class is painfully low, and they believe that the colleges ought to be among the first to take measures against this dangerous deterioration of physique. The members of this association believe that the faults in home and school training, as well as those found in college schemes, can be reached most effectually through the colleges. And, while recognizing the efforts already made in this direction, they respectfully recommend to the consideration of college-governing bodies the following remedies for existing evils: The introduction of a constant, thorough, and scientific course of physical education for women; the appointment of a thoroughly competent woman as an instructor in this department, who shall superintend the gymnasium, give practical courses of lectures, and be, so far as possible, responsible for the general health of the women in her classes; where the dormitory system obtains, the appointment of a resident physician is also urged; the provision of an adequately-equipped gymnasium; the provision of one or more courses of lectures by non-resident specialists on physiology, hygiene, sanitation, heredity, athletics, gymnastics, etc.; the provision of special libraries on subjects pertaining to physical education; careful study in the construction of buildings for recitation and dormitory purposes, with special reference to counteracting the acknowledged evils of the dormitory system; the requirement (whenever practicable) that candidates for admission shall reach a certain standard of attainment in physical education. Physical health is already required for admission to Wellesley College, and a knowledge of physiology by Cornell University.

"The women studying in our colleges are urged by the women graduates of these colleges to bear constantly in mind in their own work the fact that the best intellectual results cannot be attained without perfect physical health; to maintain a constant and sensible watch over their own habits as regards sleep, exercise, food, dress, etc.—failure to take the requisit amount of sleep, food, or exercise should be lamented as much as failure in recitation; to form athletic associations for the promotion of wholesome exercise and the stimulation of public opinion; to collect comparative statistics relating to the age, hight, weight, size of waist, breadth of chest, weight of clothing, etc., of women college students. Such statistics should be taken at regular intervals throughout the college course. As taken by Dr. Sargent, of Hartford University, in his 'ladies' gymnasium at Cambridge, they have proved valuable as well as interesting.

"The association hopes to publish a series of short, practical monographs on these and similar subjects at some future time. Meanwhile, information in regard to the practical working of these suggestions, many of which are already in operation, may be obtained on application to any of the officers of the association."

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Chicago 14, Providence 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—The Chicago's won the game, 14 to 4, and stand much higher in the estimation of the Providence people to-night than they did a day or two ago. After the White Stockings allowed the Worcesters to beat them two out of three games the people here thought that of course the Providence team could easily down them, but today they found out that their opponents were the same old Chicagos, and that they were likely to be, as last year, the stumbling-block between them and the championship. Goldsmith and Kelly were the Chicago battery, and they did good service. The home team hit Goldsmith a little in the first inning, but not effectively thereafter. Ward and Nava began the pitching and catching for Providence. The Spaniard was doing very well, but the spirit of wildness seemed to possess Ward and he pitched so furiously and wildly that he soon had Nava broken up, the sore finger which has been troubling him being dislocated again in the third inning. Ward's pitching proved to be perfect pie for the Chicagos, and they ran bases as if they were playing with school-boys. The home team always did act as if they were afraid of the Chicagos, and they conducted themselves with more trepidation than ever today. Their muffing, fumbling, and wild throwing made their best friends laugh for scorn. It wasn't much credit to the Chicagos to win a game which was so kindly presented to them. Radbourn will pitch tomorrow, and the home team will probably be talked to by Harry Wright, so that a good game may be expected. Little Nicol knocked the ball over the left-field fence for a home-run in the fourth inning. Thirteen hundred and fifty spectators were present.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	6	2	2	4	5	0	1
Gore, c. f.	4	5	3	3	1	0	0
Kelly, c.	5	3	2	2	5	1	0
Anson, 1b.	5	2	1	1	9	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	5	1	0	0	0	5	1
Burns, s. s.	5	0	2	2	3	2	1
Goldsmith, p.	5	0	1	1	0	4	0
Nicol, r. f.	5	1	2	5	0	0	1
Quest, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4	4	0
Total	45	14	14	19	27	16	5
Providence.							
Hines, c. f.	4	1	1	2	3	1	1
Farrell, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
Start, 1b.	4	1	2	2	8	1	0
Ward, p.	4	0	0	0	2	4	2
York, l. f.	3	1	0	0	2	0	2
Denny, 3b.	4	0	2	4	2	1	3
Radbourn, r. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Nava, c.	3	0	0	0	9	1	1
Reilly, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0	5
Whitney, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Total	36	4	6	9	27	13	14

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	0	2	1	1	0	3	4	0	—14
Providence	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2.
Two-base hit—Hines.
Three-base hits—Dalrymple, Denny.
Home-run—Nicol.
First base on balls—Chicago, 1; Providence, 1.
First base on other errors—Chicago, 5; Providence, 1.
Struck out—Chicago, 2; Providence, 2.
Passed balls—Kelly, 1; Nava, 1; Reilly, 1.
Wild pitches—Ward, 3.
Umpire—J. Kelly.

Troy 7, Buffalo 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 9.—The Troys won an easy victory today, outplaying their opponents at all points. Force was compelled to retire in the second inning. He was struck on the right arm by a wild-pitched ball while at the bat, and lamed so badly that he could not throw. Dolan took his place. It is not believed that Force is seriously hurt. Turnstile, 554.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Troy	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	*	—7

Base hits—Troy, 11; total, 14; Buffalo, 6; total, 9.
Errors—Troy, 4; Buffalo, 7.
Runs earned—Troy, 2.
Two-base hits—Connor, Ferguson, Cassidy, Brouthers, White, Foley.
Bases on balls—Troy, 2; Buffalo, 2.
Bases on errors—Troy, 4; Buffalo, 4.
Left on bases—Troy, 9; Buffalo, 5.
Double plays—Ewing-Ferguson-Smith (2).
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; White, 2.
Umpire—Keefe.

Detroit 7, Worcester 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Richmond in the first inning made the first home-run of the season on the local grounds, and Bennett followed suit with another in the third. The Worcesters were put out in the second with two men on bases by a lucky triple-play, McGeary catching a hot liner just at the ground and fielding out the runners, who thought he had dropped the ball. The Detroits got their lead in the sixth, after O'Leary and Clinton had missed opportunities to retire the side.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4
Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	*	—7

Base-hits—Detroit, 10; Worcester, 7.
Total bases—Detroit, 14; Worcester, 11.
Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Worcester, 1.
Two-base-hits—Powell, O'Leary.
Home-runs—Bennett, Richmond.
First base on balls—Detroit, 2; Worcester, 3.
First base on errors—Detroit, 3; Worcester, 4.
Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Worcester, 4.
Double plays—Detroit, 1; Worcester, 2.
Triple play—McGeary-Farrell-Troy.
Passed balls—Bennett, 2; Bushong, 1.
Umpire—Higham.

Boston 4, Cleveland 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Today's game was as one-sided as the handle of a jug, and Boston scooped the entire business 4 to 0. Cleveland's batting was weak, and they failed to get on to Whitney's pitching. McCormick pitched effectively for the Clevelands till the seventh and eighth innings, when a total of twelve bases was made, including a home-run by Whitney. The Bostons played a perfect fielding game, and the Clevelands had eight errors to their score.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	*	—4

Base-hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5.
Total bases—Boston, 18; Cleveland, 6.
Errors—Boston, 0; Cleveland, 8.
Earned runs—Boston, 2.
Two-base hits—Hotaling, Hornung, Wise, Muldoon.
Three-base hit—Morrill.
Home-run—Whitney.
First base on balls—Boston, 2.
Bases on errors—Boston, 1.
Left on bases—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Double play—Glasscock-Phillips-Doescher.
Umpire—Bradley.

Metropolitan 7, Philadelphia 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The game today was without interest, the Mets taking a strong lead in the first inning and holding it to the end.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Metropolitan	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	*	—7

A Little Baby's Big Adventure.

Waycross (Ga.) Reporter.

The beautiful little girl of Conductor W. R. Ward, now about eighteen months of age, was playing in the yard at his new residence in Waycross, Ga., where a well had just been dug but not curbed at the top, as is usual, but had a lot of planks put over it, which the little child managed by some means to move and in so doing fell in the well, there being a quantity of water in the bottom. The great mystery is why the child was not drowned. Mrs. Ward, hearing its screams, ran to the well but to behold her darling little one sink out of her sight with her head downwards. She at once gave the alarm, when Mr. W. T. Murrow went with great haste to her assistance, and in removing the cover so he could descend dropped several short pieces of scantling in the water, which possibly caused the child to rise once more to the surface, when he grabbed hold of one of its little feet and brought it out. After a short while it was resuscitated.

Can't Pay This Week.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Mr. Snodgcomb, if you please, your board-bill is three days overdue, and I'm compelled to speak to you." "Yes, madam, I know it is due—I know it; but you really can't expect me to pay this week. No, ma'am! The great patriot, Gen. Garibaldi, is lying cold and stark in his beloved Italy. I cannot pay any bills this week, madam."

MARINE NEWS.

An Exceedingly Active Demand by Shippers for Grain-Carriers.

Rates Advance to Three Cents a Bushel on Corn to Buffalo.

Description of the Mammoth Schooner Nearly Finished at Milan, O.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was an exceedingly active demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessels, especially to Lower Lake ports, but only two vessels were secured. Rates advanced to 3 cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports. There are no grain-carriers here of any consequence, and vessel-men look for a further advance in rates. One vessel-owner was exceedingly jubilant yesterday, and relieved his feelings in the following language: "I tell you the boom has come. Corn is rapidly coming in from the country to make room for the new crop. Owners that have their vessels in the iron-ore trade will keep them there. Grain-vessels will continue to be scarce for some time to come, and shippers will have to pay still better rates before the end of the month. You will see the rate on corn go to 5 cents a bushel by the middle of July." Whether or not the gentleman's expectations will be fully realized is a question, but it is hardly probable that rates will again reach the low figures prevalent at the opening of navigation. Yesterday's charters were:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Nebraska, corn	33,000
Steam-barge James Davidson, wheat	62,000
Total capacity	95,000

There was nothing of moment done yesterday in the way of lumber charters. Vessel-owners make no effort to secure charters at the present rates, which afford them no margin whatever for a profit, with all the chances of their vessels coming out losers at the end of a trip. Only two charters were made at the prevailing rates, which are as follows:

From Grand Haven	$	1.25
From Muskegon		1.25
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		1.75
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

The demand for vessels to bring ties, posts, poles, and wood continues fair at the subjoined rates:

	Cedar ties.	*Hemlock and oak ties.*	*Posts. and poles.*
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5½	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 6¼ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There was a good demand for vessels to carry iron ore, shippers freely offering $1 a ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, but no vessels are on the market, and if there were their owners would demand an advance in sympathy with the rise in grain freights. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	95@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were dull, but rates remain unchanged. Vessels are still scarce at that port. But one charter to this port was made. Rates remain as quoted below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85

The Mammoth Schooner Built at Milan, O.

The mammoth schooner which has been building at Milan, O., for V. Fries is very nearly completed, and will be launched some time this month. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 278 feet; over all, about 295 feet; beam, 39 feet. Her keel is 16x16 inches, with two rider keelsons, each of which is 16x16 inches. The sister keelsons are 16x16 inches. The frames are 22 inches between centres. The floor is laid athwartships, and rests on fore and aft pieces, each of which is 7x16 inches, two feet between centres, and resting on the frames, to which they are securely bolted. Her ceiling, as far up as the bilge, is 8 inches thick, from there to the lower deck 7 inches, and between decks 6 inches. Her plank is 5 inches in thickness. She will have two decks, and is 10 feet between decks. The depth of the hold is 22 feet. The stanchions are 8x10 inches. The centreboard-box is 30 feet in length and planked with 12-inch plank to the lower deck and 8-inch plank between decks. The beams are 8x12 inches. The planksheer will be 6 inches thick and 32 inches wide, and will consist of three pieces. The rail will be 6x16 inches. Her spars are intended to be about 100 feet in hight, not including topmasts. The bull post is 22 inches square. The tow-posts forward are each 18 inches square. She will have 8 hatches, each of which will be 6x25 feet in the clear. Her estimated capacity is 100,000 bushels. Her cost will be about $80,000. She will tow behind the steam-barge William Ewards, in company with the Marion W. Page and Charles Foster.

Dock and Other Notes.

Some of the river tugs went thirty miles down the lake yesterday to secure a tow.

The propeller Oneida arrived yesterday from Collingwood crowded with passengers.

There were only four lumber-laden vessels on the market yesterday, and they were little fellows.

The schooner Westchester was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of cedar ties from Green Bay to this port.

The machinery for the harbor tug at Manistique for the Chicago Lumber Company is being placed at Port Huron. All will be completed and the boat ready for work June 20.

The ore dock at Point St. Ignace when completed will be one of the largest in the country. It will be capable of shipping 1,500,000 tons of ore per season, and will cost $250,000.

The vessels chartered yesterday to bring lumber to this port were the steam-barge Starke, from Menominee; the schooner Minnie Mueller, from Muskegon; and the schooner E. J. McVea, from Duncan City.

There were only six vessel charters made at this port yesterday—two for grain, three for lumber, and one for ties—the smallest number ever made at this port at any time when navigation was considered open.

The schooner City of Green Bay came out of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company yesterday, having been recalked, the opening of a few of her seams being all the damage she sustained from going ashore recently.

A certain tug Captain, on being asked yesterday why his tug was laid up, replied that it was because they had blown a rivet out of the tug's ash pan. He was among the number assessed for chromos, and of course was not to blame for feeling blue.

As the excursion season is about to open managers of steamboats will do well to note the fact that a Massachusetts jury has convicted the owner of an unsafe pleasure boat of manslaughter as being responsible for the death of some of his passengers.

The Captains of the tugs Tarrant, Protection, and A. B. Ward are to be presented with chromos today by the Tugmen's Club, each of them having towed in two vessels apiece yesterday at one tow. The funds to purchase the chromos will be raised by assessing the Captains of tugs who got "skunked."

The tug Rebel took two scows and a steam-pump to the schooner Yankee Blade yesterday. The schooner is said to have six feet of sand in her hold, and is in bad shape generally. The insurance companies are making great efforts to save her, and fear a northeast blow, which would quickly break her to pieces.

The only place along the docks yesterday where any life was exhibited was at the docks of the Goodrich Line, where everything was bustling. Besides the sidewheel steamers of the line, the elegant passenger propeller Menominee was at the dock loading for Muskegon and Grand Haven. The Menominee is one of the finest passenger boats on the lakes, and it will pay any one to make her a visit.

Navigation on Fox River was fully opened for the first time this season by the opening of the locks at Kaukauna Monday night. Among craft through were the steamers Balcom and S. Neff, the former to employed towing and the latter freighting in the bay. The Neff is owned by Capt. Sam Neff, of Oshkosh, and the Balcom by Holt & Balcom, of Chicago, and named in honor of Col. Uri Balcom.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 9.—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Queen of the West, 4:30 a. m.; propeller China, 5:30 a. m.; steam-barge Michigan and barges, 6:30 a. m.; steam-barge Columbia with schooner Niagara, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Fenton and barges, 8:10 a. m.; schooner Moonlight, 5 a. m.; schooners J. Keith and Hoboken, 6 a. m.; steamer Keweenaw, 8 a. m.

Down—Propeller Roanoke, 8 p. m.; steam-barge L. H. Worthington, with schooners Southwest, King Sisters, and Thomas Parsons, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Abercorn and barges, 9:30 a. m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 10 a. m.; schooners Saveland and G. B. Sloan, 2:20 a. m.; steam-barges K. Winslow, J. O'Neill, and Russell, 4:40 a. m.; steam-barge Otonabee, 5 a. m.; steam-barges W. S. Crossthwaite, Lizzie A. Law, and R. B. Hayes, 8:40 a. m.

Wind north, gentle. Weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 9.—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Osceola, 4:20 p. m.; propeller Philadelphia, 5 p. m.; schooner E. P. Beals, 1 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 4 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge City of Concord and consort, 12:30 p. m.; steam-barge Kincardine and consort, 8:25 p. m.; steam-barge Salina and barges, 3 p. m.; schooners Acorn and M. T. Wilcox, 6 p. m.

Wind east, light. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 9.—Arrived—Steam-barges Escanaba, Mary Jarecki, W. L. Wetmore, with consort Brunette, Massachusetts, with consort Merrimac; schooners H. M. Scove, C. C. Barnes, Granger, H. Meade, and Eliza Gerlock.

Sailed—Steam-barges William Edwards, Minneapolis, H. Chisholm, R. P. Ranney, Argonaut, Mary Jarecki, Escanaba, Massachusetts, with consort Merrimac; schooners A. Dewey, Thomas Howland, Helvetia, A. Cobb, F. L. Danforth, S. J. Tilden, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. A. King, J. H. Mead, and Granger.

Wind north, fresh. Weather hazy.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights Unchanged—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller W. H. Barnum, oats and corn; steam-barge Clyde, corn; propeller Conestoga, corn and flour.

Cleared for Chicago—Steam-barge J. B. Lyon, coal; schooners J. M. Hutchinson and C. J. Wells, coal. For Milwaukee—Steam-barge D. Ballentine, coal. For Duluth—Propellers Japan, rails, etc.

Coal freights were dull, but rates were unchanged. Coal is quite scarce at present, but will be more plentiful next week. Vessels are also scarce. The steam-barge Clyde loads for Chicago at 75 cents.

Canal freights were firm at 3¾ cents on corn and 4¼ cents on wheat to New York.

The steam barge W. T. Graves, with the schooners Adams and Dows in tow, left for Chicago this forenoon, and together carry fifty-one hundred tons of coal. The steam barge J. B. Lyon, with the schooners Hutchinson, Masten, and Wells in tow, left at 12 o'clock tonight, also for Chicago, and all told they have in sixty-three hundred tons coal. The two tows carry 11,400 tons, and may be looked for at Chicago next Thursday. The steam barge D. Ballentine and consort A. B. Moore sailed for Milwaukee this morning with 3,000 tons coal. Thus nine vessels in one day take out from here 14,400 tons. Besides these there are a number of other coal-laden vessels which left port. The J. B. Lyon made the run from Erie here, eighty-five miles, in six and three-quarter hours, nearly thirteen miles an hour. She beat a railway train down.

The schooner David Vance arrived light from Ashtabula this morning to load coal for Milwaukee. On account of the scarcity of stock she will be delayed several days.

The steam-yacht Estelle, in charge of Capt. Mike Carr, left for Houghton this morning.

Lumber Tallymen—Muskegon Harbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 9.—The Lumbermen's Exchange propose to establish a board to examine tallymen as to their qualification for the work, and give successful applicants a certificate issued at the discretion of the board. Chicago buyers make so many complaints as to the inspection and measurement of lumber that this step is necessary to establish some uniform system.

The United States Inspector here says that he has taken soundings in the centre of the channel at the mouth of Muskegon harbor since the recent gale and finds fifteen feet of water inside and sixteen and one-half feet outside the bar beyond the south pier.

Duty Demanded on Shortage in a Wheat Cargo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., April 9.—The schooner Samana, from Chicago, discharged a cargo of wheat which fell seventy bushels short. The customs officials demanded duty on the shortage. The Captain deposited the duty on the shortage with the American Consul. A statement of the affair has been sent to Ottawa. If the case is decided against the Samana the money will be paid. If not, the amount deposited will be returned to Capt. Robinson. The vesselmen will await the decision with interest.

The water in the harbor is two and a half feet higher than at the same time last year.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 9.—Arrived—Steamers H. D. Coffinberry and Sparta; schooners H. R. Newcomb, Guido Pfister, and Sumatra.

Cleared—Steam-barges Smith Moore and J. N. Glidden; schooners Minch, S. L. Watson, D. Wagstaff, Tuttle, and Ely.

Passed down—Propellers Badger State and Winslow.

Passed up—Propeller Arctic.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 9.—Entered—Propeller Wocoken, from Escanaba, ore; schooner W. R. Beckman, from Port Dover, light; propeller Alaska, from Chicago, grain and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Alaska, for Buffalo, oats; propeller Wocoken, for Escanaba, light; schooner Ogarita, for Milwaukee, coal.

Fair Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 9.—Cleared—Propellers Canada, Olean, and Dahlia, steamer Flora, tugs Kittie Haight and Willis Brown, schooners Louisa, Midland Rover, John Schuette, Imperial, and Grace M. Filer.

Arrived—Schooner Nelson Bloom.

Wind west, moderate; smoky. Weather fine.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 9.—Passed down—Propeller Celtic, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; propeller Alma Munro, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Vessels Chartered at Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 9.—Chartered today—Steam-barge George A. Marsh, coal to Marine City at 40 cents free; schooner Wanderer, coal to Sarnia at 40 cents free.

Port of Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—Charter—Schooner Iron Chief, coal, Lorain to Milwaukee, 70 cents.

Cleared—Propeller Russia, merchandise, for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Milwaukee, light.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Prop C. H. Starke, Garfield Harbor, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, spiegel iron.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. S. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Oneida, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Oak Leaf, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Pride, Traverse Bay, sundries.
Schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr I. Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Edna, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr Curiosity, Grosse Point, gravel.
Schr Peoria, Calumet, gravel.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eva Fuller, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jessie L. Boyce, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Louisa, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Montague, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Morning Light, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Waneetee, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Port Sherman, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perew, Stony Creek, one engine and two steam boilers.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop M. F. Butters, Pierport, light.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Barge Atlanta, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. I. Case, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee, light.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, light.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, light.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, light.
Schr Bolivia, Ogdensburg, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, light.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 150 brls salt.
Schr Pride, Kenosha, 12 cords stone.
Schr Oak Leaf, Green Bay, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.
Prop E. S. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Stmr J. L. Hurd, Sault Ste. Marie, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, merchandise.
Schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Allegheny, Erie, 42,686.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Skylark, Collingwood, 21,318 2-56 bu corn.

LAWLESSNESS RUN WILD.

A Dozen Men Killed in an Arizona Brawl—Specimen Incidents.

Tombstone (Ari.) Epitaph, May 25.

The southern wing of Pima County is rapidly earning a reputation for lawlessness and abject wickedness that, if it holds out, will lay Lincoln County, New Mexico, in the shade. The building of the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad to the Sonora border has introduced a band of reckless characters from all parts of the country, and owing to the facility of escape afforded by the close proximity of Sonora crimes of more than usual viciousness have been prevalent of late. It is no exaggeration to say that the Sonoita Valley, through which the railroad passes, has been thoroughly irrigated with blood. Mexicans from Sonora, Irishmen from Galway, Englishmen from Cornwell, Germans from Luxemburg, Italians from the banks of the Arno, Russians from the steppes of the Oural, Scandinavians from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and Americans from every part of this vast continent, have contributed their mite to this heterogeneous medley.

For some time back the American and Mexican laborers have not been getting along amicably. Frequent and heavy doses of mescal on one side and bad whisky on the other led to frequent disputes, and the lively six-shooter and keen blade have been made to play a prominent part in the settlement of disputes. Not more than three weeks ago an American and a Mexican engaged in a drunken brawl and the latter was shot and instantly killed. A Coroner's jury was held next day and the murderer was made foreman of the jury. The evidence was clear and explicit as regards the shooting and the identity of the participants. Nothing was smoothed over and nothing held back. It was an honest, open investigation. The jury retired and after an absence of twenty minutes returned the following verdict: "We, the jury impaneled in the above-named case, having examined the body, do declare that the name of the deceased, when living, was Jose Moreno; that a stiff Arizona zephyr was blowing across the plains on Tuesday evening, and that, the wind concentrating on one point, a hole was bored through the said Jose and he died in consequence."

The chief seat of the deviltry is on the border; sometimes the ruffians are in one country and sometimes in the other. Calabasas, Tar Flat, and Crittenden are way stations, not unfamiliar with the crack of a pistol, or the sharp shriek indicating the entry of a knife into the human body. Igo's ranch is situated about an equal distance from the places named, and not more than an hour's walk from Sonora. Sunday evening a number of Mexicans with their families arrived in the vicinity of the ranch and went into camp. There were fourteen men and eight women and girls in the party. A number of railroaders were engaged in a general jamboree at a neighboring saloon, and were soon joined by the Mexicans, and a kind of an international drunk indulged in. Soon the railroaders began to covet the Mexican women, and a demand was formally made for their surrender. This, of course, was refused, and a row ensued. Pistols and knives were drawn and freely used. The noise of exploding shots, the shouting of men, and the shrieking of women for a time made the atmosphere hideous. In half an hour it was all over and the smoke cleared away. Seven Mexicans lay stark dead, and thrice that number of Mexicans and Americans were lying on the ground writhing in the agonies of pain. Three of the Americans were fatally wounded and are probably dead by this time, and it is expected that two more of the Mexicans will die. Of course the chief instigators of the terrible deed, if not dead or seriously wounded, are across the border and out of reach of the officers.

THE FLOATING COFFIN.

Another Victim of the Nemesis—Twenty Deaths So Far—More Revelations.

New York Herald, June 7.

Another death is to be scored to the awful account of the steamer Nemesis, of the Royal Netherland Steamship Company. Hendrik Wegter, 4 years of age, died in the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island yesterday morning from starvation and neglect received on "the floating coffin," as it has come to be called. This makes twenty deaths among the Nemesis' passengers at the lowest calculation.

The Emigration Commissioners began their official inquiry into the Nemesis outrage yesterday afternoon, when representatives of the board went to Ward's Island to take the statements, under oath, of some of the sufferers. Many of the parents of the dead children have gone to their destinations in the West, but all those whose testimony was taken fully corroborated in sworn affidavits all that has been published in the *Herald* and more. The statements taken yesterday set forth that in addition to the other horrors on board the steamer there was no separation of the sexes in the lower steerage, single women being obliged to sleep and live in the same compartment used by unmarried men.

The saddest story was that told by Mrs. Wegter, who with her husband and two children left Amsterdam, all in excellent health. She is now childless, both her little ones having died at Ward's Island, and she herself might also have lost her life, having been very ill from the bad food and water. The poor woman in giving her testimony seemed to have lost all thought of her own privations, but it was pitiful to hear her tell how her little ones had both been taken sick immediately after the foul water was given them on shipboard; how the doctor refused and neglected to give her medicine, even when she took her dying baby in her arms and searched the whole ship for the doctor, in her despair imploring his help, and how at this very time the doctor was in his cabin, and had given orders he was not to be "disturbed."

Jan Doebling, whose story the *Herald* gave on Sunday, testified to the deception practiced upon the immigrants in Amsterdam, where they were nearly starved while waiting for the steamer, and gave a circumstantial account of their sufferings on the Nemesis from bad food and water, which made both his children very ill.

Dr. George M. Tuttle, Physician-in-Chief of the State Emigrant Hospital, testified: The condition of the passengers who arrived from the steamship Nemesis, referring especially to the children, was such as to excite the attention of myself and staff, and that without any history or any knowledge on our part of any lack of sanitary or hygienic condition on board the ship. The children were suffering partly from the effects of measles and others from internal troubles; they were almost uniformly wasted and emaciated with almost constant discharges from the bowels. One or two were literally skeletons—two I can say positively. There was also one family from the Surrey (of the same line) named Blem. The family consisted of two children, one of whom died. Another of the children died here this morning.

Some Ludicrous Objections to Mustaches and Whiskers a Few Years Back.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Thirty years ago a few persons of foreign birth appeared in the streets with hair on the upper lip, and were subjects of curiosity and sometimes of public ridicule. In 1850 some of the young swells of the metropolis began to wear mustaches, but for some time no clerk would venture to imitate them. In one case a merchant on Vine street, who had just engaged a clerk for twelve months, or during good behavior, discharged him for wearing a full beard, claiming that the adoption of the fashion laid the clerk open to dismissal under the good behavior clause to the contract. About the same time a number of leading merchants gave notice that they would employ nobody who wore hair on the upper lip. As late as 1851 the senior proprietor of this paper made his cashier shave off an incipient mustache, and soon after brought his own son under the razor. In the church of Dr. Bethune, on Brooklyn Heights, an Elder who was suffering from a lame wrist allowed his beard to grow rather than submit to a barber. The habit, beginning in necessity, continued on account of the increase of comfort which it afforded, and the Elder flaunted his beard before his congregation constantly. The result was laughable. Many of the brethren called upon the pastor to insist upon doing away with such a scandal as a full-bearded elder. He led them to his library and showed them how some of the early fathers had pleaded against cutting off the beard. He turned to Lactantius, Theodore, St. Augustine and St. Cyprian, who had stoutly contended for the growth of a beard. He quoted from Clement of Alex the assertion that "nature adorned men lion, with a beard, as a mark of strength power." When one of the visitors asked how he would like it if the clergy assumed mustache, Dr. Bethune referred him to a ion of the Fourth Council of Carthage (A 252, Can. 44), in which it was positively that a clergyman shall not shave his beard to a statement made by Luther, in dis the subject, that "all the Protestant were buried in their full beards." This settle the matter, for, subsequently, the of the congregation put in their protest. a few months a venturesome lawyer beard grow after the manner of the Elders, in a little while smooth, shaven faces longer the rule, but were the exception.

FORGIVENESS.

A Touching Incident in Denver—Father's Letter to the Accid Slayer of His Son.

Denver (Colo.) Tribune.

Mr. Carl Wulsten, the father of Herman W sten, a young man who was accidentally by his schoolmate, William Watson, at Bri Institute, arrived from Rosita yesterday ing. Upon viewing the body of his dead boy father was overcome with grief, and at fir was feared that he would do violence to who he felt were blamable for the tragedy, he demanded to see the boy that fired the fortunate shot. But after some time, under influence of his friends, who gave him counsel, his passion subsided, and his changed from that of reproachfulness to a ly and sorrowing conference with Mr. Bris concerning the sad affair.

When the news reached Mrs. Watson that Wulsten desired to see her son she beca greatly alarmed, and the shock prostrated with violent spasms, and her symptoms for an hour or more so alarming that the ice of a physician became necessary. Later the day the following correspondence was between young Watson and Mr. Wulsten:

DENVER, May 27.—*Mr. Wulsten*—On yester I thoughtlessly killed poor Herman. May help you and his poor mother to bear it and give me for taking of that which I would my own life to return. I want to see you the doctor says I must not. My mother, sheer physical fear, is on the verge of apopl and any added excitement would surely kill I don't know what to do or how to turn—He his mother, my mother, all possibly killed 'Tis more than I can bear, Mr. Wulsten, God's sake help me to bear the load. Don't here. It can do no good and may do much Words are weak and poor. Your sorrow yond their reach, but pity me, pity me, me to bear it. W. A. WATSO

In response Mr. Wulsten sent the follo words of kindness and comfort:

DENVER, May 27, 1882.—*W. A. Watson*—POOR BOY: I am very sorry that through cumstances you have been the innocent of my poor Herman's untimely death. God that I should upbraid you, for you have a to carry all your life-time. I would like you and your poor mother, and try to you both. It is hard to lose a child thus, is done, and cannot now be helped. Res sured that I, however stunned I feel, have kind feelings toward you. Yours sincerely, CARL WULSTE

The boy was so overcome with grief had spent a sleepless night, and he was in a st of great mental agony when he called upon father of his dead young friend. Upon meeting Mr. Wulsten took the boy by the and talked to him like a father to a son, ing him that he bore him no ill-will, and sympathy for him was as deep as his grief his dead son. The incident became pathetic the extreme, and among those of the Profe and pupils of the school who gathered the scene there were many tearful eyes. Wulsten left on last evening's train for taking with him the remains of his boy terment at that place.

FEMALE SLAVERY.

Purchase and Sale of White Girls Hawaii.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Drammens *Times* of April lishes a letter written by H. Lange, the missioner for the Norwegian immigrants Sandwich Islands, in which he makes accusations against the Swedish and Norwe Consul, Mr. Glade. Mr. Lange reiterates has been stated about the slight and which the immigrants receive from this tionary, and remarks that the poor people only enemies, and have been greatly pointed in their treatment by their Consul whom they looked for a defender in need. They sent for the Consul in July year, to visit a plantation and assist adjusting some difficulties arising between and the planters; but he neither came deigned to send an answer. At last the of Hilo sent an order for his presence, was obeyed, and he paid a visit in the October.

"On the 27th of August," continues he reported to the Department of State he had visited the workmen (Norwegians plantation, and spoke of their condition most excellent, when in fact, as above he never came near us until October, under compulsion, which proves that he violated his official oath by a false report have long since ceased to apply to him or body else in power, as we know from exper this to be useless. The Consul has written that the emigrants are under the protection the Hawaiian Government, which means are governed by the large planters who rule the Island, the King, his Ministers, Judges being all under their sway.

"We will now proceed to contradict the sul when he says that no slavery exists on islands by giving proof that several transac have taken place in our presence and knowledge. A native of Finland bought a for $75 who was a fellow-passenger on the A negro and a Norwegian, young residents of islands, purchased each a girl on condition work the three years agreed upon.

"When L'Orange was obliged to leave Maui on account of the hatred of his countrymen, sold his servant girl to a missionary. another case may be mentioned. An overseer on an adjoining plantation came over to countrymen, when he fell in love with a girl and proposed to Mr. Alexander to buy her, which Mr. Alexander agreed upon receiving $100 for her, to which the lover demurred, and offered a smaller sum, and after considerable wrangling, something like trading or buying horses, the bargain was closed for $72.50, Mr. Alexander insuring the buyer that the girl sound and a good worker. In spite of the Consul's opinion to the contrary, this is an outrageous trafficking in human chattels, and our Government should forbid any more immigration to country on conditions similar to those brought us here. Many may make light of advice, but if people at home could witness affliction of their countrymen here, and many tears shed over their deplorable condition they would probably take heed."

The statements made by Commissioner Lange are vouched for as true by forty persons, whose names are affixed to the testimonial.

The Cross in Far Siberia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The *Critic* the following: Lieut. Danenhower tells an cident of his Arctic experience which will of deep interest to our Catholic readers. says: "After the sinking of the vessel, landed, as you know, on the Siberian After proceeding some distance inland we met some of the native Indians whom we found, to our surprise, to be Christians and Roman Catholics. After eating crossed themselves, shook hands, and 'Pashee Ban.' They also showed us their crosses which they kissed, and I was very glad to in my possession a certain talisman (the Lieuten ant meant a miraculous medal of the blessed Virgin) which had been sent me by a Catholic friend in San Francisco, with the sure that it had been blessed by priest and I would be sure to be if I wore it. I did not have faith in this, however, but when I showed it the natives they kissed it devoutly. It was the only article in the possession of the party, deed, that indicated to the natives that we Christians. You can imagine our feelings meeting these people, for they were strangers whom we had seen for more than years, and I never before felt so thankful missionaries as I did on that day at finding we were among Christian natives."

Whisky Labeled as Kerosene Oil.

New York Sun.

BOSTON, June 6.—One of the methods to evade the prohibitory laws of Maine, Hampshire, and Vermont has been to liquors in barrels which were fac-simile kerosene oil barrels. An effort is to be made stop this by means of the internal-revenue and a test case was up in the United States Court before Judge Nelson recently. Pitcher, wholesale liquor dealers of Boston, complained of for violating the internal-revenue laws. The agreed facts were that a barrel whisky was sent to a customer in Claremont, H., where a prohibitory law exists. The had been duly stamped and gaged by the ernment officers, but afterwards a false veneer was placed over the real head, bore the stamps and seals. The barrel painted blue, the heads red, and the labeled "Kerosene oil." This was done oblige the customer, and not to evade the enue laws. The firm is accused of violating United States statute on the subject. The leged facts being admitted, a pro forma of guilty was returned that the case might brought before the court on the law volved.

An Irascible Individual.

William Dalzell, of Paterson, N. J., rowly escaped lynching two years ago he shot and killed a young man who lessly trespassed upon his farm while a festival was in progress near by, and quitted on the ground that the act was mitted in self-defense, is again under arrest stabbing with a pitchfork a man who was ing on his premises with his two little and when moving off, as ordered by the climbed over a fence instead of crawling is as Dalzell directed.

VOLUME XLI.

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